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GIVING THE CORBACT

PRONUNCIATION AND DEFINITION-

& WORDS AND TERMS IN DENERAL USE IN MEDICINE ID THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES, THE PRONUNCIA-TION BRING PLAINLY REPRESENTED IN THE AMERICAN PHONETIC ALPHARET.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

INING A LIST OF POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES, ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS. AND A METRIC SCALE OF DOSES.

ELIAS LONGLEY.



from:

John Brewster, Hew Modern This

19/14/87.

E.R.W,

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AND A METRIC SCALE OF DOSES.

BY

ELIAS LONGLEY,

Author of a "Pronouncing Vocabulary of Geographical and Fersonal Names," "Eclectic Manual of Phonography," and a Series of Phonetic School Books.

PHILADELPHIA:

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON,





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Wingate Collection.

Abductor Labiorum, Ab-dúk-tor Lab-i-ώ-rum; lifter of the angles of the mouth.

Abductor Indicis Manus, - In-di-sis Ma-nus; the

muscle of the first finger.

Aberration, Ab-er-á-Jon; disordered state of the mind, or other departure from nature. [evacuation.

Abevacuation, Ab-ī-vak-ų-é-jon; partial, or unnatural Abies, Ab'i-īz; a genus of evergreen trees, the source of the different turnentines. [tree.

Abietis Rezina, Ab-j-e-tis Re-zi-na; resin of the fir-

Abirritation, Ab-ir-i-tá-jon; lessened irritation. Ablactation, Ab-lak-tá-jon; drying up of milk; weaning of a child.

Ablation, Ab-lá-son; process of removing by excision.

Abnormal, Ab-nér-mal; not natural; irregular.

Aborticide, Ab-ér-ti-sjd; killing the unborn fœtus.

Abortion, Ab-ér-jon; premature birth; miscarriage.

Abortives, Ab-ér-tivz; medicines used to cause mis-

carriage. [of the blood vessels. Abouchement, H-buj-mqn; union of the extremities Abrasion, Ab-ré-zon; rubbing or tearing off of skin or

other membranous surface.

Abscess, Ab'ses; a cavity or tumor containing pus.
Absinthate, Ab-sin-tat; absinthic acid, combined with
a base.

Absinthin, Ab-sin-tin; the bitter element of absin-Abscission, Ab-si-zon; the cutting away of a part.

Absinthium, Ab-sin-ti-um; worm wood. See Artemisia

Absorbents, Ab-serb-ents; the lacteal and lymphatic vessels; in medicines, the calcareous earths.

Absorption, Ab-serp-fon; the sucking up of substances, or taking in of liquids or vapors.

Abstergent, Ab-ster-jent; cleansing; purifying.

Abstraction, Ab-strak-jon; separating, as of a fluid from a salt. [ginous plant.

Abution, A-bú-til-on; the yellow marrow, a mucila-Acacia Catechu, A-ká-fi-a Kát-ī-ku; an East Indian plant, the source of the astringent Gum Catechu.

Acacia Vera, - Vé-ra; a tree of Egypt which yields gum arabic.



Achillea, A-kil-ō-a; a native plant, used as a bitter tonic. [the heel.

Achillis Tendo, A-kil-is Tén-do; the strong tendon of Achne, Ak'nō; a mucous-like flake on the cornea.

Acholous, Ak'a-lus; deficient in bile.

Achromatopsia, Ak-rω-ma-tóp-si-a; deranged vision, with inability to distinguish colors.

Achylosis, Ak-i-ho-sis; defective formation of chyle.

Achymosis, Ak-i-mo-sis, defective formation of chyme.

Acicular, A.sik-n-lar, needle-shaped.

Acids, As'idz: formerly defined as compounds which unite with alkalies to form salts, now called salts of hydrogen, in which the hydrogen may be replaced by a metal. When acted upon by metallic hydrates, water is always formed. Acids unite bodily with alkaloids, (organic bases,) without formation of water.

Acidifiable, A-sid-i-fj-a-bl; capable of being converted

into acids.

Acidimeter, As-id-im-5-ter; an instrument for measuring the acidity of liquids.

Acidulous, A-sid-q-lus; slightly acid.

Acinesia, A-si-ni-si-a; rest, or loss of motion.

Acinus, As i-nus; small granulations of the liver, etc.

Acne, Ak'nī; pimples, chiefly appearing on the face.

Acne Rosacea. — Ro-zá-ſī-a; a carbuncled face.

Acology, A-kól-a-ji: the science of remedies.

Aconitia, Ak-o-nij-i-o; an alkaloid obtained from aco-Aconitum Napellus, Ak-o-nj-tum Na-pel-us; wolfsbane; monkshood; a poisonous plant of Europe, extensively used as a nervous sedative.

Acor, E kor; acidity in the stomach. Acoria, A-kà-ri-a; insatiable hunger.

Acorus Calamus, Ak'a-rus Kal-a-mus; sweet-flag.

Acoumeter, A-kú-mī-ter; an instrument for measuring

Aconophonia, Ak-m-a-fa-ni-a; the testing of the condi-

Acoustics, A-kss-tiks: pertaining to sounds.

Acrania, A-krá-ni-a; without a cranium.

Acrimony Ak'ri-ma-ni; a pungent, corrosive quality.

Acrinia, A-krin-i-a; suppression of the secretions.

Acrodynia, Ak-ro-din-i-a; a painful rheumatic affec-

tion of the wrists and ankles.

Acromania, Ak-ro-má-ni-a; incurable madness.

Acromial, A-kró-mi-al; belonging to the acromion.

Acromion, A kró-mi-on; the top of the shoulder-blade, Acro Narcotic, Ak'ro-Nqr-kót-ik; a poison that is not only excessively stupefying, but that irritates the

brain and spinal marrow.

Acrotism, Ak ro tizm; defective pulse. [plant. Actea Alba, Ak-ti-a Al'ba; white cohosh, a native Actual Cautery, Ak'tų-al Kó-ter-i; the application of red hot iron in the treatment of disease.

Acupression, Ak n-pre-Jon; preventing hemorrhage of wounds, by inserting a needle through the skin so as

to press against the blood-vessel.

Acupuncture, A-ku-púŋk-tur; an oriental method of bleeding, by plunging needles into the soft parts, now practiced in certain diseases.

Acus, E kus; a surgeon's needle.

Adacria, A-dak-ri-a; insufficiency of the lachrymal secretion. [the larynx.

Adam's Apple, Ad'am'z Ap'l; the thyroid cartilage of Adansonia Digitata, Ad-an-sô-ni-a Dij-i-tá-ta; the baobab, an African tree, the bark of which is reputed antiperiodic.

Adder's Tongue, Ad'er'z Tun; Erythronium Americanum, having emetic properties, but little used.

Additamentum, A-dit-a-men-tum; superadded, as the prolongation of certain sutures of the skull.

Adductor, A-dúk-tor; the name of muscles which draw parts toward the axis of the body. muscle of the eye.

Adduceus Oculi, A-dú-sens Ok'u-li; a straight internal

Aden, B'den: a gland; a bubo. Adenalgia, Ad-en-al-ji-a; a pain in a gland.

Adenology, Ad-en-j-tis: inflammation of a gland. Adenology, Ad-en-ól-a-ji; a description of the glands. Adenomeningeal, A-dén-a-men-in-ji-al; affecting the

glands and mucous membrane.

Adenotomy, Ad-en-ot-o-mi; dissection of the glands.
Adeps, Ad'eps; hog's lard, the prepared fat of the hog.

Adiantum Pedatum, Ad-i-án-tum Pī-dá-tum; maiden-hair fern; a native fern, used as a pectoral. [salts. Adiaphorous, Ad-i-áf-æ-rus; ineffective; neutral, as of Adiaphoresis, Ad-i-a-fæ-rt-sis; deficient perspiration. Adipose, Ad'i-pæs; fatty.

" Arteries; branches of arteries that supply the

fat about the kidneys.

Adipsous, A-dip-sus; a medicine which relieves thirst. Adjuvant, Ad'ju-vant; assisting other remedies.

Ad Lib.; Ad Lib-i-tum; at pleasure.

Admov.; (admoveatur) "let there be applied."

Adnata Tunica, Ad-ná-ta Tú -ni-ka; the external covering of the eye.

Adnate, Ad'nat; grown together.

Adolescence, Ad-o-lés-ens; youth verging on maturity.

Adonis Vernalis, A-dó-nis Ver-né-lis; a plant containing medicinal drastic properties.

Adonsonia Digitata, Ad-on-sώ-ni-a Dij-i-tá-ta; the

baobab tree.

Adragant, Ad'ra-gant; tragacanth; juice of the Astragalus, that imparts a gummy substance to water.

Adventitious, Ad-ven-ti-fus; accidental.

Ædeitis, I-dī-j-tis; inflammation of the genital parts. Ægle Marmelos, Ugl Mqr-mī-los; an East Indian tree, source of bael fruit.

Adynamic, A-din-am-ik; relating to vital debility.

Aerate, E'er-at; to impregnate with air by mechanical pressure, as in the manufacture of mineral waters.

Aeriform, B'er-i-form; having the form of the air; gas. Aerometer, B-er-óm-i-ter; an instrument for measuring the bulk of gasses.

Æruginous, L-rúi-jin-us; resembling verdigris.

Ærugo, L-rúi-go; copper; the rust of copper.

Æsculapius, Es-ku-lú-pi-us; the god of medicine; name of an ancient physician.

Æsculin, Es'ku-lin; an alkaloid from the bark of the horse-chestnut.

Æsculus Glabra, Es'kų-lus Glá-bra; the buckeye. Æsculus Hippocastanum. Es'kų-lus Hip-o-kás-tanum; the horse-chestnut. [sensation.

Æsthetica, Es-tét-i-ka; diseases or agents affecting the

Æstuarium, Es-tu-á-ri-um; a stove for applying dry heat to all parts of the body at once; a vapor bath.

Æther, L'ter; oxide of ethyl. (See Ether.)

Ætherea, L-th-rb-a; a general term for preparations of ether.

Æthiops Martis, L'ti-ops Mqr-tis; black scales, struck from red hot iron, by the blacksmith's hammer.

Æthiops Mineral, sulphide of mercury.

Æthusa Cynapium, L-bú-su Sin-á-pi-um; garden hemlock, or "fool's parsley."

Ætiology, l-ti-ól-ω-ji; science of the causes of disease. Afferens, Af'er-ens: name of lymphatics that convey lymph to the glands.

Afflatus, A-fle-tus; applied to erysipelas that looks as if

it had been blown upon by a destructive blast.

Affinity Chemical; the power or force which unites different kinds of matter, and forms a new substance or substances.

Affluxus, A-fluk-sus; the act of flowing to.

Affluxion, A-fluk-son; accumulation of fluids,

After-Birth; the placenta, cord, and membranes following delivery.

After-Pains; pains occurring after delivery.

Affusion, A-fú-gon; the pouring of water upon patients, as a bath, in fevers.

Agarie; A-gar-ik; a fungus; the Boletus larieis is the purging agarie of medical writers.

Agaricus Quercus, A-gár-i-kus Kwér-kus; a fungus of the oak, used for arresting external hemorrhage.

Agave Americana; A-gá-vī; American aloe.

Agave Virginiana; false aloe, used in colic. Agenesia, A-jen-6-si-a; impotence; sterility.

Agenesis, A-jen-b-sis; imperfect development of any part of the body.

Agglutinate, A-glú-tin-at; to unite; to stick together.
Aglutition, Ag-lú-tí-fon; impossibility of swallowing.
Agnus Castus; the chaste tree, formerly noted as an
antiphrodisiac.

Agonia, A-gó-ni-a; sterility; barrenness.

Agonida Lancifolia, A-gω-nj-da Lan-si-fώ-li-a; a tree containing agoniadin: anti-intermittent. Agria, Ag'ri-a; an intractible pustular eruption.

Agrimony, Ag'ri-mo-ni; a native plant an astr jngent.

Agriothymia, Ag-ri-o-tim-i-a; wild or furious insan-Agrippa, A-grip-a; birth of a child with the feet foremost.

Ague, B'gu; the cold stage of an intermittent fever.

Ague-Cake; enlarged spleen, after intermittents.

Ague-Drops, E'gu-Drops; Fowler's Solution; arsenite of potassium.

Allanthus Glandulosa, 4-lan-tus Glan-du-lá-su; tree of heaven, native of China and Japan, the bark of which is an anthelmintic.

Ajuga Chamæpitys; A-júi-ga Kam-é-pi-tis; ground

pine, a low creeping plant.

Ala, E'la, (pl. Alæ, E'lb); a wing, in anatomy applied to parts having some resemblance to wings.

Alantol, A lan-tol; an aromatic liquid, with odor of peppermint, obtained from Inula camphor.

Alares Venæ, A-lé-rīz Vén-ī; superficial veins where the arm bends.

Alaris, A-lá-ris; wing-shaped.

Albino, Al-bi-no; a person whose skin, hair, and iris are white, the pigmentum nigrum being absent.

Albuginea Oculi, Al-bq-jin-5-a Ok'q-1; tunic of the eye, under the conjunctiva. [tiele.

Albuginea Testis, —Tés-tis; internal coat of the tes-Albugineous, Al-bu-jin-5-us; a term applied to textures

humors, &c., which are perfectly white.

Albuginitis, Al-bη-jin-į-tis; inflammation of the albugineous tissues. [egg.

Albugo, Al-bú-go; the white of the eye; the white of an Albumen, Al-bú-men; a substance found in animals and vegetables, and which constitutes the chief part of the white of eggs.

Albuminous principles; the albuminoid group, the varieties of which are albumen, fibrin and casein.

Albuminuria, Al-bų-mi-nų-ri-a; urine containing albumen.

Alcarnoque, Al'kar-nók; bark of a West Indies plant, bitter and tonic, used in phthisic. Alchemy, Al'kem-i; a supposed science, cultivated by the ancients, for the purpose of finding out how to turn all the baser metals into gold, and to find a remedy for all diseases.

Alcohol. Al'ka-hol; the product of vinous fermentation

of saccharine matter.

Alcoholates, Al'ko-hol-ats; medicated alcohol.

Alcohometer, Al-ko-hóm-5-ter; an instrument to determine the proportion of spirit in any vinous liquid.

Aldehyde, Al'di-hid; alcohol deprived of one or more

molecules of hydrogen,

Alder, Al'der; Alnus serrulata; tag alder.

Alembie: a chemical utensil used in distillation.

Alembroth, A-lém-brot; a compound of bichloride of mercury and sal ammoniac.

Aletrin, Al'e-trin; a precipitated alcoholic extract of Aletris Farinosa.

Aletris Farinosa, Al'e-tris Far-i-nó-sa; star grass, an intensely bitter tonic.

Alexipharmic, A-leks-i-fár-mik; an antidote to poison. Alexipyretic, A-leks-i-pi-rét-ik; warding off fevers; a febrifuge. madder.

Algarin; Al'ga-rin; the principal coloring matter of Algæ, Al'gō; sea weeds.

Algaroth, Al'ga-rot; oxide of antimony, in white pow-Algedo, Al-jb-do: violent pain in the urethra, bladder, testes, &c., caused by the too sudden suppression of gonorrhea. small-pox.

Alices, Al'i-sez; spots that precede the eruption in

Aliform, Al'i-form; wing-like,

Aliment; any kind of food; nourishment.

Alimentary Canal; the entire passage through which

the food passes from the mouth to the anus.

Alisma Plantago, A-lis-ma Plan-tá-go; water plantain. Alisphenoid, Al-i-sf6-nod; middle or great wing of the sphenoid bone.

Alkalescent, Al-ka-lés-ent; slightly alkaline.

Alkali, Al'ka-li: a substance which neutralizes acids, as potassa, soda, etc.; and change vegetable blues to green.

Alkalimeter, Al-ka-lim-b-ter; an instrument for ascertaining the proportion of alkali in any substance.

Alkaline, Al'ka-lin; having the properties of alkalies.

Alkaloids; organic substances possessing alkaline properties, capable of combining with acids to form salts.

Alkanet, Al'ka-net: the root of Anchusa tinctora.

Alkekenge, Al'ki-kenj; the winter cherry, used in nephritis, dysuria, etc. Allantois, A-lan-to-is; the name applied to a certain

membrane in the fœtus.

Alliaceous, Al-i-á-fus; similar to garlie,

Allium Sativum, Al'i-um Sa-ti-vum; the plant garlic. Allium Cepa, Al'i-um Si-pa; the onion. Itogether.

Alloys, Al'ez; compounds obtained by fusing metals. Allopathy, A-lop-a-ti; the system of curing by oppo-

sites, "contraria contrariis curantur." Allotropism, A-lot-ro-pizm; the existence of an ele-

ment in two conditions.

Alloxan, A-lóks-an; the product of the oxidation of uric acid by nitric acid.

Alloxantin, Al-oks-an-tin; substance resulting from the evaporation of a solution of alloxan.

Allspice; berries of the Eugenia pimenta.

Almond, fruit of the Amygdalus communis.

Alnus Glutinosa, Al'nus Glu-tin-é-sa; a European tree, the leaves and bark of which are bitter and astringent. Alnus Serrulata. - Ser-u-lá-ta: the tag alder, having

the same qualities as the last mamed.

Aloes, Al'oz; the inspissated juice of the aloe.

Aloe Socotrina, A-lo-a Sok-o-tri-na; the aloe of Socotra, furnishing Socotrine aloes.

Aloe Spicata, - Spi-ká-ta; spiked aloe, furnishing does aloe. Cape aloes.

Aloe Vulgaris, - Vul-gá-ris; the aloe yielding Barba-Aloin. Al'o-in: the crystaline principle of aloes, said to be its cathartic constituent.

Alpinia Cardamomum, Al-pin-i-a Kgr-da-mó-mum; a plant producing cardamon seed.

Alphonsin, Al-fon-sin; an instrument for taking balls out of wounds.

Alteratives; medicines intended to change the morb' action, by restoring the healthy functions of the syst gradually.

Alternis Horls, Al-tér-nis Há-ris; every alternate hour. Althæa Officinalis, Al-té-a Of-is-i-ná-lis; the marsh mallow.

Althea Rosea, - Ro-sé-a; the hollyhock.

Althein, Al-té-in; the alkaline substance in the marsh mallow. [monium.

Alum, Al'um; a double sulphate of aluminum and am-Alumen, A-lú-men; a salt composed of sulphuric acid and alumina, with potassa or ammonia, or both.

Alumina, A-lú-min-a; oxide of aluminum.

Aluminates, A-lú-min-als; compounds formed by the combination of aluminic hydrates and basic radicals.

Aluminum, A-lú-min-um; the metallic base of alumina.

Alum Root: Henchera Americana.

Alusia, A-lú-si-a; illusion; low spirits. [ear.

Alvearium, Al-vē-ά-ri-um; the external opening of the Alveolar, Al-vé-ω-lar; belonging to the alveoli, or bony sockets of the teeth.

Alveolar Structure, small superficial cavities in the mucous membrane of the stomach and minor intestines. Alveolus. Alveolus. Alveolus.

Alveus, Al've-us; a hollow; enlarged part of a canal or channel.

Alvine, Al'vin: relating to the intestines,

Amadou, fl-mq-du; a substance used to support varicose veins, protect injured surfaces, etc.

Amalgam, A-mal-gam; mercury alloyed with another metal.

Amara, A-má-ra; bitter; sometimes used as a specific name for plants.

Amarin, Am'a-rin; the bitter quality of vegetables.

Amaurosis, Am-e-r\u00e1-sis; paralysis of the optic nerve; loss of vision.

Amber, Am'ber; a fosil resin from an extinct plant.

Amblosis, Am-blo-sis; abortion; miscarriage.

Amblyopía, Am-bli-ó-pi-a; impaired eye-sight, from loss of sensibility of the retina.

Ambrein Am-bri-in; a fatty matter constituting the base of ambergris.

Ambrosia, Am-bró-gi-a; "food of the gods;" applied to certain alexipharmic medicines.

Ambrosia Artemisiæfolia, Am-bró-zi-a Ar-te-misfo-li-a: rag-weed.

Ambrosia Trifida, - Tri-fi-da; horse-weed.

Amenorrhea, A-men-a-rb-a; absence of the menses by delay or suppression.

Amentia, A-mén-fi-a: without mind: imbecility.

American Columbo; Frasera Carolinensis; root of the plant that affords a mild tonic for the digestive organs.

American Ipecac; root of the Euphorbia Ipecacuanha. Amides. A-mi-diz: compounds formed when the hydrogen of ammonia is replaced by oxidized, or other negative principles.

Amines, A-mi-nez; compounds formed when the hydrogen of ammonia is replaced by positive radicals.

Ammonia, A-má-ni-a: a compound formed by the combination of nitrogen and hydrogen, possessing alkaline qualities.

Ammoniacum, Am-a-ní-a-kum; a gum resin, obtained from the Dorema ammoniacum.

Ammonii Carbonates, A-mó-ni-j Kár-bon-ats; volatile salts, smelling salts.

Ammonii Chloride, - Kló-rid; muriate of ammonium; sal ammoniac.

Ammonium, A-má-ni-um; a presumed metallic substance, supposed to be similar in character to potassium.

Amnesia, Am-né-zi-a; loss, or want of memory, utero. Amnion, Am'ni-on; the inner envelope of the Fætus in Amniotic Acid; an acid found in the liquor contained

in the amnion.

Amorphous, A-mér-fus : destitute of regular structure. Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, Am-pt-lop-sis Kwin-kwtfώ-li-a; American ivy.

Amphi, Am'fi; both, on all sides.

Amphiarthrosis, Am-fi-ar-trώ-sis; a two-sided articulation, allowing of slight motion.

Amphidiarthrosis, Am'fi-dj-ar-tro-sis; a two-sided articulation, as of the lower jaws.

Amphoric, Am-fór-ik; a sound resembling that made by blowing into a decanter, heard in auscultating the

als of the ear. chest. Ampulla Am-pulla; the bottle-like mouths of the can-Amputation, the act of cutting off,

Amygdalæ, A-mig-da-lē; the tonsils; the exterior glands of the neck. [almond.

Amygdala Amara, A-mig-da-la A-mé-ra; the bitter

Amygdala Dulcis, - Dúl-sis; sweet almond.

Amygdalin, A-mig-da-lin; a crystalline substance existing in bitter almond. [sils. Amygdalitis, A-mig-da-lj-tis; inflammation of the ton-

Amygdalus Persica, A-mig-da-lus Pér-si-ku; the peach Amyl, Am'il; the radical of amylic alcohol, C⁵H¹¹. [tree.

Amyl Alcohol, derived from fusel oil.

Amyl Nitrite, — Ni-trit; an etherial liquid used in medicine, highly recommended for sea-sickness.

Amylaceous, Am-i-lá-jus; starch-like.

Amylum, Am'i-lum; medical term for starch.

Amylum Marantæ; - Mar-án-tī; arrow root.

Amyous, Am'i-us; weak in muscles. [tion. Anacatharsis, An-a-ka-tqr-sis; cough with expectora-Anacathartic, An-a-ka-tqr-tik; promoting expectoration.

Anacardium, An-a-kqr-di-um; the Malacca Bean, containing a very caustic liquor.

Anæsthesia, An-es-té-zi-a; suspended sensibility.

Amesthetics, An-es-tét-iks; chloroform, ether, etc., which render the patient insensible to pain.

Anagallis Arvensis, An-a-gál-is Ar-vén-sis; pimpernel, poor man's weather glass; used mostly in the form of poultices for old ulcers.

Anaplosis, An-a-pló-sis; restoration of decayed parts.

Anasarca, An-a-sér-ka; dropsy of the cellular tissue.

Anastomosis, An-as-ta-má-sis; communications of vessels with each other.

Anatomy, An-at-Q-mi; to cut; dissection of organized bodies with a view to displaying the structure, relations

and uses of parts.

Anazoturia. An-a-zo-tú-ri-a; chronic diuresis, where there is a deficiency of urea.

Anchusa Tinctoria, An-kú-sa Tink-tá-ri-a; a plant, the root of which contains a red coloring matter.

Anchylosis, An-ki-lú-sis; stiff or useless joint.

Ancone An'kon; the elbow joint. [bow. Anconeus, An-kω-né-us; the small muscle on the el-

Anconoid, An'ko-nod; a process of the ulna.

Andromeda Arborea, An-dróm-t-da Ar-bo-rí-a; the sorrel tree. (See Oxydendrum. [pecially of the male. Andranatomy, An-dra-nat-o-mi; human anatomy, es-Andria Mulier, An'dri-a Múi-li-er; an hermaphrodite, the female organs being predominant.

Andromania, An-dro-mé-ni-a; nymphomania, morbid

sexual excitement of females.

Androgynus; An-droj-i-nus; partaking of each sex. Anemone Nemorosa, A-ném-ω-n̄ъ Nem-ω-rώ-sa; the

wind flower.

Anemone Pulsatilla, - Pul-sa-til-a; a flowering plant of Europe, used in nervous diseases; synonym for Pulsatilla nigricans. out brains. Anencephalus, An-en-séf-a-lus; a monster, born with-

Anesis, An'b-sis; remission, as of symptoms.

Anethi Fructus, An-6-ti Fruk-tus; fruit of the dill. from which oil of the dill is obtained. [sweet fennel. Anethum Graveolens. An-6-tum Grav-5-\(\omega\)-lenz: dill:

Anetus, An'ī-tus; intermittent fever.

Aneurism, An'u-rizm; a morbid dilatation of an artery, with rupture of one or more of its coats.

Aneurism Cordis; a dilatation of the heart.

Aneurism Spurium, - Spu-ri-um; a rupture of all the coats of the artery, with blood retained in the surrounding tissues.

Aneurism by Anastomosis, a vascular tumor by the enlargement and inosculation of numerous arteries.

Anfractuosity; a groove or furrow, as in the brain. Angelica, An-jél-i-ka; the plant masterwort, mostly used for diseases of the urinary organs. [the body.

Angiology, An-ji-ól-a-ji; science of the blood vessels of Anglitis, An-ji-i-tis; inflammation of vessels, especially of the capillaries.

Angina, An-ji-na; morbid affections of the throat.

Angina Maligna, - Ma-lig-na; putrid sore throat, as in scarlatina.

Angina Parotydea, - Par-a-tid-t-a; the mumps.

Angina Tonsillaris, - Ton-sil-é-ris; the quinsy. Angina Trachealis, - Trak-5-é-lis; the croup,

Angina Pectoris, - Pek-to-ris; spasms of the nerves of

the chest. Anginosa, An-ji-nώ-sa; accompanied with angina, Angone, An'go-ne; nervous quinsy; strangulation.

Angular Artery; terminations of veins near the inner angle of the eye.

Angustura, An-gus-tú-ra; a tree of South America, Galipea Officinalis.

Anhelation, An-hi-lá-fon; rapid breathing.

Anhydrotics, An-hj-drót-iks; agents which check profuse perspiration.

Anhydrous, An-hi-drus; destitute of water.

Animaleula, An-i-mål-kų-lu; an insect only visible by the microscope.

Animal Heat; caloric formed by respiration.

Animalization; assimilation; vital conversion of food into organized matter.

Animus, An'i-mus; the mind or principle of life.

Anise, An'is; a plant originally from Egypt, Pimpinella Anisum.

Aniseed; fruit of the Anise plant, used as a carminative, Ankylosis, An-ki-lá-sis, (Anchylosis); a stiff joint,

Annular, An'q-lar; like a ring, when applied to ligaments.

[lages of the larynx,
Annular Cartilage, — Kúr-ti-lei; one of the carti-

Annular Ligament; a strong ligament of the wrist; also of the ankle.

Annular Vein; the vein between the little finger and the one adjoining, or "ring finger."

Anodic, An-od-ik; ascending; styptic or astringent.

Anodyne, An' a-din; a drug that eases pain by benumbing the sensibility and inclining to sleep.

Anodynia, An-o-din-i-a; absence of pain.

Anomalous, An-om-a-lus; unnatural; applied to irregular symptoms.

Anomesia, An-o-mb-si-a; dementia; loss of mind. Anophthalmia; An-of-tal-mi-a; being without eyes,

Anopsia, An-óp-si-a; defective eye-sight. Anorchous, An-ór-kus; without testicles.

Anorexia, An-o-rék-si-a; want of appetite.

Anosmia, An-ós-mi-a; loss of the sense of smell.

Antacid, Ant-às-id; an agent that neutralizes acidity. Antaphrodislac, An-ta-fro-dis-i-ak; medicines which reduce the veneral nassion.



Antigalactic, An-ti-ga-lák-tik; reducing the secretion of milk.

Antihectic, An-ti-hék-tik; opposed to hectic fever. [ear. Anthelix, Ant-hé-liks; the small circular ridge of the Antihelminticus, An-ti-hel-min-tik-us; opposed to worms. [flow of blood.

Antihemorrhagic, An-ti-hem-or-áj-ik; stopping the Antihydropic, An-ti-hj-dróp-ik; remedy for dropsy.

Antihydropin, An-ti-hi-dro-pin; a crystalline principle obtained from cockroaches, medicinal for dropsy.

Anti-Icteric, An-ti-lk-tér-ik; remedy for jaundice. Antilethargic, An-ti-let-qr-jik; opposed to sleep.

Antilithic, An-ti-lit-ik; preventive of the formation of stone in the bladder.

Antilyssic, An-ti-lis-ik; curative of hydrophobia.

Antimephitic, An-ti-mō-fit-ik; preventive against impure air or gas. [and a base. Antimonates, An-ti-mó-nats; salts of antimonic acid

Antimonial Powder; substitute for James's Powder.

Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras; tartar emetic.

Antimonii Vinum; wine of antimony.

Antimony, An'ti-ma-ni; a brilliant blueish metal, very brittle.

Antinephritie, An-ti-nō-frit-ik; remedial for inflammation of the kidneys.

Antipathic, An-ti-pāt-ik; contrary to. [diseases. Antiperiodic, An-ti-pā-ri-ód-ik; remedial for periodic Antiperistaltic, An-ti-per-i-stâl-tik; inverted action of the bowels. [inflammation.

Antiphlogistic, An-ti-fla-jis-tik; that which subdues Antiphthisic An-ti-tiz-ik; remedy for phthisic, or consumption.

Antipleuritie, An-ti-plq-rit-ik; remedy for pleurisy.
Antipsorie, An-tip-sor-ik; remedy for the itch. [pus.
Antipyie, An-ti-pi-ik; preventive to the formation of
Antipyretic, An-ti-pi-ret-ik; a febrifuge, to allay fever.

Antipyrotic, An-ti-pi-rôt-ik; remedy for burns.

Antiseptic, An-ti-sép-tik; preventive of putrefaction.

Antispasmodic, An-ti-spaz-mód-ik; that which allays spasms or pains. [vation, Antisialagogue, An-ti-sj-âl-a-gog; a remedy for sali-



Antritis. An-tri-tis; inflammation of a animal organization.

Antrum, An'trum; acave; the cavity , rially that in the upper maxillary bon-Antrom Buccinosum. - Buk-si-no-s

Antrum Pyluri, - Pi-la-ri; the small I Antrum Pylars, - Pris-ri; the small I ach near the pylorus. Anaria, A-mi-ri-ri; suppression of the Anas, E nus; a circle; the lower extrem

or bowel. Aorta, E-or-to; the great artery of the

from the left ventricle of the heart, Aucturisma, E-er-in-riz-ma; aneurism Aurticisma, Lear-M. Tik-ma; aneuerism Aartic, E. ar-tik; belonging to the anyt Aarticis, E-ar-ti-tis; inflammation of t Aartra, E-ar-tru; a lobe of the inngs. Apathy, Apa-li; absence of feeling or Aperent, A-per-ri-a; imperfect digest Apertent, A-pi-ri-ent; a laxitive, or ge Apex. E peks; the summit, or extremit

Aphrerests, A-fer-t-sis; the removal ,

Aphthous, Af'tus; affected with or resembling aphthæ.

Apiol, Ap 1-al; a principle obtained from parsley seed.

Apis Mellifica, É'pis Me-lif-i-ka; the honey bee; a
tincture obtained chiefly from the poison of the sting
of the bee, used by the homeopathists and others.

Apium Petroselinum, B'pi-um Pē-tro-sē-li-num; former name for Petroselinum Saticum, the common

parsley.

Apleuria, A-plý-ri-a; absence of ribs.

Apnœa, Ap-ni-a; suspension of breath. [evacuation. Apocenosis, A-pos-ī-ná-sis; increased discharge, or Apocynum Androsæmifolium, A-pós-i-num An-drasemi-fá-li-um; bitter root; dog's bane; an indigenous plant, used in a variety of diseases.

Apocynum Cannabinum, - Kan-a-bi-num: white

Indian hemp, used in dropsy.

Apomorphia, Ap-ω-mór-fi-α; a powerful emetic, obtained by heating morphia with hydrochloric acid.

Aponeurosis, Ap-on-u-ró-sis; expansion of muscles, Apophysis, A-póf-i-sis; a projection or protuberance of bone.

Apoplexia, Ap-ω-plék-si-a; apoplexy; congestion, or rupture of the vessels of the brain.

Apoplexy Cutaneous, rapid flow of blood to the skin and cellular membrane. [tion of blood in the lungs. Apoplexia Pulmonaris, — Pul-mo-ná-ris; extravasa-

Apostema, Ap-os-té-ma; aposteme, an abscess, Apothecary; one who prepares and sells drugs.

Appendices Epiploicee, A-pén-di-stz Ep-i-plú-i-st; prolongations of the peritoneum, filled with a fatty substance.

Appendicula Vermiformis, A-pen-dik-η-la Vεr-mi for-mis; a worm-like excrescence from the cœcum, or first part of the large intestine.

Appetence, Ap'ī-tens; appetency; strong desire; disposition to appropriate what is essential to animal exis-

tence.

Apyretic, (Apyrexia), Ap-i-rét-ik; absence of fever.

Aq., or Aqua, E'kwa; water, hydrogen and oxygen combined as represented by H² O.

Aqua Fortis, - Fér-tis; an old name for nitric acid.

Aqua Regia, — Rf.-ji-a; a mixture of nitric and hyd. chloric acids, having the properties of dissolving go and platinum.

Aqua Vitæ, L'kwa Vi-tē; spirits of the first distillation Aquæ Minerales, — Min-er-á-lēz; mineral waters, is pregnated with acid, iron, salt, sulphur, etc.

Aqueduct of the Cochlea; an opening in the tempor bone, for the passage of the vessels of the ear. [ex

Aqueduct of Fallopius, bony canals of the intern Aqueduct of Sylvius; a canal between the third ar fourth ventricles of the brain.

Aqueduct of the Vestibulum; a canal that opens of the posterior surface of the temporal bone of the

oranium.

Aqueous, B'kwī-us; containing water, formed by mean
Aqueous Humor, — Yúi-mor; a watery fluid of th

anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

Arabin, Ar'a-bin; the gummy principle of acacia,

isomeric with cane sugar.

Arachnoid, A-rak-nod; applied to the middle membrane of the brain. [arachnoid membrane.

Arachnoiditis, A-rak-no-di-tis; inflammation of the Aræometer, Ar-t-óm-t-ter; an instrument for measuring the gravity of liquids.

Aralia, A-rá-li-a; a genus of indigenous plants, most species of which are medicinal.

Aralia Hispida, — His-pi-da; dwarf elder, used in pulmonary diseases.

Aralia Nudicaulis. — Nq-di-ké-lis; American sarsaparilla, an alterative, and also used for pulmonary affections.

Aralia Quinquefolia, — Kwin-kwī-fó-li-a; ginseng, formerly and commonly described as Panax quinquefolium; used in certain forms of dyspepsia.

Aralia Racemosa, — Ra-sī-mó-sa; spikenard, used in pulmonary affections.

Aralia Spinosa, — Spi-nó-sa: prickly elder, the Angelica tree; used in syphilitic and rheumatic affections,

and certain skin diseases.

Arbor Vitæ, Ar'bor Ví-të; white cedar, an American evergreen, a domestic remedy for intermittent fever.

Arbutin, Ar-bú-tin; a glucoside found in Uva Ursi leaves.

Arbutus, Trailing, Ar-bų́-tus; a pretty spring flower. See Epigæa repens. Ursi.

Arbutus Uva Ürsi, former name for Arctostaphylos Uva Arcanum, (pl. Arcana), Air-ká-num; a secret; medicines the composition of which is concealed.

Arch, femoral; the arch over the border of the pelvis.

Arch of the Aorta; the turn made in the thorax by

that artery.

Arch of the Colon; transverse portion of that intestine. Archorrhagia, Ĥr-kor-á-jì-a; hemorrhage of the anus. Archostenosis, Ĥr-kos-tō-nó-sis; structure of the rectum.

Arctatio, Ark-tá-si-a; constipation; also an unnatural

contraction of the vagina.

Arctium Lappa, Ark'ti-um Lap-a; former name for

Lappa Officinalia.

Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi, Ark-to-staf-i-los Yú-va Ur-si; bearberry, a very small evergreen shrub, the leaves of which are used in diseases of urinary organs.

Arcus Senilis, Ar'kus Sen-i-lis; a circular opaque ap-

pearance in the eyes of old men.

Ardor Febrilis, Ar'dor Feb ri-lis; feverish heat.

Ardor Urinæ, — Ym-ri-uō; inflammation of the urethræ, causing the sensation of heat in passing urine. Ardor Ventriculi, — Ven-trik-q-li; the heart-burn.

Areca Catechu, A-ré-ku Kát-t-ku; a palm of India,

which yields betel nuts.

Areoa Nuts: (See Betel nuts.) [gravel. Arenosa Urina, Ar-\(\bar{\text{\\$\sigma}}\) n\(\alpha\)-a: a Yui-r\(\bar{\}\)-n\(\alpha\); urine with Areolæ, Ar-\(\bar{\\$\sigma}\)-\(\alpha\)-l\(\bar{\}\); interstices between the fibres of an organ.

Argema, fir jt-ma: a small white ulcer in the eye.

Argenti Nitras, fir-jén-tj Nj-tras; nitrate of silver;
when fused called lunar caustic.

Argentum, Ar-jén-tum; silver, a white metal.

Argillaceous, Ar-ji-lá-fus; of the nature of clay.



Arteria Aspera, Arté-ri-a As'per-a; the "rough artery;" the trachea or windpipe.

Arteria Innominata, - In-nom-i-né-ta; the "unnamed artery," the first branch of the aorta.

Arteria Magna, - Mag-na; the aorta.

Arterial, Ar-té-ri-al; belonging to arteries.

Arterial Blood; the red blood flowing in the arteries of the body and the pulmonary veins.

Arterial Duct; the duct leading from the pulmonary

artery to the aorta in the fœtus.

Arterial Ligament; the arterial duet when obliterated.

Arterialization, Ar-tā-ri-al-i-zá-ʃon; change of the blood by respiration.

Arteriotomy, Hr-tī-ri-ót-w-mi; opening, or dividing an

artery; blood letting.

Arteritis, Ar-ti-ri-tis; inflammation of an artery.

Artery, Ar'ter-i; one of the vessels, or ducts, which carries blood from the heart.

Arthralgia, Ar-trál-ji-a; chronic pain in the joints; rheumatism, gout.

Arthritic,, Ar-trit-ik; relating to gout,

Arthritis, Ar-tri-tis; same as Arthralgia. [bone. Arthrocace, Ar-trok-a-sī; ulceration of a cavity of a

Arthrodia, Hr-fró-di-a; a joint admitting of motion on all sides.

Arthrodynia, Ar-tro-din-i-a; same as Arthralgia.

Arthrography, Ar-trog-ra-fi; a written description of the joints.

Arthrology, Ar-trol-a-ji; the science of joints.

Arthroneus, Artrón-kus; a cartilaginous substance that sometimes forms in the knee joint. | joint.

Arthropathia, Ar-tro-pá-ti-a; a dísease of the shoulder Arthrosia, Ar-tro-si-a; general term for inflammation of the joints.

Arthrosis, Ar-trá-sis; connection by joints. [even. Artiads, Ar ti-adz; elements whose quantivalence is

Articular, Ar-tik-y-lar; relating to joints.

Articularis, fir-tik-q-lá-ris; relating to arteries, muscles, etc. connected with joints.

Articulation a joint; the fastening together of the various bones of the animal skeleton.



Asclepias Cornutt, — Kor-n(1-s), il Asclepias Incarnata, — In-lug-nalpociepias, fund in damp sail, and uso Asclepias Tuberova. — Tu-bur-denutindigenus plant, the root of which is matton of the lange, glencing, one, as Asepta, A-sip-tal, mallet free from pap Asht, A]; ammon tame for trees at the Ashtes, A] or the subtlance remaining

say thing.

Aspidium Felix Mas, As-pid-i-um Fé-liks Mas; the

male fern, used for tape worm.

Assafætida; As-a-fét-i-du; a fetid gum resin, obtained from a plant of Persia, Narthex Assafætida. [food.

Assodes, A-sé-dīz; continued fever, with loathing of Aster, Aster; a large genus of plants, a few of which are medicinal.

Asternia, A-stér-ni-a; absence of the sternum in a fœtus.
Asthenia, As-té-ni-a; debility; want of strength.

Asthma, Ast'ma; a disease the prominent symptoms of which are difficulty of breathing, wheezing, and expectoration.

Astragalus Verus, As-trág-a-lus Vé-rus; a little spiny

shrub, from which gum tragacanth exudes.

Astriction, As-trik-fon; condition produced by astringent medicines.

Astringent, As-trin-jent; causing contraction in the muscles, and thereby checking discharges.

Ataxia, A-tak-si-a; irregularity; want of uniform manifestation.

Athermanous, A-tér-ma-nus; not conducting heat, Atheroma, At-er-\(\phi\)-ma; a pulpy, encysted tumor,

Atlas, At'las; the first cervical vertebra.

Atocia or Atokia, A-tó-ki-q; sterility.

Atonic, A-ton-ik; with diminished tone or power.

Atrabiliary, At-ra-bil-ya-ri; melancholy; gloomy.
Atrabilious, At-ra-bil-yus; despondent; melancholy.

Atrabilis, At-ra-bj-lis; black bile, an imaginary fluid, the excess of which has been supposed to cause melancholy. [anus, vulva, etc.

Atresia. A-tré-fi-a; adhesive perforation, as of the Atropa Belladonna, At'ro-pa Bella-dón-a; the deadly night shade, a poisonous herbaceous plant of Europe; a narcotic poison, that acts upon the cerebro-spinal system.

Atrophy, Atra-fi; imperfect nutrition, resulting in emaciation and loss of strength.

Atropia, A-tro-pi-a; a very poisonous alkaloid of Atropa Belladonna, used mainly for eye diseases.

Atropism, Atro-pizm; diseased condition produced by excessive use of Belladonna.



Avenæ Farina, A-vi-nō Fa-ri-na; oat meal. Avenæ Sativa. — Sa-ti-va; the common oat.

Avulsion, A-vul-jon; the forcible separation of parts.

Avens, E venz; name for several species of Genm.

Axilla, Aks-il-q: the cavity under the shoulder.

Axillary Plexus, Aks'il-a-ri Plék-sus; the last three cervical and the first dorsal nerves of the arm.

Axis, Aks'is; in anatomy, a right line passing through

the center of the body.

Azedarach, A-zéd-a-rak: the "pride of India;" Melia Azederach, cathartic and emetic.

Azoturia, Az-o-tú-ri-a; disease characterized by great increase of urea in the urine. | uvula.

Azygous Muscle, Az'i-gus Mus'l; a muscle of the Azygous Process; a process of the sphenoid bone.

Azygous Vein; a vein rising from the union of the lower intercostal veins of the left side.

F

B., symbol for the element Boron, used in medical preparations.

Baccæ, Bak-5; berries, fruit, as Baccæ Juniperi.

Baechia, Ba-ki-a; pimpled condition of the face, caused by hard drinking.

Baculus, Bak-q-lus; a lozenge in the form of a little roll.

| melos, an astringent. | melos, an astringent. |

Bael Fruit; the dried unripe fruit of the Ægle Mar-Baker's Itch, caused by the poisonous, or irritating nature of the yeast used.

Balanism, Bál-an-izm; the use of a pessary,

Balanitis, Bal-an-i-tis: inflammation of the glans penis.

Balanus, Bál-a-nus; the glans penis and glans clitoridis.

[speech.

Balbutles, Bal-bú-fi-īz; stammering, or hesitation in Ballottement, Ba-lott-mon; movement of the fœtus after being elevated in the liquorammii, in falling back to its place; a diagnosis of pregnaccy.



MEDICAL STUDE

Balm, Bqm; a soothing or tranqui Balm; Meliam Officiantis; lemon Balm of Gilead; the resinous jui-

Balm of Gilead. (American): the species of poplar, Populas Bolama Balmony, Balmoni; Chelma Gilahi

root, turtle-head, etc. Balneum, Bal-ul-um; a bath; a w. Balneum Animale, — An-i-mé

Halneum Animals, An-1-me killed snimal, applied to a body of Balneum Medicatum, — Med-i-Balneum Siceum, -Sik-um; im

Bals., an abbreviation for Bolaome Balsam, Bol-sam; Balverman; a n Balsama, Ben-dam; Benselmen; a n datile cils, some containing be Balsamatic, Bel-sam-d-fi-c; the Balsamodendron Myrrha, Bel-s a small tree of Arabia, that yield Bancherry, Bdn-ber-i; common ; white cohesh.

white concern, Buobab, Eq.q.-high; a tree of west of which is sometimes used justs Baptisia Tineturia, Bap-tif-i-q

indign, a small indigenous shre the form of a desection,

Barbadnes Leg. Bqr-bd-dox L climates, resulting in great swell Barbadoes Aloes, - Al'os; the the Alue sulgaria.

Barium, Bar ri-um; an elementar alkaline earths, the salts from w Barosma Crenata, Ba-ros-mo 1 shrub, native of South Africa, u

urino-genital organs. Barusma Serratifulia, - Ser-a Baryphony, Ba-rif-o-ni; hesitancy in speech.

Baryta, Ba-rí-ta; oxide of barium, the soluble salts of which are highly corrosive poisons.

Basculation, Bas-ku-lá-fon, examination of the uterus

in retroversion.

Base, Bás: The hydroxyl compounds of those elements which have a markedly metallic character."—Remsen, "The idea implied by the word 'base' belongs to the obsolete dualistic theory of salts."—Tilden.

Base, Organic; organic bodies capable of uniting with acids and forming neutral compounds, resembling

salts.

Basiator Oris, Bas-i-ά-tor Θ'ris; a muscle that contracts

Basilic Vein, Bas-il-ik Van; the large vein inside the

elbow, opened in blood-letting.

Basilicon Ointment; (Basilicam); made of five parts resin, eight of lard, and two of yellow wax, used for burns, ulcers, etc.

Basio Glossus; Bá-si-o Glós-us; a muscle connecting

the os hyoides and the tongue.

Basioccipital, Bas-i-ok-sip-i-tal; relating to the base of the occipital bone.

Basis Cordis, Bá-sis Kér-dis; the base of the heart, as distinguished from the apex.

Basisphenoid, Bas-i-sfé-nød; the posterior part of the

body of the sphenoid bone.

Bassorin, Bás-ω-rin; a kind of gum found in gum tragacanth, insoluble in water but swells when moistened, forming a gelatinous mass, used as an excipient in making pill-mass.

Basylus Radicals, Bás-i-lus Rád-i-kalz; those elements which have a metallic character and form ox-

ides or hydrates capable of saturating acids,

Bath. Sea-water; made by a solution of one part of common salt to thirty parts of soft water. Cold Bath; at 50³ Fahren. Hot Bath; at 98⁵ to 112⁶. Tepid Bath; at 85⁵ to 92⁷. Sand Bath; made by heating sand and applying to any part of the body.

Batrachus, Bat-ra-kus; ranula, or a semi-transparent

tumor under the tongue.

Bauhin, Bώ-an, (Valvule of); a valve in the eœcum, that prevents the return of excrementitious, matter into the intestines.

Baume De Vie, Bom De Vi, Balm of Life; a decoction of aloes.

Bayberry Bark, the bark of the roots of the Myrica Bayberry Wax, a light green wax obtained from the berries of Myrica Cerifera. Ursi plant.

Bearberry, Bár-ber-i; a common name for the Uva Bear's Foot, a common name in Europe for Helleborm factidus; lately applied in this country to Polymnio Uvedalia.

Bebeerin, Be-be-rin; known as beberin, bebirin, bibirina an alkaloid obtained from Bebeeru bark. The sulphate of bebeerin is a febrifuge and antimittant.

Bebeeru Bark, the bark of Nectandra Rodiei, containing bebeerin.

Bechica, Bek-i-ka: medicines that relieve coughs.

Beech Drops, (Epiphegus Virginiana); a parasite on the roots of the beech tree.

Belladonna, Bel-a-dón-a; the leaves and roots of Atropa Belladonna, a powerful narcotic.

Belonoid, Bél-a-ned; like a bodkin, describing the process of a bone.

Benjamin Bush; the spice bush, Lindera Benzoin.

Benne, Bén-t; Sesamum Indicum; a medicinal plant of India.

Benzoic Acid, Ben-zá-ik As'id; an acid formerly obtained exclusively from gum benzoin, but an acid of the same composition is now obtained from naphthalin, also from urine.

Benzoin, Ben-zú-in; a balsamic resin, exuded from the Styrax Benzoin. [Benzoin.

Benzoin Odorfferum, — O-dor-if-er-um; see Lindera Berberin, Bér-ber-in; a yellow bitter alkaloid, first discovered in Berberis vulgaris, afterward found in Hydrastis Canadensis, and improperly termed "hydrastin:" used as a bitter tonic.

Berberis Aquifolium, Bér-ber-is A-kwi-fá-li-um; an evergreen shrub found in the western states, used in

scrofulous diseases.

Berberis Vulgaris, - Vnl-gá-ris; barberry; a shrub of Europe; tonic in small doses, laxative in large.

Bergamot Oil, Bér-ga-mot Ol; a fragrant oil expressed

from the fruit rind of the Citrus Limetta.

Bertin, (bones of,) Ber-tan; two small bones often found under the opening of the sphenoidal bone.

Betel Nut, B6-tel Nut; the Areca nut; the kernel from

the fruit of the Areca Catechu.

Bezoar, Bī-zώ-qr; a calculous substance, sometimes found in the stomach and intestines of the ox, horse, and other animals, supposed to antidote poisons, pestilence, etc.

Beth Root, Bet Rut; (Birth root); the root of Trillium

erectum.

Betula, Bét-u-la; the generic name for birch trees.

Bi.; symbol for the element bismuth, preparations of

which are used in medicine. Bi-; (the prefix) two; thus, bicarbonate of potassium

indicates that this salt contains twice as much of the carbonic radical as the simple carbonate of potassium.

Bibasic, Bi-bd-sik; acids which contain two atoms of hydrogen, metals will displace either half or all to form normal and double salts.

Bib, (bibe, "drink"); used in prescriptions.

Bicapsular, Bi-kap-su-lar; having two capsules.

Bicarbonate, Bi-kqr-bon-at; two parts of carbonic acid with one of base.

Bicaudal. Bi-ké-dal: two-tailed: applied to a muscle.

Bicephalous, Bj-séf-a-lus; possessing two heads.

Biceps, Bi-seps; two-headed; as biceps brachii, a muscle of the arm; biceps femoris, a muscle of the thigh.

Bichat, Bi-fá; (canal of); a small hole above the pineal gland, leading into the third ventricle of the brain.

Bichloride of Mercury; corrosive sublimate.

Bicipital, Bj-sip-i-tal; relating to the biceps muscle. Bicuspid, Bi-kus-pid; having two points, as the bicus-

pid teeth.

Bipinnata, Bi-denz Bi-pin-a-ta; Spanish Bidens needles, a common weed, having expectorant properties.

Biferous, Bif-er-us; bearing twice a year.

Bilabe, Bi-lab; an instrument for extracting, through the urethra, bodies from the bladder.

Bile, Bil; the alkaline secretion of the liver, a viscid and

exceedingly bitter fluid.

Bilin, or Biline, Bi-lin; a yellowish gummy mass, the

chief constituent of bile.

Billious, Bil-yus; relating to, or full of bile. [bile. Billiphein, Bil-i-fi-in; the principal coloring matter of Billifulvin, Bil-i-ful-vin; yellow coloring matter of the bile.

Bilirubin, Bil-i-rú-bin; red coloring matter of the bile. Biliverdin, Bil-i-vér-din; green coloring matter of the

bile.

Bilocular, Bi-lók-u-lar; having two cells.

Bimanous, Bim-an-us; possessing two hands.

Binary, Bi-na-ri; composed of two elements, or measures.

Binate, Bi-nat; coming, or growing, in pairs.

Binocular, Bi-nók-n-lar; using both eyes.

Biology, Bj-ol-o-ji; the science which treats of the nature of all living things.

Biolysis, Bi-ól-i-sis; the destruction of life. Biolytic. Bi-o-lit-ik; destructive of life.

Birdlime, Berd-lim; a glutinous matter obtained from the bark of the holly.

Birth Root. See Beth Root. [individual. Bisexual, Bj-séks-q-al; both sexes conjoined in the same

Bismuth, Biz-mut; (Bismuthum,); a hard, brittle metal, that crystalizes from the melted state in the form of rhombohedrons; used in medicine, and often found impure, from the presence of arsenic, with which it is usually contaminated. [Europe.

Bistort, Bis-tert; Polygonum Bistorta; a plant of Bistouri; Bis-tur-i; a knife or scalpel, for surgical purposes. [one of the base.

Bisulphate, Bj-súl-fat; two parts of sulphuric acid with Bisulphite, Bj-súl-fjt; two parts of sulphurous acid with one of the base.

Bitartrate, Bj-tqr-trat; an acid having double as much tartaric acid as the neutral salt. | Colocynthis.

Bitter Apple; the dried pulp of the fruit of Citrullus

Bitter Root; Apocynum androsæmifolium: a native plant. Bittersweet; Solanum Dulcamara, a climbing inaigenous shrub.

Bittersweet, false; Celastrus Scandens.

Bivalence, (Bivalent), Biv-a-lens; atoms capable of taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen. See Dyads.

Bixa Orellana, Biks-a Or-el-á-na; a West Indian tree, from the fruit of which annotto, or arnotto, a reddish dye-stuff is obtained; it is medicinal as an astringent. Black Alder; a deciduous indigenous shrub, **Ilex ver-

ticillata.

Blackberry; the common bramble, Rubus villosus.

Black Cohosh; a common native plant, Cimicifuga racemosa. [prunifolium.

Black Haw; an indigenous small tree, Viburnum Black Hellebore, — Hél-5-bar; the poisonous root of

the Helleborus niger, a European plant,

Black Mustard: Sinapis nigra, or Brassica nigra, (Gray); the seeds are pungent, and used as counter irritant. [nigrum.

Black Pepper: the dried unripe berries of the Piper Black Root: the common name for the root of Veronica Virginica.

Black Snakeroot, See Black Cohosh.

Black Spruce; Abies nigra, a native evergreen.

Bladder; in the animal organization, the receptacle of urine.

Bladder-Wrack, — Rack; a sea-weed, the Fucus vesic-Blastema, Blas-ti-ma; the rudimental tissue of the embryo.

Blazing Star; Liatris squarrosa, an indigenous plant. Blastide, Blastide; the small, clear space in the segments of the ovum, the precursor of the nucleus.

Blastoderm, Blas-to-derm; the germinal membrane

from which the embryo is developed.

Blastodermic Vesicle, — Vés-i-kl; the envelope surrounding the yelk; which is covered by the vital membrane, and becomes the umbilical cord.

Blastomere, Blas-to-mer; divisions of the ovum.

Blear-Eye; inflammation of the eye-lids, catarrhal and chronic.

Blennadenitis, Blen-ad-en-į-tis; an inflamed conditio

Blennelytria, Blen-t-lit-ri-a. See Leucorrhaa.

Blennenteria, Blen-en-té-ri-a; the flow of mucus from the intestines.

Blennogenic, Blen-ø-jén-ik; generating the flow Blennophthalmia, Blen-of-tál-mi-a. See Ophthalmic. Blennorrhagia, Blen-or-á-ji-a; a bursting forth, or ex-

cessive discharge of mucus.

Blennorrhæa, Blen-or-t-a; a flow of mucus; generally applied to gleet; Gonorrhæa.

Blennymen, Blen-j-men; a mucous membrane.

Blennymenitis, Blen-i-men-j-tis; the inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Blepharitis, Blef-ar-j-tis; inflammation of the eye-lids. Blepharoplasty, Bléf-ar-ω-plas-ti; the reparing of an eye-lid, by substituting skin from a contiguous part.

Blepharoplegia, Blef-ar-o-pli-ji-q; paralysis of the upper eye-lid, causing it to hang partially over the ball. Blessed Thistle; Chicus benedictus, a European plant, slightly naturalized in the United States.

Blister; serous fluid collected under the skin; a plaster

to be applied to raise a blister.

Blood: the fluid that circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins; it is composed of albumen, fibrin, and saline matter suspended in water.

Blood-Shot; unusual fullness in the veins of the eye, caused by inflammation, etc.

Blood-Root; Sanguinaria Canadensis; red puccon, an early flowering indigenous herb.

Blue Cohosh; an indigenous plant; Caulophyllum thatictroides.

Blue Flag: Iris versicolor; an ornamental plant, common in wet places.

Blue Mass; a mild preparation of mercury, from which blue pills are made

Bog-Bean, or Buck Bean; a little plant that grows in

damp places; Menyouthes trifoliata.

Boletus Laricts, Bolibitus Larisis; the agaric, a fungus found on the larch; a purgative, and in large doses, emetic.

Bombus, Bóm-bus; a buzzing sound in the ears; the sound of wind in the intestines.

Bone Ash; impure phosphate of calcium, prepared by calcining bones to whiteness in a current of air.

Bone Black; animal charcoal, prepared by heating bones to redness in a closed vessel. [perfoliatum.

Boneset, Bón-set; a common native plant; Enpatorium Bonplandia Trifoliata, Bañ-plân-di-a Tri-fo-li-á-ta; a synonym for Galipea officinalis.

Paranta Anta Parin ile Antida

Boracie Acid, Bo-ras-ik As'id; used as an antiseptic, now called Boric Acid.

Borago Officinalis, Bω-rá-gω —; borage, a common European plant, used as a demulcent.

Boron, Bά-ron; a non-metallic element.

Boswellia, Bos-wél-î-a; a genus of trees, the source of olibanum.

Botany; Bót-a-ni; the branch of biology which treats of vegetable life; knowledge of the properties of vegetables used medicinally.

Botts: a species of small worms that infest the intestines of horses, supposed to come from the egg of the gad-fly, that are deposited on the hair of horses, and thence licked off and swallowed.

Bougie, Bu-3á; a flexible instrument for entering the urethra, rectum, vagina, etc., sometimes medicated.

Bowman's Root; Gillenia, stipulacea; an indigenous remedy.

Box-Wood; a local name for Cornus Florida.

B. P.; British Pharmacopæia.

Br.; symbol for the element Bromine.

Brachial, Brak-i-al; relating to muscles, nerves, and vessels of the arm.

Brachialgia, Brak-i-ál-ji-a: pain in the arm.

Brachiate, Brak-i-at; spread out in pairs, to match those above and below. [lating to the arm.

Brachio-, Brák-i-ω: a prefix in compounding words re-Brachium, Brák-i-um: the arm, strictly from shoulder to elbow, but often including the lower part to the wrist.

Brain, the nervous mass in the skull, including two divisions, the cerebrum and cerebellum.



MEDICAL STUDENT'S

Brake: a fern, the Pteris aquiling.

Brandy: an alcoholic liquid obtained by the Brassica Nigra, Brassiska Niegra; (Gray

Brasiles Agent to a Appen April 1975 April 1 alpina crista.

Brimstone: roll sulphur.

British Gum. See Dextrin, Bredouillement, Bra-dúil-món; a kind atterance of words, caused by too rapid Bregma, Breg-ma; the sinciput, or crown Brevissimus Oculi, Bri-vis-i-mus Ok u-

Brevissimus deuts, better the state of the eye.
Bricklayer's lich: a kind of inflammation or's hands, caused by contact with lime. Bright's Disease; a complicated disease of Brise-pierre, Bris-pi-ar; so instrument and crushing stones in the bladder,

British Oil; a popular liniment. Brodium, Bro-di-um; the broth, or liquid thing is boiled.

Bromides, Bro-midz; compounds in wl takes the part of an acidulous radical.

Brownine, Bro-min; a non-metallic eleme

mostly in the preparation of medicinal be Brunchia, Brop-ki-q; two branches of th

Bronchia, Brohester, two seaunces of the that convoy air into the lungs. Bronchial Brog-ki-al; relating to the br Bronchial Tobes; small vessels termin air-cells of the lungs.

Broom, Brum; Sarothamæ scoparius; a plant, native of Europe. Epipheque.

Broom Rape: European name for plants of the genus Brucia, Brú-si-a; (Brucin, Brucine, Brucina;) an alkaloid resembling strychnia, obtained from Nux vomica and St. Ignatius bean,

Bruit, Brwi; the sound heard by the use of the stetho-Bruit de Soufflet, - de Su-fla; the sound heard in auscultating the chest.

Bruit de Placentaire, - Plq-sen-tar; the utero-placental murmur heard in auscultation.

Bruit Tympanique, - Tan-pq-nek; the sound heard in auscultating the stomach and intestines.

Brunner's Glands: Brun-erz Glandz: mucous follicles

in the small intestines.

Brunonian Theory: Bru-no-ni-an -: the theory of John Brown, that all diseases are the consequences of excess or deficiency of excitability in the animal functions.

Brygmus, Brig-mus; grinding or gnashing of the teeth. Bryonia Alba, Bri-o-ni-a Al'ba: a climbing plant of Europe, the active bitter principle of the roots being a drastic cathartic.

Bryony, Bri-o-ni; purgative roots obtained from Bryonia alba and B. dioica. groin or axilla.

Bubo, Bú-bo: an inflamed gland, generally in the

Bubonalgia, Bu-bo-nál-ji-a; pain in the groin. Bubonocele, Bu-bon-o-sal; rupture in the groin, in which a portion of the bowels protrudes at the abdom-

inal ring.

Buccal, Buk-al; relating to the cheek.

Buccal Glands: numerous follicles under the mucous membrane of the cheek, which secrete a viscid humor that mixes with the saliva. maxillary.

Buccal Nerve; a nerve that springs from the inferior Buccinator; Buk-sin-á-tor; a flat muscle, forming a large part of the cheek, much used in blowing wind instruments.

Buccula, Buk-u-la; the fleshy growth under some chins. Buchu, Bu-ku; the leaves of the Barosma crenata; a valuable diuretic.

Buck-Bean, Buk-Bin. See Bog-bean.

Buckeye, Buk-j; the fruit of Esculus glabra, a common American tree.

Buckhorn Brake: Osmunda regalis, a native fern.

Buckthorn; Rhamnus catharticus, a spiny shrub, native of Europe, and naturalized in the United States.

Bucnemia; Buk-né-mi-a; elephantiasis; an inflamed swelling of the leg.

Buena, Bu-6-na. See Yerba Buena. Troot.

Bug-Bane, Bug-Ban; Cimicifuga racemosa, black snake Bugle-Weed, Bu-gl-Wid; Lycopus Virginicus, a common indigenous herb of wet places.

Bulb; portions of the body raised and rounded like a Bulb of the Urethra; the enlarged part of the tube near the root of the penis.

Bulbo-Cavernosus, Búl-bo Kav-er-nó-sus; a muscle of the urethra; the Accelerator wrine.

Bulbus Artereosus, Bul-bus; Ar-tō-ri-\u00e3-sus; one of the three principal cavities of the heart.

Bulbus Olfactorius. — Ol-fak-tώ-ri-us: the bulblike portion of the olfactory nerve.

Bulimia, Bn-lim-i-a; a morbid appetite.

Bull, (Bulliate;) in prescriptions, "let it boil."

Bulla, Búl-a; a bubble, a blister, or vesiele, caused by burns or scalds. great toe.

Bunion, Bun-yon; an inflammation upon the ball of the Burdock, Bur-dok; Lappa officinalis, formerly Arcti-Lappa, a well known weed.

Burgloss, Bur-glos; the European name for two demulcent plants, Anchusa officinalis and Borago officinalis. Burgundy Pitch, a resin which exudes from a Euro-

pean evergreen, Abies excelsa. pureus. Burning Bush; a local name for Euonymus atropur-

Bursa, Búr-sa; a membranous sac, containing fluid, lying between parts, to reduce friction.

Butter-Cup; a common name for several species of Ranunculus. milk-weed.

Butterfly-Weed : Asclepias tuberosa, an indigenous Butternut; Juglans cinerea, an American tree.

Butter of Antimony; a name applied to antimonious

ehloride.

Button-Bush; Cephalanthus Occidentalis; an indigenous shrub.

Button-Snakeroot; Liatris spicata; also sometimes applied to Erymyium yuccafolium. [butter. Butyric Acid, Bq-tir-ik —; an acid found in rancid

C

C., an abbreviation for "compound," or "composite;" also, a symbol for the element Carbon.

Ca., symbol for the element Calcium.

Cabbage-tree Bark; the bark of Andira inermis; a tree of West Indies; cathartic and anthelmintic.

Cacao Butter; Ka-ká-a —; a concrete oil expressed from the seed of the Theobroma Cacao; chiefly used in making suppositories.

Cachelcoma, Kak-el-kó-ma; a malignant ulcer. Cachexia, Ka-kéks-i-a; bad condition of body.

Cachectic, Ka-kék-tik; relating to cachexia.

Cacocolpia, Kak-ω-kól-pi-a; vitiated condition of the vulva and vaginal orifice.

Cacoethes, Kak-o-6-toz; a bad or vitiated breath.

Cactus Grandiflora, Kák-tus Gran-di-fló-ra; Nightblooming Cereus; synonym for Cereus grandiflora.

Cadaver, Ka-dáv-er; a dead body. [tin. Cadmium: Kád-mi-um; an elemental metal, rosembling

Caduca, Ka-dú-ka; a deciduous membrane of the uterus. Caecal, Si-kal; belonging to the caecum, or blind gut.

Cæcitis, St-ki-tis, inflammation of the cæcum.

Cæcum, Sé-kum; the blind gut, or head of the colon. Cæsarean Operation, Sesa-ré-an — the making of an incision through the abdomen into the uterus for the

removal of a fœtus. Cæsalpina Crista, Ses-al-pí-na Krís-ta; a tree of South

America, that yields Brazil wood.

Caffea Arabica, Kaf-6-a Ar-ab-i-ka; a small tree that yields coffee.

Caffein. Ka-fé-in: a feeble organic base, obtained from tea and coffee.

Cajeput Oil, Káj-b-put -; a greenish, volatile oil, distilled from the fermented leaves of Melaleuca cajupui, a stimulant.

Calabar Bean, Kal-a-bor -: the poisonous seed of an African vine, Physostigma venenosum; in small doses a sedative, but chiefly used to contract the pupils of the

Calamine, Kal-a-min; Lapis Calaminaris; the native carbonate of zinc mineral.

Calamus, Kal-a-mus; the roots of the Acorus Calamus.

or sweet flag, an aromatic tonic. Calamus Draco, - Drá-ko; a small palm of the East

Indies, the source of Dragon's Blood.

Calcaneum, Kal-ká-nō-um; the large tarsal bone. Calcarea Carbonica, Kal-ká-rō-a Kar-bón-i-ka: carbonate of lime.

Calcarea Caustica, - Kós-ti-ka; oxide of lime.

Calcarea Phosphorica, - Fos-fór-i-ka; phosphate of lime.

Calcination, Kal-sin-á-fon; intense heat applied to mineral substances.

Calcium, Kal-fi-um; a metalic element, the base of Calculus, Kál-ky-lus; (pl. Calculi;) stone or gravel; a concretion found in the bladder, gall duct, kidneys and the joints. warmth.

Calefacient, Kal-E-fé-fi-ent; applications that excite Calendula Officinalis, Ka-lén-dy-la -; the garden Marigold, a tineture from which is recommended for dressing wounds.

Caligo, Ka-li-go; blindness, dimness of vision.

Caligo Lentis. - Lén-tis: cataract of the eve. Calisaya, Kal-i-sá-ya; yellow Cinchona; the bark of Cin-

chona calisaya. Callosity, Ka-lós-i-ti; hardness; callous condition of the

skin in places usually soft. Callus, Kal-us; bony matter found between the ends of

fractured bones.

Calomel, Kal-o-mel; mercurious chloride; mild chloride of mercury.

Caloric, Ka-lór-ik; the agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed.—(Ure.)

Calorific, Kal-or-if-ik; heat-producing.

Calumba, Ka-lum-ba; the root of an African vine, Cocculus palmatus; Columbo root.

Calvaria, Kal-vá-ri-a; the part of the cranium above the temples and ears.

Calvities, Kal-vi-fi-bz; absence of hair; baldness.

Calx, Kalks; lime prepared by calcination.

Calx Viva, - Vi-va; quick lime.

Calyees, Kál-i-īz; small membranous sacs that denote

the papillæ of the kidneys.

Camera, Kam-ī-ra; a chamber; used in the plural to denote the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

Camphor, Kám-for; a concrete substance obtained by sublimation from the wood of the Camphora officinarum, an evergreen tree of China.

Camphorated Soap Liniment; an officinal prepara-

tion; Opodeldoc.

Canada Balsam; a semi-fluid turpentine, obtained from Abies balsamea; also called balsam of fir.

Canada Fleabane, — Flt-ban; Erigeron Canadense; a common weed. [Canadense.

Canada Snakeroot; wild ginger, the root of Asarum Canal; Kan-âl; any tube, duct, or channel of the body. Canal of Fontana; a small canal within the ciliary ligament.

Canal of Petit, - Pe-ti; a triangular vessel around the crystalline lens.

Canaliculated; grooved into channels.

Canalis Arteriosus, Ka-ná-lis Ĥr-tā-ri-á-sus; the vessel that connects the aorta and pulmonary artery in the fœtus.

Canalis Venosus, — Vī-nώ-sus; the vessel that unites the vena porta with the vena cava, in the fœtus.

Cancellated; formed of cancelli, lattices, or small appartments.

Canarium Commune, Kan-á-ri-um Kom-ún; a tree of South America, supposed to yield Elemi.

Cancer, Kan-ser; a scirrhous tumor, terminating in a malignant ulcer. Cancer-Root; Epiphegus Virginiana. See Beech Drops. Cancroid, Kan-krød; resembling cancer.

Cancrum Oris, Kan-krum O'ris; a deep and fetid

ulcer of the gums and cheek. Canella Alba, Ca-nél-a Alba; a tree of the West

Indies, the bark of which is an aromatic tonic. Cane Sugar; a sweet substance found in the sap of

many grasses and trees and the root of beets.

Canine Madness. See Hydrophobia.

Canine Teeth; the eye-teeth, or the four which are next to the incisors.

Caninus Spasmus; Ka-nį-nus Spáz-mus; spasms of patients having the hydrophobia.

Canities, Ka-ni-fi-tz; grayness of the hair.

Canna Starch, Kán-a Starq; a peculiar fecula obtained from the roots of several species of Canna.

Cannabis Indica, Kán-a-bis In'di-ku; considered a variety of Cannabis Sativa.

Cannabis Sativa, Kán-a-bis Sa-ti-va; the common cultivated hemp.

Cannabis Sativa var. Indica; the hemp plant of India commonly known as Cannabis Indica, an extract from which is a powerful narcotic, the Hashish of the Arabs.

Cannula, Kán-q-la; a hollow surgical instrument for drawing fluid from a tumor or cavity.

Cantharidal Collodion, Kan-tár-i-dal Ko-ló-di-on; a vesicating solution, made of cantharides, sulphuric ether, and gun cotton.

Cantharides, Kan-tár-i-dīz; green beetles, found in the temperate portions of Europe; also known as Spanish

flies.

Cantharis Vesicatoria, Kan-tar-is Ves-i-ka-tá-ri-a; the cantharides beetle; externally used to form blisters; internally a stimulant to the urinary organs.

Canthitis, Kan-ti-tis; inflammation of the canthi.

Canthoplasty, Kan-tw-plas-ti; the transplanting of a part of the conjunctica of the eye-ball to the external canthus of the eye-lids.

Canthus, (pl. Canthi;) the angle of the eye-lids.

Caoutehoue: Kq-u-quk; India rubber; the thickened juice of several species of tropical trees.

Cape Aloes, Kap Al'oz; the variety of aloes vielded by the Aloe apicata.

Capillary, Kap-i-la-ri; hair-like; in the plural, minute vessels on the surface of the body, which communicate with the arteries and veins.

Capilliculus, Kap-i-lik-n-lus; arterial and venous radicals more minute than capillaries, that pervade the

elements of every organ.

Capital, Kap-i-tal; belonging to the head; in surgery head.

the more important operations.

Capitiluvium, Kap-i-ti-lú-vi-um; a wash for the Capitulum, Ka-pit-u-lum; a rounded projection of bone. Capsicum, Kap-si-kum; a plant of South America,

the fruit of which is Cayenne, or red pepper; it is a powerful stimulant.

Capsula, Kap-su-la: a membranous sac or case, for containing some part, organ, or joint.

Capsular Ligament; a fibrous sac surrounding every movable joint, and containing the synovial fluid.

Capsule of Glisson: the envelope enclosing the liver. Capsules Renal; two triangular bodies that lie over the kidneys, in the fœtus, becoming, in the adult, lobes.

Capsulitis, Kap-su-li-tis; inflammation of the eye. Caput, Ká-put; the head, comprising the head and

face; also, any prominent object like a head.

Caput Coli, - Ko-li; the cæcum, or head of the colon. Caramel, Kar-a-mel; burned sugar, used in coloring liquors.

Caraway, Kar-a-wa; the fruit of Carum Carui; aromatic

and carminative.

Carbazotates, Kgr-ba-zó-tats; salts of carbazotic or pierie acid; the ammonium salt is used as an antiperiodie.

Carbo Animalis, Kár-bo An-i-má-lis; animal char-

coal: bone-black.

Carbolic Acid: Phenol: the chief constituent of the acid portion of coal-tar oil.

Carbo Ligni, Kár-bo Lig-ni; wood charcoal.

Carbon, Kár-bon; an element which forms a large portion of all organic structures.

Carbonic Acid; a compound of oxygen and carbon, which is largely given off by all animals; carbon dioxide.

Carbo Vegetabilis, - Vej-t-tab-i-lis; wood charcoal, a name used mainly by Homœopathists.

Carbuncle, Kqr-bun-kl; a painful inflammation, of a gangrenous nature. [in an ulcer.

Carcinoma, Kqr-si-nó-mq; a scirrhous tumor, ending Cardamom Seed, Kqr-da-mom —; the fruit Elettaria Cardamomum; aromatic and stimulant. [the stomach.

Cardia, Kqr-di-q; the heart; the superior opening of Cardiae Plexus, -- Plék-sus; the junction of the nerves situated behind the arch of the aorta.

nerves situated behind the arch of the aorta. Cardiagra, Kqr-dį-a-gra; gout of the heart. [stomach.

Cardialgia, Kqr-di-al-ji-a; heart-burn, or pain in the Cardiectasis, Kqr-di-ek-ta-sis; dilatation of the heart, Cardinal Flower; Lobelia cardinalis; an indigenous, showy plant.

Cardiocele, Kúr-di-a-sīl; the protrusion of the heart through an opening in the diaphragm.

Cardiopalmus, Kqr-di-ω-pál-mus; palpitation, or fluttering of the heart.

Cardiorhexis, Kqr-di-a-rék-sis; rupture of the heart.

Cardiotromus. Same as Cardiopalmus.
Carduus Benedictus; synonym for Cnicus benedictus.

Carditis, Kqr-dj-tis; inflammation of the heart.

Cardo, Kár-do; a hinge, or articulation.

Carlous, Ká-ri-us; affected with caries.

Carminative, Kqr-min-a-tiv; a medicine that relieves pain or flatulence. [from cochineal,

Carmine, Kúr-min; a red coloring matter, obtained Carneous, Kúr-nī-us; fleshy; relati g to flesh

Carnification, Kqr-ni-fi-ká-fon; turning into flesh.

Caroticus, Ka-rót-i-kus; the quality of stupefying. Carotid, Ka-rót-id; applied to the artery on each side

of the neck that conveys blood to the head. Carpalia, Kqr-pá-li-a; the bones of the carpus.

Carphology, Kqr-fól-o-ji; the motions of delirion patients, in picking at the bed clothes, etc., which are considered unfavorble symptoms.

carpus, Kqr-pus; the wrist, composed of eight bones uniting the hand with the fore-arm.

Carrot Seed; seed of Daucus Carota.

Carthamus Tinctorius, Kúr-ta-mus Tink-tá-ri-us; the safflower, a cultivated plant, that yields American saffron. | bones.

Cartilage, Kúr-ti-laj; gristle attached to the joints of Cartilaginous, Kur-ti-laj-in-us; having the nature of

cartilage.

Carum Carui, Ká-rum Kár-q-į; an umbelliferous plant of Europe, which produces caraway.

Caruncula, Kar-úŋ-ku-lu; a small flesby excrescence;

a carbuncle.

Caryophyllus Aromaticus, Car-i-of-i-lus Ar-o-mâti-kus; a small tree of tropical islands, which yields cloves.

Cascarilla, Kas-ka-ril-a; an aromatic bark from Croton Eleuteria. [from milk.

Casein, Ká-sī-in; an albuminous substance obtained Cashew Nut, Ka-ſú-nut; a kidney-shaped nut obtained from the West Indies.

Cassia, Káf-i-a; an extensive genus of plants possessing cathartic principles; also a name applied to the coarser varieties of cinnamon bark.

Cassia Acutifolia, and C. Elongata; plants of Africa

and India which yield senna.

Cassia Fistula, — Fis-tq-lu; a tree of the tropics, which yields the purging cassia pods.

Cassia Marilandica, - Ma-ri-lan-di-ka; an indig-

enous plant; American senna.

Castanea Vesca, Kas-tá-nī-a Vés-ka; the chestnut tree, the leaves of which are recommended for whooping cough.

Castile Soap, a mild soap, made of olive oil and soda. Castor, Kas-tor; the dried preputial follicles of the beaver, (Castor fiber.)

Castor Leaves, the leaves of Ricinus communis, used

to increase the flow of milk.

Castor Oil; a fixed oil, expressed from the seed of Ricinus communis, a powerful cathartic.

Castration; the removal of the testicles.

Catalepsy, (Catalepsia, Catalepsis;) trance, suspension of sensibility and motion.

Cataleptic; relating to catalepsy.

Catalytic, Kat-a-lit-ik; having the quality of destroying or decomposing.

Catamenia, Kat-a-mé-ni-a; the menses, or monthly

discharge from the uterus.

Cataphora, Ka-táf-ω-ra; a kind of lethargy in which there are intervals of partial consciousness.

Cataplasm. Kát-a-plazm; a poultice of any kind, sometimes medicated.

Cataract, Kat-a-rakt; opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye, or its capsule, obstructing vision.

Catarrh, Ka-tár; cold in the head or chest; also, a discharge of mucous fluid from the bladder, from disease of that organ.

Catastaltic, Kat-as-tál-tik; the quality of restraining

or checking, as astringent medicines.

Catechu, Kat-5-cu; an astringent extract obtained from the wood of Acacia Catechu.

Catheretic, Kat-5-rét-ik; slightly caustic.

Catharsis; Ka-tár-sis; purging, removing the excrement, naturally or medicinally.

Cathartic; having the quality of purging.

Catheter, Kat-t-ter; a tube for artificially emptying the bladder, in cases of retention.

Catholicon, Ka-tól-i-kon; universal; applied to medicines that it is claimed cure many diseases.

Catling, Kat-lin; a double-edged knife, used in amputations.

Catnep, Kat-nep: Nepeta Cataria: a common weed. Cat's Purr; a peculiar sound of the chest, heard by means of the stethoscope. the spinal cord.

Cauda, Kó-da; the tail; cauda equina; termination of Caul, Kel; omentum; a portion of the amnion that sometimes covers the head of the child at birth.

Cauliflower Excrescence; encephalosis; a disease of

the on uteri.

Caulophyllum Thalictroides, Ke-la-fil-um Ha-liktro-i-dez; bluecohosh; an emenagogue and parturient; formerly Leantice thalietroides.

Cauma, Ké-ma: the excessive heat of fever.

Caustic, Kes-tik; Lunar caustic, fused nitrate of silver, moulded in the form of sticks.

Caustic Lime, or Quick Lime; oxide of calcium, common lime.

Caustic Potash, or Potassa; potassium hydrate, a powerful caustic.

Caustic Soda, Sodium hydrate, similar in properties to potassium hydrate.

Causus, Ké-sus; a malignant remittent fever.

Cauterization, Ke-ter-i-zá-jon; the act of applying caustic, or of hot iron.

Cautery, Ko-ter-i; the application of caustic, or of hot iron; also employed as the name of the substance applied.

Cautery, Actual; the actual burning by fire, or heated iron, for the cure of a diseased part.

Cautery, Potential; the use of caustic substances, as above noted.

Cavernus Sinus, Kav-er-nus Si-nus; a depression or cavity at the base of the brain.

Cayenne Pepper. See Capsicum. Cd .; symbol for the element Cadmium.

Ce.; symbol for the element Cerium.

Ceanothus Americanus, Sī-an-o-tus A-mer-i-ka-nus; Jersey tea: an astringent.

Cecal, Sé-kal; relating to the cæcum.

Cedron, St-dron: the seed Simaba Cedron, recommended as a tonic and antiperiodic.

Celandine, Sél-an-din: a common naturalized plant, with a yellow juice, Chelidonium majus.

Celastrus Scandens: Sī-lás-trus Skán-denz: a climbing shrub, the false bittersweet; used chiefly in scrof-

ulous affections.

Cell, Sel; any hollow space; the beginning of every animal and vegetable organization.

Cellular Tissue: (or membrane:) the network of tissue which connects the most minute portions of the body.

Cellule, or Cellula; a small cell.

Cellulose, Sel-u-los; the woody fiber of plants.

Celotomy, Sī-lót-ω-mi; the operation for the cure of hernia.

Centaurea Benedicta, Sen-té-rī-a Ben-ī-dik-ta; a synonym for Cnicus benedictus.

Centaury, American, Sén-te-ri —; Sabbatia angularis;

a native bitter herb.

Centigrade Thermometer, a thermometer in which the freezing point of water is made zero (0°), and the boiling point 100°,

Cephaelis Ipecacuanha, Sef-a-t-lis Ip-t-kak-q-an-a; a little shrubby plant of Brazil that produces ipecac

root

Cephalanthus Occidentalis; Sef-a-lán-tus Ok-si-dentá-lis; button-bush, the bark of which is tonic and febrifuge. [plexus.

Centrum Commune, Sén-trum Kóm-qn; the solar

Cephalæa; Sef-a-lé-a; diseases of the head.

Cephalæmia, Sef-a-l6-mi-a; conjestion of the brain.

Cephalagra, Sī-fál-a-gra; gouty, or rheumatic affection of the head.

Cephalic, St-fal-ik; relating to the head.

Cephalic Vein; the anterior vein at the elbow.

Cephalitis; Sef-a-li-tis; inflammation of the brain.

Cephalodinia, Sef-a-ló-din-i-a; headache of any nature. Cephaloma, Sef-a-ló-ma; a species of tumor, the substance of which resembles brain.

Cephalometer, Sef-a-lóm-ī-ter; an instrument for measuring the head of a feetus during parturition. Cephalotomy. Sef-a-lót-a-mi: dissection or destruction

of the feetal head, in cases of ineffectual labor.

Cephalotribe, Séf-a-lω-trib; an instrument employed in cephalotomy.

Cera Alba, Si-ra Alba; white wax; yellow wax bleached by exposure to sunlight.

Cera Flava, - Flá-va; beeswax; yellow wax.

Cerasus Lauro-cerasus, Sé-rá-sus —; the cherry laurel tree; a synonym for Prunus Lauro-cerasus.

Cerasus Virginiana, — Ver-jin-i-á-na. Same as Prunus serotina.

Cerate, S6-rat; mixture of oil or lard with wax, spermaceti, or resin; usually medicated. Ceratocele, Sī-rát-o-sīl; hernia of the cornea.

Ceratonyxis, Sī-rat-o-nik-sis; puncturing the cornea in operating for cataract.

Ceratoplastica, Sī-rat-ω-plás-tì-ku; the formation of an artificial cornea.

Ceratotome, Sī-rát-ω-tom; a knife used for dividing Ceratotomy, Sī-ra-tôt-ω-mi; the process of dividing the cornea.

cornea.

Ceratum, St-rá-tum; a cerate; compounded of wax, or other body, and medicinal constituents.

Cereus Grandiflorus, Sí-rh-us Gran-di-fló-rus; a West Indian cactus plant, used in heart diseases; synonym for *Uactus grandillora*.

Cerchnus, Sérk-nus; a wheezing kind of respiration. Cerebelitis, Ser-t-bel-i-tis; inflammation of the cere-

bellum. Cerebellum, Ser-t-bél-um; the smaller portion of the brain, overlying the fourth ventricle, in the lower and

back part of the cranium. Cerebral: Sér-é-bral: relating to or like brain.

Cerebric, Ser-é-brik; applied to a fatty acid in the brain. | of brain.

Cerebritorm, Ser-6-bri-form; resembling the nature Cerebritis Ser-5-brj-tis; inflammation of the brain. Cerebro-Spinal: Ser-6-bro-Spj-nal; pertaining to both

the brain and the spinal cord,

Cerebrot, Sér-t-brot; a fatty substance in the brain, containing phosphorus and sulphur.

Cerebrum, Ser-5-brum; the brain proper, embracing all lying above the cerebellum.

Cerium, St-ri-um; a metallic element the oxalate of which is used in medicine.

Ceroma, Sī-ró-ma; a fatty tumor of the brain.

Cerumen, St-rú-men; the wax-like secretion of the ear. Ceruminous, St-rú-min-us; having the nature of cerumen.

Cervical, Sér-vi-kal; belonging to the neck.

Cervix, Sér-viks; the neck, especially the back part; and applied to parts that are narrow like a neck.

Cetaceum, St-tá-ft-um; officinal name for spermaceti, the solid crystalline fat found in the head of the sperm whale, Cetraria Islandica, Sī-trá-ri-a #s-lán-di-ka; Iceland moss, a lichen found in cold regions.

Cevadilla, Sev-a-dil-a; the seed of Veratrum sabadilla, mostly used to furnish veratria.

Chalaza, Ka-lá-za; Chalazion; a small tubercle that forms on the eye-lid chiefly.

Chalk, Cok; native carbonate of calcium.

Chalybeate Water, Ka-lib-i-at -; spring water, con-

taining salts of iron in solution.

Chamælirium Luteum, (Gray,) Kam-ī-lir-i-um Lúttī-um; false Unicorn plant; used as tonic, and in diseases of the urinary organs; commonly known as Helonian dioica.

Chamomile, Kam-o-mil; the flowers of Authemis nobilis; tonic in their effects.

Chamomile, German; the flower of Matricaria Chamomilla; tonic, similar to chamomile. [poison.

Chancre, Zon-kr; a sore resulting from syphilitic Change of life; the common phrase indicating the disturbance of the female system at the age when the menstrual discharge ceases.

Charcoal, Eqr-kol; a form of carbon obtained by burning wood.

Charpie, Eqr-pb; scraped linen, or fiber obtained from old rags.

Chartæ, Kár-tě; paper; used in prescriptions.

Cheiloplastic, Ki-lo-plás-tik; relating to the operation of forming an artificial lip.

Cheiloplasty, Kj-lo-plas-ti; the operation of remedyin a defective lip by transferring a portion of health skin from an adjacent part.

Chelidonium Majus, Kel-i-do-ni-um Ma-jus; co andine, a cathartic and diuretic.

Cheloid, Ki-led; a skin disease, causing the surface look like a tortoise.

Chelone Glabra, Kf-lon Glá-bra; a native pla balmony; tonic and apperient.

Chemical Compound; elements united by chemism

Chemical Force; chemism, which see.

Chemical Formula; a collection of symbols repre-

Chemical Symbol; a capital letter, or a capital and small letter, which represent the name and one atom of an element.

Chemism, Kém-izm, the force which holds molecules and atoms together, and can not be overcome mechan-

ically.

Chemistry, Kém-is-tri; the science which treats of the composition of bodies; and the changes they undergo.

Chemosis, Kō-mó-sis; inflammation of the conjunctiva, so that the white of the eye protrudes above the cornea.

Chenopodium Anthelminticum, Κτ-nω-pώ-di-um; An-tel-min-ti-kum; American wormseed; a common weed, and an efficient anthelmintic.

Cherry-Laurel, Cér-i Lé-rel; Prunus Lauro-cerasus; water distilled from the leaves of which contains a

small portion of hydrocyanic acid.

Chevestre, Za-vá-tr; a kind of double roller used in freating fracture or dislocation of the lower jaw.

Chiasma, Ki-áz-ma; a crossed condition of the fibres

of the optic nerve.

Chiaster, Ki-as-ter; a bandage used to stop hemorrhage of the temporal artery.

Chicken Pox; Varicella; the common English for an eruption of smooth, transparent circular vesicles.

Chilblain, Eil-blan; a painful inflammation on the fingers, toes, or heels, resulting from exposure to intense cold.

Child-bed Fever. See Puerperal fever.

Chimaphila Umbellata, Ki-maf-i-la Um-bel-a-ta;

pipsissewa; a very small evergreen plant.

Chinoidine, Ki-né-din; an amorphous substance obtained from einehona after separation of the crystallizable salts; used medicinally like quinine.

Chionanthus Virginica, Ki-o-nan-tus -; fringe-tree;

the bark of which is used for jaundice.

Chiragra, Ki-ra-gra; gout in the joints of the hand.

Chiretta, Ki-rét-a; Agathotes Chirayta; a plant of India, used as a tonic.

Chirurgeon, Ki-rur-jon. Same as surgeon.

Chirurgery. Kj-rur-jer-i; the practice of surgery-Chirurgical, Kj-rur-ji-kal; relating to surgery-



Cholera, Kól-b-ra: a flow of bile: name of a virulent disease, in which vomiting and purging of bile, with painful griping, accompanied with cramps, are the

striking features.

Infantum, - In-fan-tum; "summer com-Cholera plaint" in children; vomiting and purging, the discharges green, and often mixed with slime and blood.

Cholera Morbus, - Mer-bus, violent bilious vomiting and purging, sometimes accompanied with spasms.

Cholericus, Kol-ér-i-kus; relating to cholera, or bilious,

Choleroid, Kol-er-ed: like cholera.

Cholerophobia, Kol-er-a-fá-bi-a; dread, or apprehension of cholera.

Cholerophone, Kol-er-a-fá-nt; the peculiar weak and whispering voice of patients having the cholera.

Cholesteatoma, Kol-es-tō-a-tώ-ma; a species of fatty tumor, composed chiefly of crystals of cholesterin. Cholesteræmia, Kol-es-ter-6-mi-a; a morbid accumu-

lation of cholesterin in the blood.

Cholesterin, Kol-és-ter-in; Cholerina; a pearl-like substance, of which biliary calculi are chiefly formed.

Cholic, Kól-ik: bilious, relating to bile.

Chololithic, Kol-a-lit-ik; belonging to the biliary calculi, or gall-stone.

Chololithus, Ko-lol-i-tus; a biliary calculi, or gall-stone. Cholosis, Ka-lá-sis; (pl. Cholonen); biliary diseases. Chondralgia, Kon-dral-ji-a; rheumatic pain in the

cartilages. cornea, etc. Chondrin, Kón-drin; gelatine procured from cartilages,

Chondrogen, Kon-dro-jen; the base, or pure substance of cartilage.

Chondroglossus, Kon-dro-glós-us; a small muscular

fibre, extending from the cartilage of the os hyoides to the tongue.

Chondroma, Kon-drá-ma; a growth of cartilage.

Chondrosis, Kon-drá-sis; formation of cartilage. [lage. Chondrotomy, Kon-drot-o-mi; the dividing of a carti-

Chondrus Crispus, Kon-drus Kris-pus: Irish moss; an alga, or sea weed, obtained principally from the coast of Ireland



Cherda Tympani, Kórda the screak pair of nerve. Chorda Ventrieuii, — Ve etomach: "The plexes of the Chorda Ventrieuii, — Ve etomach: "The plexes of the Chorda Tendineae, Kórdi neeting with the valves of Chorda Chorda, Kordipeus; the large intentines seemin Chordee, Kórdis; a painte survature of the penis in g Chorea, Kardie; peralai Chordan, Kórdi-um; the site has cause a constant of the chordan Kórdi-um; the site has cause constant in the brain, at Chordan Kórdi-um; the site horda Kórdi. Krienii expraisii chordan Kórdi. Krienii expraisii chronick chordan kordi. Krienii curvatalline seid of chromit Chronick acid. Krienii crystalline seid of chromit Chronick Acid. Krienii chromit c

Chromothermal. Kro-no-lin representing the idea that alternations of chill and he Chrotte, Kroil-lit; relating i Chrysophanic Acid, Krisetable acid, obtained from der; used for skin diseases Chyle, Kil; the milk-like fl Chyluria, Ki-lu-ri-a; the passage of chyle with urine. Chyme, Kim; food in the process of digestion, after it has left the stomach.

Chymification, Kim-i-fi-ká-jon; the change of food

into chyme.

Cicatricula, Sik-a-trik-n-la; a small scar.

Cicatrix, Sik-a-triks: the seam or scar of a healed cut. sore, or ulcer,

Cicatrization, Sik-a-tri-zá-fon; the healing of a sore, and formation of a cicatrix.

Cicatrize, Sik-a-triz; to form a scar, in healing.

Cierly Sweet, Sis-i-li Swit; Osmorrhiza longistylis,

the root of which is aromatic.

Cicuta Maculata, Si-kú-ta Mak-u-lá-ta; water homlock, a native poisonous plant, narcotic; but seldom used in medicine. lock of Europe.

Cicuta Virosa, - Vi-rá-sa; the poisonous water hem-Cilia, Sil-i-a; the eye-lashes; applied also to minute

vibrating hairs on certain animals,

Ciliary. Sil-i-a-ri: relating to the eye-lashes.

Cilium, Sil-i-um; the edge of the eye-lid, out of which the hairs grow.

Cilosis, Si-lo-sis; spasmodic movements of the eye-lids. Cimex Lectularius, Si-meks Lek-ty-lá-ri-us; the common bed-bug, used homeopathically.

Cimicifuga Racemosa, Sim-i-si-fú-ga Ra-sī-má-sa:

black cohosh, used in uterine diseases; synonym for Macrotys racemosa.

Cimicifugin, Sim-i-si-fú-jin; macrotin, a resinous substance obtained from the root of Cimicifuga racemosa.

Cinchona, Sin-ka-na; an extensive genus of South American trees, which yield the many different varieties of Peruvian bark. Bark.

Cinchonia, Sin-ko-ni-a; an alkaloid from cinchona Cinchonidia, Sin-ko-nid-i-a; an alkaloid from cinchona, an anti-periodic.

Cinnabar, Sin-a-bq; native sulphide of mercury.

Cinnamomum Zeylanicum, Sin-a-mis-mum V. a-lan-ikum; a small tree of India, which yields Ceylon cinnamon bark.

Cinquefoil, Sin-kww-fol; Potentilla Canadensis, fivefinger, a native creeping herb.

Cionitis, Si-a-nį-tis; inflammation of the uvula.

Cionotomy Si-o-nót-o-mi; cutting away part of the

uvula, when too long.

Circulation, Ser-ku-lá-jon; the flowing of the blood from the heart through the arteries and veins, to the surface, thence back to the heart.

Circulus, Sér-ku-lus; a ring, or circle; applied to any

part of the body that is circular.

Circumagentes, Ser-kum-a-jén-töz; the oblique muscles of the eye.

Circumcision, Ser-kum-si-zon; the operation of cut-

ting off a part of the prepuce.

Circumflex, Sér-kum-fleks; rounded, or curved; ap-

plied to various arteries and veins.

Cirrhonosus Sir-on-ó-sus; yellow appearance of the

pleura, peritoneum, etc., in the fœtus. Cirrhosis, Sir-ó-sis; used to describe the tuberculated condition of the liver; also to a disease of the kidneys.

Cirsocele, Sér-so-sīl; enlargement of the spermatic vein.

Cirsomphalos, Ser-sóm-fa-los; a varicose condition of Cirsophthalmia, Ser-sof-tál-mi-a; varicose affection of the parts of the eye.

Cirsos, Sér-sos; the varix, a dilated vein.

Cirsotomy, Ser-sot-a-mi; the removal of the varix.

Cissampelos Pareira, Sis-am-pē-los Pq-rá-rq; a Brazilian elimbing plant, that yields pareira brava root.

Cistus Canadensis, Sis-tus Kan-a-dén-sis; rock-rose; synonym for Helianthemum Canadense.

Citrates, Sit-rats; salts of citric acid.

Citric Acid, Sit-rik As'id; a common vegetable acid, obtained from the juice of lemons and limes.

Citrine Ointment, Sit-rin Ont-ment; ointment nitrate of mercury.

Citrullus Colocynthis, Si-trul-us Kol-a-sin-tis; plant of Africa, that produces the colocynth apple.

Citrullus Vulgaris, - Vul-gá-ris; water-melon, the seed of which are diuretic.

Citrus, Si-trus; a genus of southern trees, which yield oranges, lemons, limes, and-bergamot oil.

Cl., symbol for the element chlorine.

Clap, Klap; the vulgar term for gonorrhea.

Clarification, Klar-i-fi-ká-jon; the purifying or filtering a liquid.

Clavate, Klav-at; club-shaped, or something like a club. Clavicle, Klav-i-kl; literally, a key; the collar-bone.

Clavicular, Kla-vik-q-lur; relating to the clavicle, or collar-bone. [man and ape.

Claviculate, Kla-vik-q-lat; possessed of clavicles, as

Claviform, Klav-i-form; shaped like a club.

Clavus, Klá-vus; a nail or spike, but applied to a round horny cutaneous growth, on the angular parts of the toes; also to a pain in the head, as if a nail were being driven into it.

[Aparine.

Cleavers, Kliv-erz; a common annual weed, Galium Cleido, Kli-do; a prefix, signifying connection with

the clavicle.

Cleisagra, Klis-a-gra; gouty pain in the clavicle.

Clematis Virginica, Klėm-a-tis Ver-jin-i-ka; virgin's bower, used as a diuretic and sudorific.

Climaeter, Kli-mak-ter; a stair or step, as in the sup-

posed seven stages or periods of human life.

Climaeteric, Klj-mák-ter-ik; applied to any stage in human life indicated by the periodic seven years when the body was supposed by the ancients to be peculiarly sensitive to change.

Climacteric Disease; the morbid symptoms that generally occur in advanced life, usually about the time of the grand climacteric, namely, at nine times

seven, or sixty-three.

Clinic, Klin-ik: (Fr. Clinique,) a school, or lecture, where the science of medicine is taught by the practical treatment of patients.

Clinical, Klin-ik-al; relating to a bed, as that of a

patient under treatment.

Clinoid, Kli-nod; like a bed, certain processes of the

sphenoid bone.

Cliscometer, Klis-5-6m-5-ter; an instrument for measuring the angle of the female pelvis with the body.



relaxation, as in epilepe; Clover, Red! Trifolion pr which an extract is made ointment for dressing ules

Cloves, Klova: the dried Choves, Klove, the dried, aromotiven; aromatic and Cloven Spine, Kló-ven Spile, Kló-ven Spile, Kló-ven Spile, Kló-ven Spile, Kló-ven Spile, Kló-ven Klýster, Kló-tera, Lesnot Chicux Benedlettus, Klýthittle, a tonici sprouyn Congulable, Ko-šg-q-la-h-convolution.

congulation.

Congulation, Kn-ag-q la-mal or regetable fluids b Congulum, Ku-ag-q-lum; duced by the action of ac Coaptation, Ko-ap-td-jon ends of a fractured bone.

pressing together of stric arethra Coated, Kot-ed: covered w









Colchicum Autumnate, Köl-qi-kum a bulbous plant of Europe, the seed and of which is extensively used to stimul tions, and as a sedative to the nervous t Cold, Kold; the usual term for catarth, Cold Gream; a mild olutment, mostly a salve.

Colle, Köl-ik; sharp pains in the colon, t Collea Billosa, Köl-i-ku Bil-i-à-aa; hi salting from an excess of bile in the in Collea Calculosa, — Kal-ku-là-au, t from calculi in the intustique.

Collea Meconialis. — Mi-ko-ni-d-list from the failure of infants to pass the original centents of the bowels.

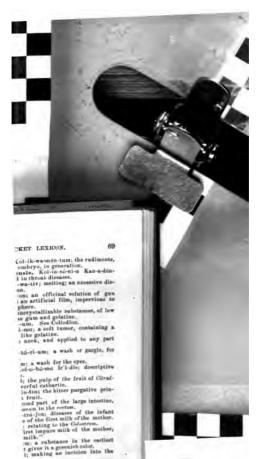
Colica Pictorum, — Pik-tú-rum;

Colliformus, Kol-i-for-must like a sieve, of the ethnoid bone. Collita, Ku-l[-tist inflammation of the

brane of the colon.

Collagen. Kól-a-jen; the principal elecartilage, iendon, etc., from which gluare produced.

Collapse, Ko-laps: great prostration of the cold stage of fevers.



Clitoris, Klit-o-ris; a small glandiform body, anterior to the vulva, resembling the structure of the male penis. Clitorismus, Klit-o-ris-mus; a morbid enlargement of

the clitoris.

Clitoritis, Klit-\(\pi\)-ritis: inflammation of the clitoris. Clonic, Kl\(\phi\)-ik; spasmodic; alternating rigidity and relaxation, as in epilepsy.

Clover, Red; Trijolium pratense, from the blossoms of which an extract is made, that is used in making an

ointment for dressing ulcers.

Cloves, Klovz; the dried flower-buds of Caryophyllus aromaticus; aromatic and stimulant. Cloven Spine, Kló-ven Spin. Same as Schistorrhachis,

Club Foot. See Talipes.

Club-Moss. Lycopodium claratum.

Clysters, Klis-terz; Enemata; injections into the rectum. Cnicus Benedictus, Knj-kus Ben-t-dik-tus; blessed thistle; a tonic; synonym for Centaurea benedicta.

Coagulable, Ko-ág-q-la-bl; possessing the property of

coagulation.

Coagulation, Kω-ag-η-lá-fon; the thickening of animal or vegetable fluids by the action of acid or heat.

Coagulum, Ko-ág-q-lum; the jelly-like substance produced by the action of acid or heat on blood, milk, etc. Coaptation, Ko-ap-tá-jon; accurate adjustment of the

ends of a fractured bone.

Coarctation, Ko-qrk-tá-fon: the straightening and pressing together of strictures of the intestines and nrethra.

Coated, Kat-ed: covered with a layer of any substance; the condition of the tongue in fever, or when the stomach is deranged.

Cobweb, Kob-web: the web of the common house-

spider, used as an anti-periodic.

Coca, Kú-ku: Erythroxyon Coca, the leaves of which are used as a stimulant.

Cocculus Indicus. Kók-ų-lus In'di-kus: a climbing plant of the East Indies, the source of fish-berries.

Cocculus Palmatus.—Pal-ma-tus: an Africau vinc. Calumba or Columbo. the root of which affords a mild tonic, without astringency. Coccus Cacti, Kók-us Kák-ti; small insects found on the cactus plants of Mexico; cochineal.

Coccyodynia, Kok-si-a-din-i-a; pain in the coccyx, especially in women.

Coccyx, Kók-siks; the lowest point of the vertebral column, triangular in form.

Cochingal Kon in it the dried 6

Cochineal, Kóg-i-nīl; the dried female insects of the Coccus Cacti; used for coloring purposes, the source of earmine.

Cochleare, Kok-lī-a; a spiral cavity of the internal ear. Cochleare, Kok-lī-ar; a shell or a spoon; used in pre-

scriptions for a spoonful.

Cochlearia Armoracia, Kok-l\(\tilde{\ta}\)-\(\delta\)-i-\(\alpha\) drive of Europe, the root of which is a stimulant. (Nastartium Armoracia.—Fries.)

Cochlearia Officinalis; scurvy grass; a stimulant

and dinretie.

Cocoa, Ko-ko-a; the fruit of Theobroma Cacao.

Cocoa Butter. See Cacao Butter.

Coco-nut Oil; a fixed oil, expressed from coco-nuts, used in ointments.

Coction; Kok-fon; the process of digestion.

Codeia, Ko-dé-ya: an alkaloid obtained from opium.
Cod-liver Oil, Kód-liv-er Oil; an oil obtained from the
fresh livers of the cod-fish, (Gadus Morrhua,) and
much used as a remedy in consumption.

Cœcum, St-kum. Same as Cœcum.

Cœlia, Si-li-a; hollow; the lower portion of the belly; also the stomach.

Coliac, St-li-ak; belonging to the belly; applied to an artery and vein of the abdomen.

Cœliac Passion; a chronic flux, in which the discharges are but half digested. [which see.

Collaca, St-Ij-a-ka; diseases of the digestive organs; medicines that act on these organs.

Cœlialgia, Sī-li-āl-jī-a; pain in the belly or stomach. Cœnæsthesis, Sen-es-bi-sis; the sensation or general

consciousness of existence.

Coffea. Kóf-ī-a; the seed of Caffea Arabica; used medicinally in nervous diseases; and the source of caffein. ...

Cohosh, Black, Kώ-hof, —; Cimicifuga racemosa;
"Blue: Caulophyllum thalictroides.

White; Actaa alba; for the descriptions of

which see the several words.

Coitus, Kă-i-tus; coition, the act of coming together in procreation; chemically, the mixture of substances in close union.
Colchicin, Kól-qi-sin; an alkaloid, or neutral substance:

the active principle of colchicum.

Colchicum Autumnale, Kól-çi-kum O-tum-ná-lī; a bulbous plant of Europe, the seed and corm, or root, of which is extensively used to stimulate the secretions, and as a sedative to the nervous system.

Cold, Kold; the usual term for catarrh, or cough. Cold Cream; a mild cintment, mostly used as a lip-

salve.

Colic, Kól-ik; sharp pains in the colon, or abdomen.

Colica Biliosa, Kól-i-ka Bil-i-ώ-sa; bilious colic, resulting from an excess of bile in the intestines.

Colica Calculosa, - Kal-ku-lá-sa, colic resulting

from calculi in the intestines.

Colica Meconialis, — Mō-ko-ni-á-lis; colic resulting from the failure of infants to pass the meconium, or

original contents of the bowels.

Colica Pictorum, — Pik-tó-rum; painter's colic,

sometimes called lead colic. Coliformus, Kol-i-fór-mus; like a sieve, and descriptive

of the ethmoid bone. Colitis, Kω-lf-tis; inflammation of the mucous mem-

brane of the colon.

Collagen, Kól-a-jen; the principal element of bone, cartilage, tendon, etc., from which glue and gelatine are produced.

Collapse, Ko-laps; great prostration of the vital power;

the cold stage of fevers.

Collar Bone, Kól-ar-Bon; the claviele.

Colliculus, Ko-lik-u-lus; slight protuberances in the

animal organization.

Colliculus Nervi Optici, — Nér-vị Op'ti-kị; a small eminence on the retina where the optic nerve expands.

Colliculus Seminalis, - Sem-i-nd-lis; the crest of the urethra. Colliquamentum, Kol-ik-wa-mén-tum; the rudiments, or elements, of the embryo, in generation.

Collinsonia Canadensis, Kol-in-só-ni-a Kan-a-dénsis; stone-root, used in throat diseases,

Colliquative, Ko-lik-wa-tiv; melting; an excessive dis-

charge, or evacuation.

Collodion, Ko-la-di-on; an officinal solution of gun cotton, used to form an artificial film, impervious to moisture and atmosphere.

Colloids, Kól-odz; uncrystallizable substances, of low

diffusibility, such as gum and gelatine.

Collodium, Ko-lá-di-um. See Collodion.

Collonema, Kol-a-ni-ma; a soft tumor, containing a clear greyish matter like gelatine.

Collum, Kól-um; the neck, and applied to any part resembling a neck.

Collutorium. Kol-u-tó-ri-um: a wash or gargle, for the mouth or throat.

Collyrium, Ko-lir-i-um; a wash for the eyes.

Coloboma Iridis. Kol-a-bá-ma Ir'i-dis: descriptive of fissures in the iris.

Colocynth, Kól-a-sint; the pulp of the fruit of Citrullus Colocynthis, a powerful cathartic.

Colocynthin, Kol-o-sin-tin; the bitter purgative prin-

ciple of the colocynth fruit. Colon, Ko-lon; the second part of the large intestine. extending from the caeum to the rectum.

Colostration, Ko-los-trá-Jon; diseases of the infant resulting from the use of the first milk of the mother.

Colostric, Ka-los-trik; relating to the Colostrum. Colostric Fluid; the first impure milk of the mother,

usually called "green milk."

Colostrum, Ko-los-trum; a substance in the earliest secretion of milk, that gives it a greenish color.

Colotomy, Ko-lot-o-mi; making an incision into the colon.

Colpocele, Kól-po-sīl; hernia of the vagina.

Colt's-Foot, Kolt's-Fut; Tussilago Farfara, a little

naturalized plant found in clayey soil.
Columbo, Ko-lum-bo: a valuable tonic. See Calumba. Columbo American, See Frasera Carolinensis,

Columna, Ko-lúm-na; a column; parts resembling a column.

Columna Nasi. - Ná-si: "column of the nose," or the dividing wall of the nose.

Columna Oris, - Wris; the uvula.

Columna Vertebralis, - Ver-te-brá-lis; the spinal column.

Columnæ Carneæ, Ko-lúm-nī Kýr-nī-ī; muscular projections in the heart. liection. Columnar, Ko-lum-nar; relating to a column, or pro-

Coma, Ká-ma; lethargy or stupor, occurring in disease. Coma-Vigil, Ko-mu-Vij-il; lethargy in typhus fever, accompanied with watchful muttering.

Comatose, Kó-ma-tos; a state of complete stupor in ling heat and light. congestive fevers. Combustion, Kom-búst-yon; chemical changes evolv-Comfrey, Kóm-fri, or Kúm-fri; Symphytum officinale,

a common garden herb, native of Europe.

Comminuted, Kom-in-u-ted; broken into several pieces, as the comminuted fracture of a bone.

Commissura, Kom-i-fu-ra; the angular union of parts, as the mouth and eyelids, a suture or joint.

Communicans, Ko-mý-ni-kans; applied to diseases that may be communicated from one person to another.

Communicantes Arteriæ, Ko-mu-ni-kán-tōz Ar-té-ri-é: communicating arteries, of which there are two in the cranium.

Comparative Anatomy; the dissection of the lower animals and vegetables, to illustrate the principles of organization that are common to any class or division.

Compatible, Kom-pat-i-bl; medicines that may be taken together, or near each other as to time, without interference in their action.

Complicated Fracture, Kóm-pli-ka-ted Frák-tyr; the dislocation of a joint in conjunction with a fracture.

Compounds, Kom-pandz; bodies from which two or more essentially different substances can be obtained,

Compound Fracture; a case in which the end of the fractured bone lacerates the integuments, causing an external wound.

Complexus, Kom-pleks-us; applied to a muscle of the back of the neck that is complicated with the tendons.

Compress, Kôm-pres; a piece of folded linen, or other material, wet or dry, used to lay over a part for treatment.

Compression, Kom-pré-fon; a diseased or abnormal condition of a part, usually the brain, caused by something pressing upon it.

Compressor, Kom-prés-or; name of a musele which

presses parts together.

Compressor Prostatæ, - Pros-tá-tē; fibres of the muscles that hold the prostate gland.

Comptonia Asplenifolia, Komp-tá-ni-a As-plen-i-

fő-li-a: sweet fern, tonic and astringent.

Conarium, Kω-ná-ri-um; like a cone, a name given the pineal gland. [glands of the neek.

Concatenate, Kon-kat-5-nat; linked together, as the Concentration, Kon-sen-trá-jon; strengthening a fluid by the evaporation of the water it contains.

Conception, Kon-sep-fon; the impregnation of the ovum in the female by the semen in the male.

Concha, Kón-ka; a shell, the hollow portion of the external ear.

Conche Narium, Kón-kō Ná-ri-um; the arched portion of the ethnoid bone, and the spongy bones of the nose.

Conchus, Kon-kus; a shell; the eranium; applied to

the cavities of the eye.

Concoction, Kon-kók-jon; the change that food undergoes in the stomach.

[a solid.

Concrete, Kon-krét; consolidated, as from a liquid to Concussion, Kon-kú-jon; a shock, by a fall or blow, as upon the brain or other organ.

Condensation, Kon-den-sá-jon; reducing the bulk of a body, as by converting gas into liquids, and liquids

into solids.

Condenser, Kon-dén-ser; an instrument for condensing gas, vapor or air.

Condimenta, Kon-di-mén-ta; spices, etc., taken with food to give it flavor, or promote digestion.

Condyle Kón-dil; a knot or round prominence on the end of a bone in a joint. [like.

Condyloid; Kón-di-lød; resembling a condyle; wart-

Condyloma, Kon-di-lá-ma; a hard tumor, or wart-like

tubercle, about the anus or pudenda.

Confections, Kon-fék-Jonz; medicinal substances incorporated with sweet substances, of the consistence of solid extracts.

Confluent, Kón-flη-ent; applied to eruptions where the pustules become so numerous as to run together.

Congelation, Kon-jt-lá-son; hardening by freezing; solidification.

Congenital, Kon-ién-i-tal: existing at the time of

birth.

Congeries, Kon-jé-ri-tz; a mass of small bodies lumped

together.

Congestion, Kon-jest-yon; distention of vessels; engorgements of parts.

Congestive, Kon-jés-tiv; tending to produce congestion. Conglobate, Kon-gló-bat; gathered, or formed, into a ball, as the glands of the axilla, and mesentery gland.

Conglomerate, Kon-glom-er-at; to heap together; to blend into one mass; applied to various glands, as the salivary, panereatic, etc.

Conglutinate, Kon-glú-tin-at; to unite, as by glue; to

Congressus, Kon-grés-us; coitus; the act of procrea-Coni Vasculosi, Kó-nį Vas-kų-ló-sį; conical vessels that ascend from the testes.

Conia, Ká-ni-a; Conine; a volatile alkaloid, from Co-

nium maculatum.

Conium Maculatum, Kó-ni-um Mak-q-lá-tum; hemlock, the leaves and seed of which are used as a narcotic and sedative; poisonous in over-doses.

Conjunctiva, Kon-junk-ti-va; the external coating of

the eye-ball, and the lining of the eye-lids.

Conjunctivitis, Kon-junk-ti-vi-tis; inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Connate, Kón-at; congenital; existing from birth. Conoid, Kó-ned; cone-like, as the pineal gland.

Conoid Ligament, - Ligament; a ligament connecting the coracoid process with the clavicle.

Consensus, Kon-sén-sus; sympathy; the relation between certain organs,

Conservancy, Kon-sérv-an-si; preservation, as the prevention of decay in the excreta, with the view of preserving health.

Constipation, Kon-sti-pá-fon; costiveness; inaction of

the bowels.

Constitutional, Kon-sti-tú-fon-al; hereditary, or acquired through the natural growth of the individual.

Constrictive, Kon-strik-tiv; astringent; drawing or holding together. | together.

Constrictor, Kon-strik-tor; applied to muscles that bind

Constrictor Ani, — L'nj; the Sphincter Ani. Constrictor Oris, Q'ris; the Orbicularis Oris.

Constrictor Oris, Wris; the Grotentaris Dris.

Constrictores Pharyngis, Kon-strik-tó-rīz Fa-rin-jis;

muscles that connect with the pharynx.

Constringentia, Kon-strin-jén-ji-a; same as astringents; medicines that check the secretions.

Consumption, Kon-súm-jon; wasting of the body, especially in tuberculous phthisis.

Contagion, Kon-tá-jon; the dissemination of disease by contact, or inhalation of affluvia from one affected

with a contagious disease. Contagious, Kon-tá-jus; of the nature of diseases that

are produced by contagion.

Continuity, Kon-ti-nú-i-ti; direct connection, without interruption.

Continuity, Solution of; separation by fracture, or cut, of parts before joined.

Contra, Kon-tra; opposite; over against.

Contra-Fissura, - Fi-fú-ra; a fracture on the opposite side to that on which the blow is given producing it.

Contra Indicate; to indicate that a certain medicine

should not be used.

Contractile, Kon-trak-til; having the quality of returning to its normal position, after restraint is removed; it is voluntary, as in the hands and tongue, and involuntary as in the heart and stomach.

Contraction, Kon-trak-fon; shortening, as of a fibre or

muscle.

Contractura, Kon-trak-tú,-ra; a discuse terminating in rigidity of the flexor muscles, as rheumatism-

Contusion, Kon-tú-3on; a bruise; an injury caused by collision with any hard body, without severing the integuments.

Convalescence, Kon-va-lés-ens; the period following disease and preceding restoration to health.

Convallaria Multiflora, Kon-va-lá-ri-a Mul-ti-flá-ra; synonym for Polygonatum giganteum, Convoluta Ossa, Kon-vo-lá-ta Os'a; descriptive of the

convexity of the bones of the nose.

Convolution, Kon-νω-lų-jon; a folding or winding substance, as parts of the intestines.

Convolvulus Panduratus, Kon-vol-vu-lus Pan-du-

rá-tus; synonym for Ipomæa pandurata.

Convolvulus Scammonia, — Ska-mó-ni-a; a twining herbaceous vine of Southern Europe, the source of scammony.

Copatha, Ko-pá-ba: (Copaira,) the thickened juice of several species of Copaira, much used in diseases of the mucous membranes.

Copalfera, Ko-pa-if-er-a; an extensive genus of South American trees, which yield copaiba.

Copper, Kop-er: Cuprum, a metallic element.

Copperas, Kóp-er-as; impure sulphate of iron; green vitriol; ferrous sulphate. [gative.

Copragogus, Kop-ra-gá-gus; (pl. Copragoga;) a pur-Coprolite, Kóp-ra-ljt; (Coprolith;) fœces that become hardened in the bowels.

Coprostasis, Ko-prós-ta-sis; costiveness.

Coptis Trifolia, Kóp-tis Kri-fá-li-a; gold-thread, the root of which is a bitter tonic. [generation, Copulation, Kop-y-lá-fon; coitus; the act resulting in

Cor. Kor; (gen. cordin:) the heart.

Coracoid, Kór-a-kød; like a crow's beak in form; applied to a process of the scapula.

Coracoid Ligament, a small ligament stretching across the notch of the scapula to the coracoid process.

Coracoid Process; a projection on the upper part of the scapula.

Corallorhiza Odontorhiza. Kor-al-a-rj-za O-don-tarj-za; coral, the crawley root; a leafless orchidaceous plant. Coral Root, Kor-al Runt; the root of Corallorhiza

Cordate, Kér-dat; shaped like a heart.

Cordial, Kór-di-al; a mildly stimulating medicine.

Core, Kor; the inner part, as the hard center of a boil, or felon; the pupil of the eye.

Corectomia, Kor-ek-tú-mi-a; an operation for the for-

mation of an artificial pupil of the eye.

Corencleisis, Kor-en-kli-sis; producing an artificial pupil, by the use of part of the iris.

Coreplastica, Kor-5-plas-ti-ka; the general operation

for producing an artificial pupil.

Corlander Seed; Kω-ri-án-der Sēd; the aromatic fruit of the Coriandram sativum, a cultivated plant, native of Italy.

Corium, Ko-ri-um; the true skin; leather.

Cormus, Kér-mus; a corm; the body of a tree, or bulb of a plant.

Corn, Kern; a horny growth on the joints of the toes,

caused by pressing or rubbing.

Cornea, Kôr-n5-q; a circular transparent substance, constituting the anterior part of the eye-ball. [eye.

Corneatis, Kør-nī-j-tis; inflammation of the cornea. Corneitis, Kør-nī-j-tis; inflammation of the cornea. Corniculate, Kør-nik-y-lat; bearing horns, or parts

resembling horns.

Corniculum, Kor-nik-q-lum; a small horny protuberance upon the arytinoid cartilage.

Cornu, Kor-nu; a horn; a horny kind of wart.

Cornu Ammonis, — A-má-nis; applied to the appearance of the cerebrum, when cut transversely.

Cornus Florida, Kér-nus Flór-i-da; the dog-wood tree, the bark of which is used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

Cornus Sericea, - Sī-ri-fī-a; swamp dog-wood, the bark of which is tonic and astringent.

Cornu Ustum, Koc-ny Us'tum; burnt horn.

Corona, Ko-rá-na; a crown; any eminence of bone or other matter.

Corona Veneris. - Vén-5-ris; syphilitic biotebes around the forhead, like a crown.

Coronal Suture, Ko-rώ-nal Sú-tur; the suture uniting the frontal and parietal bones of the cranium.

Coronary, Kór-ω-na-ri; applied to arteries and veins of the heart, and to ligaments which encircle parts like a crown.

Corone, Ko-r\u00e1-n\u00e4; the process of the lower jaw-bone, resembling in form a crow's beak.

Coronold, Kor-G-nod; like a crow's beak, as the process of the ulna, jaw-bone, etc.

Corpora, Kér-pa-ra; plural of corpus, body; applied to various prominences in the physical system.

Corpora Albicantia, — Al-bi-kán-ji-a; two small elevations at the base of the brain; called, also, mammilary tubercles, on account of their resemblance to

nipples.

Corpora Cavernosa, — Kav-er-nő-sa; the crura, or legs, of the penis, and the corresponding parts of the clitoris.

Corpora Geniculata, — Jen-ik-ų-lá-ta; the two tubercles on the inferior portion of the optic thalami.

Corpora Mammillaria, — Mam-i-lá-ri-a. See Corpo-

Corpora Olivaria, Ol-i-vá-ri-a; elevations of the me-Corpora Pyramidalia — Pir-am-i-dá-li-a; the two anterior elevations of the medulla oblongata.

Corpora Quadrigemina, — Kwod-ri-jem-i-na; bodies

found under the pineal gland.

Corpora Restiformia, — Res-ti-fór-mi-a; the posterior elevations that connect the medulla oblongata to the cerebellum.

Corpora Striata, - Stri-á-ta; two striped bodies in the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Corpus, Kér-pus; a body.

Corpus Callosum, — Ka-ló-sum; a white substance separating the hemispheres of the brain.

Corpus Cavernosum, - Kav-er-nú-sum; a spongy

structure in the penis.

Corpus Cinereum, Si-né-ré-um; an oval body of grey matter on each hemisphere of the cerebellum.

Corpus Fimbriatum, - Fim-bri-á-tum; a fringe-like band at the angles of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Corpus Glandulosum, - Glan-dy-lá-sum; a spongelike substance surrounding the orifice of the urethra. Corpus Mucosum, My-ko-sum; a fluid between the

cuticle and cutis, that gives color to the skin,

Corpus Pampiniforme, - Pam-pin-i-fér-mī; the plexus of the spermatic vein.

Corpus Spongiosum Penis, (or Urethræ:) a dark red substance around these parts.

Corpus Varicosum, - Var-i-ká-sum; the spermatic Corpuscle, Kér-pus-l; an atom, or minute body.

Corpuscular, Ker-pus-ku-lar; belonging to, or like, a

corpuscle.

Corrigens, Kór-i-jenz; part of a prescription designed to modify other ingredients. vigorating cordial.

Corroborant, Ko-rob-a-rant; strengthening, as an in-Corrosive, Ko-ró-siv; eating, or destroying, especially

the texture of a living body.

Corrosive Sublimate, Ko-rá-siv Súb-li-mat: bichloride of mercury, mercuric chloride; a poisonous compound of chlorine and mercury.

Corrugator, Kór-q-ga-tor; descriptive of a muscle that

wrinkles the part it acts upon.

Cortex, Kor-teks the bark, or outermost covering.

Cortex Cerebri. - Sér-t-bri; the grevish substance covering the cerebrum and cerebellum,

Cortical, Kér-ti-kal; pertaining to, or like bark.

Corydalis Formosa, Kor-i-dá-lis For-mó-sa; turkey corn, a synonym for Dicentra Canadensia.

Cosmetic, Koz-mét-ik; a medicine for external application, to beautify the skin, by removing freekles, blotches, etc.

Costa, Kós-ta; a rib, of which there are twelve on each side of the human organization.

Costal, Kós-tal; relating to the ribs.

Cotton Root: Kot-n Rmt; the root of Gossypium herbaceum; a valuable parturient and emmenagogue.

Cotula, Ko-tý-la. See Maruta Cotula.

Cotyledon Umbilicus, Kot-i-lé-don Um-bi-lj-kus; a plant of Europe, that grows in old walls, the leaves of which are emollient, externally applied; internally, used for epilepsy, calculus and dropsy.

Cotyloid Cavity, Kôt-i-led Kav-i-ti; the cup-like cavity that holds the head of the thigh-bone.

Couch Grass, Kung Gras; Triticum repens; used as a diuretic and aperient.

Counter-Indication. See Contra Indication.

Counter-Irritation, Kin-ter-Ir-i-ta-jon; the application of a blister on one part, for the purpose of exciting irritation and relieving another part.

Counter-Extension; holding a broken limb towards the body, while the outer end is being drawn from it.

Coup de Sang, Kui-de-Son; sudden congestion, without hemorrhage.

Coup de Soleil, — So-lál; sun-stroke; prostration from Court-Plaster. Kort-Plás-ter; a thin adhesive plaster.

Courses. Kors-ez: popular term for the menses.

Cowhage, K*s-haj; the hair of cowhage pods, (Mucuna pruriens;) used as a mechanical irritation to expel worms.

Coxa, Kóks-a; the haunch or hip-joint.

Coxalgia, Koks-ál-ji-a; pain in the hip-joint.

Cramp, Kramp; an involuntary contraction of a muscle. Crampbark, Kramp-bqrk; Viburnum Opulus; a native shrub, the bark of which is used as an anti-spasmodic.

Cranesbill, Kránz-bil; the root of Geranium maculatum; a powerful astringent.

Cranial, Krá-ni-al; relating to the skull or cranium.

Craniology, Kra-ni-ól-a-ji; the science of phrenology, as indicated by the size and shape of the skall.

Cranium, Krá-ni-um; the skull that contains the brain, composed of eight bones.

Craquement Pulmonaire, Krúk-mon Púil-mo-nar: a peculiar rattling sound, at the top of the lungs, in the beginning of consumption.

Crassamentum, Kras-a-mén-tum; a clot, or coagulum, nearly solid, formed by venous blood after its extraction. "Phiza.

Crawley Root, Kré-li Rut. See Corallorhiza adonto-Cream of Tartar, Krōw ov Tár-tar; bitartrate of po-

tassium, purified tartar, or argol.

Creasote, or Kreasote, Kri-a-sot; an oily substance, prepared by the destructive distillation of wood, an antiseptia. Creatin, or Creatine, Krf-a-tin; a neutral body obtained from animal muscle. [testes.

Cremaster, Krb-mas-ter; the suspensory muscle of the

Crenate, Kri-nat: notched, or scolloped.

Crenulated, Krén-q-la-ted; having small notches or scollops.

Crepitant, Krep-i-tant; rattling.

Crepitation, Krep-i-td-fon; a rattling sound, as in the pressure of the cellular tissue where air is collected, also the grating together of fractured ends of a bone.

Crepitus, Krép-i-tus; the discharge of gas or wind from

the bowels; also, same as crepitation.

Creta, Kré-ta; chalk; native carbonate of lime.

Creta Præparata, - Prep-a-rá-ta; prepared, or washed chalk.

Cretinism, Kré-tin-izm; an endemic disease in mountainous countries, attended with goitre, debility, deformity, and idiocy.

Cricoid, Kri-ked; like a ring, applied to one of the car-

tilages of the larynx.

Crisis, Krj-sis; the turning point of a disease, when the patient either begins to improve or get worse.

Crista, Kris-ta; a crest; applied to parts resembling a

erest, and to an excrescence around the anus.

Crista Galli, — Gál-j; the process on the ethnoid bone.
Critical, Krit-i-kal; applied to peculiar manifestations of disease, supposed to indicate a crisis; also, to periods of life when changes in the constitution and habits take place.

Critical Age; the time in the life of women when their menses become irregular or cease, during which they

are liable to contract serious illness.

Crocus of Antimony, Krá-kus of An'ti-ma-ni: a compound formed by deflagrating a mixture of tersulphuret of antimony and nitrate of potassium.

Crocus Sativus, - Sa-ti-vus; a showy bulbous plant of

Europe that yields saffron.

Cross-Birth, Kros-Bert: a popular phrase applied to

unusual or irregular delivery.

Crotaphe, Krót-a-ft; headache, accompanied with throbbing in the temples, and a thumping in the ears. Crotchet, Krog-et; an instrument for the artificial removal of the fœtus.

Croton Eleuteria, Kró-ton El-u-té-ri-a: a shrub of the West Indies, which yields cascarilla bark.

Croton Oil; a powerful cathartic, expressed from the seed of Croton Tiglium; applied externally as a liniment, to produce inflammation.

Croton Tiglium, - Tig-li-um; a small tree of India, the source of croton oil.

Croup. Krup: inflammation of the trachea, accompanied with difficult breathing, a cough, and expectora-

Crowfoot, Krá-fut; the Ranunculus bulbosus.

Crucial, Krúi-fal; like a cross; applied to ligaments, incisions, etc.

Crucible, Krúi-si-bl; a vessel, used by chemists, for fusing substances by great heat.

Crudity, Krú-di-ti; raw material, undigested food. Crusis, Krúi-sis; a scrofulous swelling of the neck.

Crura, Krú-ra; plural of crus; legs.

Crura Cerebelli, - Ser-5-bél-j; legs, or limbs, of the cerebellum; cords that stretch along each hemisphere of the cerebellum.

Crura Cerebri, - Sér-5-bri; two groups of fibres connecting with the inferior surface of each hemisphere of the cerebrum.

Crura Diaphragmatis, - Di-a-frág-ma-tis: addenda below the main tendon of the diaphragm. | [the legs.

Cruræus, Kru-ré-us; a muscle of the leg; belonging to Crural Arch, Krái-ral Arg; Fallopius' or Poupart's ligament, the thick part of a tendon stretching from the ilium to the spine of the os pubis.

Crus, Krus; the leg; used in the plural to describe various projections.

Crypta, Krip-ta: a small mucous follicle, or gland.

Cryptorchis, Krip-tér-kis; a person whose testicles are not in the scrotum. Crystalline Lens, Kris-ta-lin Lenz; double convex lens

in the forepart of the eye.

Crystallization, Kris-tal-i-zá-fon; the process of passing from a liquid to a solid state.



:

POCKET LEXICON.

a, Kris-ta-ledz; crystalline substances of ibility, such a- salt.

or the element Caprum, (copper.)
pebz; the dried berries of the Piper Cabeba, ases of the urinary organs, and the smoke is inhaled as a remedy for bronchial af-

q-bi-ti-us: relating to the forearm.
-bi-tu-: the fore-arm, from the elbow to the

epo. Kų-kūr-bi-ta; the pumpkin, the ch forms an emulsion, recommended for also used Homocopathically. Itrullus, — Si-trūlus; synonym for

garis. Ku-kur-bit-u-la: a cupping glass. Sicca. -- Sik-a: a glass used for dry-

1-bar; a coloring matter obtained from imil-de-Sqk; a bag, or tube closed at one

ginica, a native plant. Ku-min Sid; the aromatic fruit of the winner, a European plant, w-lu; the extremity of the cochlea.

s-ip; the extracting of blood by cupping

prum: officinal name for copper, d-ri-u: a powerful poison, obtained from ican plant: recommended in lock-jaw, and · to strychnia poisoning.

d-fi-o: treatment of disease. ga. Kur-kú-ma Lóp ga: a plant, native dies, the root of which abounds in a yelnatter; turmerie.

-tei-ri-a: synonym for Galinea officiantia.

Cutaneous Absorption; the function of the skin by which matter applied to it is absorbed.

Cutaneus Musculus; a thin muscle of the neck. Cuticle, Kú-ti-kl; the epidermis; the scarf-skin.

Cutis Kú-tis; the skin, including the inner as well as outer coating.

Cutis Anserina, - An-ser-i-na; the condition of the skin when, from cold or other cause, the papillæ stand out from the surface.

. Cuttle-Fish Bone, Kút-l-Fif Bon: a shell-like substance found in the back of the cuttle fish.

Cyanates, Si-an-ats; salts of evanic acid.

Cyanides, Si-an-idz; compounds of cyanogen.

Cyanogen, Sj-an-a-jen; a compound body (Cy.;) the acidulous radical of hydrocyanic acid and other evanides.

Cyanopathia, Sj-an-a-pá-ti-a; the "blue disease," or

Chanosis.

Cyanosis, Si-an-\(\phi\)-sis: the condition of the blood, indieated by the blueness of the skin, resulting from malformation of the heart, which fails to keep separate the venous and arterial currents.

Cynauche, Si-nan-ki: any disease of the throat.

Cynanche Laryngia, - La-rin-ji-a; the croup. Cynanche Maligna, - Ma-lig-na; putrid sore-throat, as in scarlatina.

Cynanche Parotidea, - Par-o-tid-5-a : parotitis, the Cynanche Pharingea, - Far-in-jū-a; pharyngitis, inflammation of the pharynx.

Cynanche Strepitoria, Stridula, Suffocativa, Tra-

chealis; different names for croup. Cynanche Tonsillaris, - Ton-sil-a-ris; the quinsy.

Cynanche Ulcerosa, - Ul-ser-6-sa; malignant sorethroat.

Cynanthropia, Sin-an-tró-pi-a; a species of melancholia in which the victim imagines himself a dog and imitates its bark.

Cynolissa, Sin-a-lis-a; hydrophobia; canine madness. Cyrtosis. Ser-tú-sis: Cyrtonosis; recurvature of the

spine.

Cystalgia, Sis-tál-ji-a; a painful disease of the bladder.

Cystic, Sis-tik; relating to the bladder, or to the gallbladder.

Cystic Duct; the duct that connects the gall-bladder with the hepatic duct.

Cystifelleotomy, Sis-ti-fel-i-ot-a-mi; the operation of removing calculi from the gall-bladder.

Cystin, or Cystic Oxide; a rare substance found in urinary calculus.

Cystirrhagia, Sis-ti-rá-ji-a; a discharge from the

bladder, of blood or mucus.

[bladder, Cystirrhœa, Sis-ti-ri-a; a catarrhal discharge from the Cystis, Sis-tis; a sac, or bladder, in which any morbid

matter is held.

Cystitis, Sis-tj-tis; inflammation of the urinary bladCystitome. Sis-ti-tom; an instrument for opening a

sac or capsule.

Cystocele, Sis-to-sil; hernia of the bladder.

Cystodynia, Sis-to-din-i-a; pain in the bladder.

Cystoid, Sis-ted; like a cystor bladder.

Cystolithiasis, Sis-to-li-tí-a-sis; "the gravel," or calculus in the urinary bladder.

Cystolithus, Sis-tol-i-tus; urinary calculus.

Cystoplasty, Sis-to-plas-ti; the treatment of fistulous openings in the bladder by uniting a flap taken from some adjoining part.

Cystoplegia, Sis-to-pli-ji-a; paralysis of the bladder. Cystoptesis, Sis-top-tú-sis; hernia of the internal coat-

ing of the bladder into the urethra.

Cystospastic, Sis-to-spás-tik; spasm of the bladder. Cystotome, Sis-to-tom; a knife used in opening the

bladder.

Cystotomy, Sis-tot-o-mi; the operation of cutting in-

Cytisin, Sit-i-sin: a vegetable principle derived from the seeds of the tree Cytisus Laburnum, having emetic properties.

Cytisus. Sit-i-sus; the broom plant, synonym for Sar-

athuma Scoparius.

Cytoblast, Sit-w-blastf the elementary cell-germs of all animal and vegetable tissues.

D

D.; abbreviation for Dosis, a dose.

Dacryo-, Dák-ri-o; a prefix, relating to tears.

Dacryocyst; Dak-ri-ω-sist; the sac that contains the tears. [the tear-sac.

Dacryocystitis, Dak-ri-\(\omega\)-sis-t\(\frac{1}{2}\)-tis; inflammation of Dacryolite, D\(\omega\)k-ri-\(\omega\)-lit; a calculous formation in the tear-duct.

Dacryoma, Dak-ri-ώ-ma; an obstruction in the lach-

rymal orifices, causing an over-flow of tears.

Dæmonomania, Dī-mon-o-mé-ni-a; a kind of hallucination, in which the victim fancies himself possessed by a devil.

Dandelion, Dán-dō-li-on; Taraxacum Dens-leonis; a common weed, the root of which is diuretic and tonic. Daphne Mezereum, Dáf-nō Me-zé-rō-um; a British

shrub which yields mezereon bark.

Datura Stramonium, Da-tú-ra Stra-má-ni-um; Jamestown weed, or thorn-apple, the seed and leaves of which are narcotic, and in over-doses poisonous.

Daturin, Da-tú-rin; an alkaloid obtained from Datura

Stramonium.

Dancus Carota, Dé-kus Ka-ré-ta; the wild carrot, Deadly Nightshade; the common name for Atropa Belladonna, native of Europe.

Debility, Dī-bil-i-ti; feebleness, either of body or mind, Decantation, Dī-kan-tá-jon; pouring off the supernatant liquid, as in the washing of precipitates.

Decidua, Dī-sid-u-a; the chorion, or membrane, cast from the uterus after parturition.

Decidua Reflexa, — Rī-fléks-a; so much of the de-

eidua as surrounds the ovum.

Decidua Vera. — Vé-ra; the part of the decidua that

Decidua Vera, - Vi-ra; the part of the decidua that lines the uterus.

Decoction, Di-kôk-jon; the process of extracting soluble materials from vegetable substances by means of boiling water.

Decollation, Dī-kol-é-jon; the removal of a head of a child in delivery, to save the life of the mother,

Decubitus, Dī-kú-bi-tus; lying down; the peculiar manner in which it is done being sometimes regarded as a symptom of disease.

Decussation, Db-kus-á-fon; the crossing of parts, as

the optic nerves.

Decussorium, Dī-kus-ώ-ri-um; an instrument used in trephining the skull.

Defecation, Def-δ-ká-Jon; clarification; the discharges of the fæces.

Defectio, Dī-fék-ji-a; a failure in strength or res-Deflagration, Def-la-gré-jon; a rapid combustion by chemical means.

onemical means

Defloration, Def-lo-rá-son; loss of signs of virginity in the female.

Defluxion, Dī-flúk-son; the outward flowing of liqnids and humors.

Deformation, Di-fer-mé-son; the unnatural growth of any part of the body.

Degeneration, Di-jen-er-é-fon; decay or unhealthy change in the system.

Deglatition, Deg-lq-ti-fon; the operation of swallowing a liquid. [pimples, etc.

Dehiscence, Dī-his-ens; the bursting open of capsules, Dejection, Dī-jek-jon; the discharging of the bowels; prostration; depression.

Deligation, Del-i-gá-fon; the process of bandaging.
Deliquescence, Del-i-kwés-ens; melting, or dissolving,
as some salts, by absorbing the air.

Deliquium, Di-lik-wi-um; falling, or fainting.

Delirium, De-lir-i-um; insanity; wandering, and incoherent in mind.

Delirium Tremens, — Tri-menz; insanity resulting from drunkenness; mania a potu.

Delitescence, Del-i-tés-ens; the quick subsidence of inflammation.

Delphinin, Del-fin-in; an alkaloid obtained from the

Delphinin, Del-fin-in; an alkaloid obtained from the seed of Delphinium Staphisagria.

Delphinium Consolida, Del-fin-i-um Kon-sól-i-da; the larkspur, the seeds of which are diuretic.

Delphinium Staphisagria, — Staf-i-sá-gri-a; a plant of Europe that yields stavesacre seed.

Deltoid, Dél-ted; a triangular muscle that covers the shoulder joint.

Dementia, Di-mén-si-a; loss of mind.

Demulcent, Dī-múl-sent; mulcilaginous; softening in its effects.

Dengue, Dén-ga; a species of fever, accompanied with pains along the thighs and legs.

Dens, Dens; a tooth; hence dental, relating to teeth.

Dentagra, Den-tá-gra; the head-ache; also the name of a kind of forceps, for extracting teeth.

Dentata, Den-ta-ta; the second of the cervical vertebra,

which has a tooth-like projection.

Dentes Cuspidati, Dén-tīz Kus-pi-dá-ti; two pointed teeth in each jaw, the upper ones generally called the eye-teeth.

Dentes Incisores, — In-sj-s\u00e1-r\u00e4z; the four front teeth, called incisors because of their biting functions. Dentes Molares, — Mold-r\u00e4z; the ten grinders in

each jaw.

Dentes Sapientia, — Sa-pi-én-fi-a; the four rear grinding teeth; also called wisdom teeth.

Dentrifice, Dén-tri-fis; tooth-powder; preparation for

cleaning the teeth.

Dentine, or Dentin, Dén-tin; the bony inner substance of the teeth.

Dentition, Den-ti-Jon; the process by which the teeth cut through the gum, in making their first appearance.

Dentium Cortex, Dén-ji-um Kér-teks; the enamel that constitutes the coating of the teeth.

Denudation, Di-ny-dé-jon; the exposing, or laying

bare of any part.

Deobstruent, D5- b-stru-ent; medicines that tend to relieve obstructions.

Deodorization, Dī-ω-dor-i-zá-ʃon; neutralizing any foul effluvia by chemical agents.

Deoxidation, Dī-oks-i-dá-fon; causing the oxygen to leave any substance.

Dephlegmation, Dī-fleg-má-jon; the removal of water from liquid chemicals.

Depilatory, Dī-pil-a-tω-ri; a preparation for removing hair from any part.

Depletion, Dī-plé-fon; process of reducing or emptying blood-vessels, by bleeding or evacuating remedies.

Depletory, Dép-le-tω-ri; producing or aiding depletion.

Deplumation, Dī-plų-má-jon; the shedding of the eye-lashes from disease.

Deposit, De pôz it; the act of placing a thing down; also, the substance released from a liquid in which it has been held suspended.

Depressed, Di-prést; cast down; dispirited.

Depression, Dt-pré-fon; dejection; lowness of spirits. Depressor, Dt-prés-or; a muscle that presses or holds down.

Depressor Anguli Oris, — Ay'gq-li @'ris; a muscle that depresses the corner of the mouth.

Deprimens Oculi, Dép-ri-menz Ok'q-li; the musele of the eye that draws down the ball.

Depurantia, Dep-q-rán-fi-q; medicines that are supposed to purify the blood.

Depuration, Dep-q-rá-jon; purifying; the removal of impurities from liquids.

Derivative, Dī-riv-a-tiv; revulsive remedies; counterirritants, such as blisters.

Derma. Dér-ma: the skin.

Dermatalgia, Der-ma-tál-ji-a; pain in the skin; neuralgia of the skin.

Dermatotomy, Der-ma-tót-ω-mi; dissection or cutting of the skin.

Dermoid, Dér-mod; relating to, or like the skin.

Desiccation, Des-i-ká-jon; the process of making dry.

Desiceative, Dī-sik-a-tiv; tending to make dry.

Desmitis, Des-mi-tis; the inflammation of a ligament. Desmodynia, Des-mω-din-i-a; pain in the ligament.

Desmoid, Dés-mød; resembling a ligament, as fibres arranged in bundles. [fluid.

Despumation, Des-pu-má-fon; the clarification of a Desquamation, Des-kwa-má-fon; exfoliation, the re-

moval of scales from the skin or bone.

Desudatio, Des-q-dá-fi-\(\omega\); sweating; moist eruptions

Desudatio, Des-η-dá-fi-ω; sweating; moist eruptions in children.

Detergent, Di-tér-jent; a cleansing remedy, for wounds and ulcers.

Determination, Di-ter-min-á-son; excessive flow of blood to any part. a loud noise.

Detonation, Det-o-ná-fon; a sudden explosion, with Detritus. Di-tri-tus; an action that washes and sepa-

rates parts: the waste substances of such washing. Detrusor Urinæ, Dī-trúi-sor Yui-ri-nī; the muscu-

lar fibres, constituting the coat of the bladder, which expel the urine.

Deutoxide. Du-tóks-id: a substance in the second de-

gree of oxidation.

Dextrin, Déks-trin; British gum, a substance formed from starch by the action of sulphuric acid or diastase.

Dextroglucose, Deks-tra-gl\u00ed-kas; glucose, so called because it turns the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the right.

Di.; a prefix signifying twice; as the oxide believed to contain two atoms of oxygen is the dioxide.

Dia, Dia; a prefix, signifying through; also, sometimes, a separation.

Diabetes, Di-a-b6-tez; an excessive flow of urine, containing sugar or dextrine. cauterization.

Diacaustic, Di-a-kés-tik; a double convex lens, used for

Diachylon, Dj-a-kj-lon; lead plaster.

Diacrisis, Di-ak-ri-sis; the diagnosis of a disease.

Diæretic, Dj-e-rét-ik; the power of dividing; dissolving; corrosive.

Discresis, Dj-ér-5-sis; the division of a part into two sections, as by a wound or ulcer.

Diagnosis, Di-ag-ná-sis; the science of distinguishing

one disease from another by symptoms.

Dialyzed Iron, Di-al-jzd Furn; a solution of oxide of iron, from which the crystalline salts have been mostly separated by dialysis, used as a tasteless substitute for tineture of chloride of iron.

Dialysis, Di-al-i-sis; weakness of the limbs, as if by loss of muscle. (Chem.) To separate crystalloids from colloids by means of a membrane, such as parchment

or bladder.

Diaphoresis, Dj-a-fo-ré-sis; profuse perspiration.

Diaphoretic, Dj-a-fo-rét-ik; having the power to pro-

duce perspiration.

Diaphragm, Di-a-fram; the midriff; a large muscle that separates the thorax and abdomen. [phragm. Diaphragmalgia, Di-a-frag-mal-ji-a; pain in the dia-

Diaphragmatic, Di-a-frag-mát-ik; relating to the diaphragm. [diaphragm.

Diaphragmitis, Di-a-frag-mi-tis; inflammation of the Diaphysis, Di-áf-i-sis; the middle part of a long bone. Diarius, Di-á-ri-us; for one day; ephemeral. [bowels.

Diarrhoga, Dj-a-ri-a; too frequent passages from the Diarrhoga Carnosa, — Kqr-n\u00e3-sa; passages from the bowels in which flesh-like matter is discharged. [tion.

Diarthrosis, Dj-qr-fré-sis; a freely movable articula-Diastase, Dj-a-stes; a nitrogenous substance formed in germinating grain, said to give the therapeutical value to malt preparations.

Diastasis, Di-as-ta-sis; the separation of bones by

force, but without fracture.

Diastole, Di-as-to-le; the periodic expansion of the heart and arteries.

Diathermanous, Di-a-ter-man-us; admitting of the free distribution of heat.

Diathesis, Di-át-t-sis; habit, or physical disposition.

Dicentra Canadensis, Di-sén-tra Kan-a-dén-sis; turkey-com; an alterative and tonic componly known

turkey-corn; an alterative and tonic, commonly known as Corydalis formosa.

Dicrotic, Di-krót-ik; description of the pulse when it seems to have a double beat.

Didymi, Did-i-mi; twins, or pairs; especially the testicles. [the testes.

Didymus, Did-i-mus; two and two; applied to one of Dies, Di-iz; a day, used in writing prescriptions.

Diet, Dj-et; food; especially healthful food for invalids. Dietetic, Dj-t-tét-ik; relating to the taking of food.

Digastric, Di-gas-trik; two-bellied; also a muscle attached to the os hyoides.

Digerens, Dij-er-enz; digestive; medicines that favor the secretion of healthy pus. [chyle.

Digestion, Di-jest-yon; the conversion of food into Digitalin, Dij-it-a-lin; an active principle of foxglove.

Digitalis Purpurea, Dij-i-tá-lis Pur-pú-rī-a; foxglove, a European plant, the leaves of which are much used as a narcotic and diuretic; poisonous in overdoses.

Digitus, Dij-i-tus; (pl. Digiti;) a finger.

Digitus Pedis. — Pt-dis; "finger of the foot;" a toe. Dil.; abbreviation for Dilue, "to dilute," to reduce in strength.

Dilatation, Dil-a-tá-fon; expansion, enlargement, as

of the heart, eye, etc.

Dilator, Di-ld-tor; name of muscles that dilate different parts; also, an instrument for dilating or opening wounds, etc.

Dill Seed, Dil-Sid; the fruit of Anethum graveolens, an

umbelliferous and aromatic plant of Europe.

Dimorphism, Di-mér-fizm; the property that some substances have of crystallizing in two distinct forms, Dimorphous, Di-mér-fus; dissimilarity of form.

Dinical, Din-i-kal; relating to giddiness; medicines for

the cure of giddiness.

Dinus, Di-nūs; vertigo; giddiness. [mastic. Dinner Pills; the name of pills composed of aloes and Dioscorea Villosa, Di-os-ko-rb-a Vi-ló-sa; the wild

yam, an indigenous remedy used in bilious colic.

Diosma. Di-6s-ma; former name for Barosma; the

plant that yields buchu leaves.

Diospyros Virginiana, Di-ós-pi-ros Vgr-jin-i-á-na; the persimmon tree, the bark and unripe fruit of which is used as an astringent.

Dioxide, Di-óks-id; "an oxide in which two atoms of

oxygen are combined with one of an element."

Diphtheria, Dip-ti-ri-a; a disease of the throat, in which the glands are inflamed and a false membrane is formed, that is difficult to remove.

Diphtheritis, Dip-tō-ri-tis; a form of Pharingitis, or

sore throat.

Diploe, Dip-lo-5; a spongy texture in tubular bones; also, the osseous tissue between the tables of the skull.

Diploma, Di-plo-ma; a parchment that confers collegiate honors, professional or literary.

Diplopia, Di-plá-pi-a; double-vision, resulting from

a diseased condition of the optic nerves.

Dipsomania, Dip-sω-má-ni-a; the unnatural thirst of drunkards.

Dipsosis, Dip-so-sis; morbid and excessive thirst.

Dipterix Odorata, Dip-tō-riks O-do-rá-ta; a leguminous tree or Brazil, the source of tonka beans.

Direa Palustris, Dér-ka Pa-lús-tris; leather-wood, a native shrub, the bark of which is used as a sudorific.

Director, Di-rek-tor; a grooved instrument for guiding the surgical knife.

ing the surgical knife.

Discuss, Dis-kús; to dissipate; to effect the dissolution

of tumors, etc. Discutient, Dis-kú-jent; a remedy for effecting the

resolution of tumors.

Disease, Dis-iz; a morbid condition; any derangement of the natural functions of the organized being.

Disinfectants, Dis-in-fék-tants; agents that neutralize the cause of infection.

Dislocation, Dis-lo-ká-fon; displacement of the parts of a joint.

Disorganization, Dis-or-gan-i-zé-Jon; the destruction of an organ; dissolution of an organized body.

Dispensary, Dis-pen-sa-ri; a room or building where medicines are prepared and dispensed, usually for the benefit of the poor.

Dissection, Di-sek-fon; the examination of any organism, by cutting it up into minute parts.

Distal, Dis-tal; part of a nerve, or muscle, which is most distant from its origin, or from a fixed point.

Distilled Water; Dis-tild Wé-ter; water freed from fixed constituents, by condensation of vapor.

Distoma Hepaticum, Dis-to-ma Hī-pāt-i-kum; the fluke, a worm rarely found in the liver and gall-bladder of men, but often in those of sheep and goats.

Distortor Oris, Dis-tér-tor Wris; one of the muscles of the cheek.

Distrix, Dis-triks; a disease of the hair that causes it to split at the end.

Diuresis, Di-u-ri-sis; an unwonted flow of urine.

Diuretic, Di-u-rét-ik; relating to, or that which causes an increased flow of urine.

Div.; abbreviation for "divide;" used in prescriptions. Divarication, Di-var-i-ká-fon; bifurcation, or dividing into two, as in splitting an artery or nerve.

Diverticulum, Di-ver-tik-q-lum; a pouch-like process

branching out from any principal passage.

Divulsion, Di-vul-jon; any forcible separation or bruising of a part.

Dock, Yellow; Rumex crispus; a common weed, the

root of which is used in scrofula.

Dogbane, Dóg-ban; the common name for plants of the genus Apocynum.

Dog-Fennel, Dog-Fén-el; the common name for Maruta

Cotula.

Dog-Grass. See Triticum repens. [tive plant. Dog's-Tooth Violet; Erythronium Americanum; a na-Dogwood; Dóg-wuld; Cornus florida; a small indigenous tree, also known as box-wood.

Doll Capex, Dá-li Ká-peks; used with reference to a criminal who pleads insanity as an excuse for his acts.

Dolor, Dá-lor; (pl. Dolores;) pain.

Dolorous, Dá-lor-us; painful; lugubrius,

Donovan's Solution, Dón-ω-van'z Sω-lú-fon; a solu-

tion of iodides of arsenic and mercury.

Dorema Ammoniacum, Do-ri-ma Am-o-nj-a-kum; an umbelliferous plant of Persia, which yields gum ammoniae.

Dorsal, Dér-sal; pertaining to the back, twelve of the vertebræ being distinguished as dorsal vertebræ.

Dorsum. Dér-sum; the back; also, the posterior part of any member.

Dose, Dos; "give;" the amount of medicine required to be given at once, in order to produce the desired effect.

Dossil, Dós-il; lint prepared in a roll, for introduction into a wound.

Douche, Dmj; a dash of water applied quickly upon the head or any part of the body.

Douve, Duv; the French name of an intestinal worm, known in English as the fluke.

Dover's Powder, Dó-ver'z Pá-der; a compound powder of ipecae, an officinal preparation. Drachm, Dram; in weight, sixty grains; a teaspoonfull of fluid measure.

Dracontium Fœtidum, Dra-kôn-fi-um Fét-i-dum; synonym for the Symplocarpus fætidus, the skunk cabbage.

Dragon Root, Dra-gon Rut; the common name for Arisama triphyllum.

Dragon's Blood; a reddish resin exuded from the surface of the fruit of Calamus draco.

Drastic, Drás-tik; "active," "brisk;" applied to purgatives that are prompt and violent in their action.

Dripping Sheet Bath; given by means of a wet sheet, with which the whole body, standing or lying, is enveloped and then rubbed.

Drivelling, Driv-el-in; the involuntary flow of saliva,

in infancy, old age, and idiocy.

Dropsy, Drop-si; (contracted from Hydrops, water;) a morbid effusion of water into any of the cavities, as the belly, chest, joints, skull, etc.

Drosera Rotundifolia, Drós-er-a Ro-tun-di-fá-li-a; the sun-dew, a little marsh plant, used for asthma or

coughs.

Drug, Drug; a medicinal plant or other substance, in its simple state; also, latterly applied to all medicines.

Dry-Cupping; applying cupping glasses without scarifying the skin, for the purpose of causing a revulsion of blood from any other part.

Duct of Steno, Dukt ov Sti-no; an excretory duct

connected with the parotid gland.

Duet of Wharton, - Hwer-ton; an excretory duct connected with the submaxilary gland.

Ducts of Bellini, - Be-li-ne; the orifices of the uri-

nary canals of the kidneys.

Ductus ad Nasum, Dúk-tus ad Ná-sum; the lachrymal duct, extending from the lachrymal sac to the nose.

Ductus Aquosi, - A-kwá-si; the lymphatic or watery ducts.

Ductus Arteriosus, — Rr-tī-ri-ó-sus; the blood vessels connecting the aorta and the pulmonary artery, in the fœtal circulation. Ductus Communis Choledochus, — Kom-ή-nis Koléd-ω-kus; the union of the cystic and hepatic ducts, that convey the bile to the duodenum.

Ductus Cysticus, - Sis-ti-kus; the vessel that con-

nects the gall-bladder with the hepatic duct.

Ductus Ejaculatorius, — L-jak-ų-la-tó-ri-us; a short duct in the prostate gland, that carries the semen into the urethra. [Communis, etc.

Ductus Hepaticus, - Hī-pát-i-kus. See Ductus

Ductus Lachrymalis. See Ductus ad Nasum.

Ductus Lymphaticus Dexter, — Lim-fat-i-kus Dékster; a duct on the right side of the thorax, that opens into the right jugular vein.

Ductus Pancreaticus, - Pan-krī-at-i-kus; duct that connects with the gall-duct near its junction with the

duodenum.

Ductus Venosus, — Vī-nó-sus; a blood vessel that communicates between the vena porta and the ascending vena caca in the feetus.

Dulcamara, Dul-ka-má-ra. See Solanum Dulcamara.
Duodenam, Du-o-di-nam; the first division of the
small intestines, in which the biliary and pancreatic
secretions flow.

[the brain.

Dura Mater, Dú-ra Má-ter; the external membrane of Dwarf Elder; Aralia hispida, the bark of which is used

as a diaphoretic.

Dyads, Di-adz; elements whose atoms have two combining units.

Dynamia, Di-ná-mi-a; vital power; strength.

Dynamic, Di-nam ik; belonging to vital power or force, Dysentery, Dis-en-ter-i; a disease of the bowels, in which frequent nucous and bloody discharges take place, accompanied with fever and griping.

Dysmenorrhea, Dis-men-o-ri-a; difficult and some-

times painful menstruation.

Dysopsia, Dis-óp-si-a; impaired and painful vision. Dyspnœa, Disp-ni-a; difficult breathing; the first stage of asphyxia or suffocation.

Dysosmia, Dis-os-mi-a; imperfect sense of smell.

Dyspepsia, Dis-pép-si-a; indigestion; impaired power of digestion.

Dysphagia, Dis-fá-ji-a; difficulty of swallowing. Dysphonia, Dis-fá-ni-a; difficulty in using the power of speech.

Dyspĥoria, Dis-fώ-ri-a; disquietude; restlessness; ennui. Dysuria, Dis-ή-ri-a; impeded and painful urination.

F

Earth-Bath, Erb-Bqb; a remedial means, consisting of the application of hot earth or sand to the body of the patient.

Eau, ω; the French word for water.

Ebullition, Eb-ul-i-fon; the act of boiling.

Eburnation, Eb-ur-né-Jon; an unusual deposit of phosphate of lime on the cartilages of the joints.

Ecbolic, Ek-ból-ik; medicines that tend to hasten parturition.

Ecchymoma, Ek-i-má-ma; a blue swelling of the leg, often following parturition.

Ecclymosis, Ék-i-mó-sis; the effusion of blood beneath the cuticle.

Eccoprotic, Ek-a-prót-ik; a mild purgative medicine. Eccrinology, Ek-ri-nól-a-ji; the philosophy of the secretions. foretion.

Eccritica, Ek-rit-i-ka; diseases of the function of se-Eccresis, Ek-si-6-sis; extra-uterine growth of a feetus.

Echinate, Ek'i-nat; covered with prickles.

Eclampsy, Ek-lámp-si; a kind of epilepsy in which the patient seems surrounded with flashes of light.

Eclectic, Ek-lék-tik; the name of an ancient as well as modern school of medicine; the doctrine of choosing and using the best thing for the purpose, wherever found.

Ecphlysis, Ek-flisis; a vesicular eruption, limited to the surface.

Ecphronia, Ek-frá-ni-a: melancholy, bordering on in-

Ecphyma, Ek-fí-ma; a cutaneous excrescence.

Ecpyesis, Ek-pi-6-sis; a term applied to several suppurating skin diseases, as impetigo, eethyma, scabies.

Ecstasy, Ek'sta-si; a trance, in which want of sensibility, and voluntary motion, with pulsation and breathing unaffected, are the principal characteristics.

Eethyma, Ek-bi-ma; an irritable eruption, but without fever.

Ectopia, Ek-tá-pi-a; a luxation, or protrusion.

Ectozoon, Ek-tω-zώ-on; insects that infest the surface of the body, as lice.

Ectropium, Ek-trώ-pi-um; the eversion of the eyelids. Ectrotic, Ek-trót-ik; treatment designed to prevent the development of disease. [ters.

Eczema, Ek-zi-ma; an eruption of small smarting blis-Edulcoration, L-dul-ko-rá-jon; sweetening; also, a process for separating substances, one of which is readily soluble and the other is not.

Edulcorator, I-dul-ko-rá-tor; an instrument for applying a sweetened liquid to another substance.

Efferent, Effer-ent; carrying out of, or from; applied to

vessels that carry fluids from glands, etc.

Efflorescence, Ef-lo-rés-ens; crystalline substances, which yield a portion of their water of crystallization upon exposure to atmosphere.

Effluvium, Ef-lú-vi-um; an exhalation from animal or vegetable matter, generally in a decaying condition.

Effusion, E-fú-3on; the out-flowing of a liquid from its natural vessel into another; or an overflow upon surrounding parts.

Egestas, L-jés-tus; (pl. Egesta;) excrementitious mat-

Egestus, t-jes-tus; (pl. Egesta;) excrementitious mat-Ejaculator, t-jak-q-la-tor; that which throws out;

applied to a muscle of the penis.

Elaterium, L-lât-er-in; the active principle of Elaterium. Elaterium, El-a-ti-ri-um; a powerful purgative, obtained from the juice of the fruit of Momordica Elaterium, or squirting cocumber.

Elbow, El'bo; the angle, or joint, at the upper end of

the fore-arm.

Elder, El'der; Sambucus Canadensis; the dried flowers, of which are used as a sudorific.

Elecampane, El-5-kam-pán; Inula Helenium, a com-

mon naturalized plant, native of Europe.

Electricity, E-lek-tris-i-ti; the fluid, or property, developed by friction in rubbing amber, glass, sealingwax, etc.; of late years frequently used as a stimulant in rheumatism, paralysis, dyspepsia, etc.

Electro-Magnetism; a kind of magnetism evolved by

electrical currents; galvanic electricity.

Electrolysis, L-lek-tról-i-sis; decomposition superinduced by electricity.

Electroscope, L-lék-tro-skop; an instrument for meas-

uring the presence of electricity in a body.

Electro-Vital Currents; two currents, supposed to be of an electrical nature, that exist in animal organizations, one external and the other internal.

Elements, El'5-ments; those substances which cannot be separated into two or more different substances.

Elements, Metallic; such elements as gold, silver, etc, Elements, Non-metallic; an arbitrary division of the elements, including chlorine, iodine, oxygen, etc. In chemical characteristics there is considerable uniformity, but it is difficult to draw an exact line between them and the metallic elements.

Elemi, El'ī-mi; a resinous substance, supposed to be obtained from Canarium commune, used in the compo-

sition of plasters.

Elephantíasis, El-ī-fan-ti-a-sis; a disease of the Arabs and Greeks, whose principal features are swelled legs and face, tubercles, loss of bair and sense of feeling.

Elettaria Cardamomum, El-e-tá-ri-a Kar-da-mámum; a plant of the mountainous portions of India,

which yields cardamom.

Elixirs, L-liks-erz; unofficinal preparations, in which medicines are made palatable by the presence of sugar, spices and alcohol; cordials.

Elixir of Vitriol; aromatic sulphuric acid.

Elm, Elm; Ulmus fulva; slippery elm, a common indigenous tree, the bark of which is used as a demulcent.

Elutriation, L-lη-tri-é-fon; decantation; the reduction of ores, and other substances, to powder, and then floating away the lighter portions by water. Elytritis, El-i-trj-tis; inflammation of the vagina.

Elytroplasty, El-i-tro-plas-ti; the process of closing a vaginal fistula with a flap from the labia.

Elytroptosis, El-i-trop-to-sis; a dropping down, or inversion, of the vagina.

Emansio Mensium, L-mán-si-a Mén-si-um; retention of the catamenia. lility.

Emasculate, I-más-ku-lat; impotent; destitute of vir-L-mas-ku-la-fon; the act by which Emasculation, impotency is effected; castration.

Embalming Em-bum-in; the preserving of a dead body, by means of ointments, and antisepties,

Embolia, Em-bá-li-a; (Embolus;) the obstruction of a vein or artery by a clot of blood.

Embrocation, Em-bro-ké-fon; a liniment, or medica-

ted fluid for rubbing any part.

Embryo, Em'bri-o; the earliest stage in which animal organization may be discerned in the ovum; also applied to a vegetable germ; in the human being, limited to the fifth month of gestation.

Embryogeny, Em-bri-ój-en-i; the growth or produc-

tion of an embryo.

Embryology, Em-bri-ól-a-ji; a description of the fœtus. or embryo.

Embryotomy, Em-bri-ót-w-mi; the destruction or dismemberment of the fœtus in utero, in order to effect its delivery, when it cannot be accomplished otherwise.

Embryulcia, Em-bri-úl-si-a; the removal of a lifeless fœtus, generally by instruments. stomach.

Emesis, Em's-sis; vomiting; the act of relieving the Emetic, I-mét-ik; a substance that provokes vomiting. Emetia, (or Emetin), E-mf-fi-q; an alkaloid obtained from ipecae root, a violent emetic.

Emmenagogue, Em-én-a-gog; a substance having the power of promoting the menstrual discharge,

Emmenia, Em-6-ni-a; the menses.

Emollient, L-mol-i-ent; having the power of softening or soothing. excitement.

Empathema, Em-pa-té-ma; furious passion, violent Emphlysis, Em'fli-sis; a vescular eruption, such as in the thrush, cow-pox. etc.

Emphyma, Em-fi-ma; a tumor having its origin below the skin.

Emphysema, Em-fi-sé-ma; the inflation of the skin by

the existence of air or gas beneath it. Empiric, Em-pir-ik; one whose practice of medicine is based on observation and experience, and not in accor-

dance with scientific theory.

Empirical, Em-pir-i-kal; experimental; unscientific.

Empiricism, Em-pir-i-sizm; a practical familiarity with medicines and the treatment of diseases, without a thorough theoretical knowledge of the same.

Emplastra, Em-plas-tra; medicated mixtures, usually of resins and lead plaster, adhesive at the temperature tion.

of the body.

Empresma, Em-prés-ma; internal visceral inflamma-Empyema, Em-pi-t-ma; an accumulation of pus in the thoracic envity.

Impyesis, Em-pi-6-sis; suppuration; any development of pimples filled with a purulent fluid.

Empyocele, Em'pi-a-sil; the existence of pus within the scrotum.

Emulgent, L-mul-jent; straining, or drawing through; applied to the office of the kidneys, in straining the

Emulsin, L-mul-sin; a substance existing in almonds, by the influence of which bitter almond oil is

formed.

Emulsion, I-mul-jon; suspended particles of finely divided resins or oils, prepared by trituration with water, usually in connection with mucilage, or yelk of of exerction. egg.

Emunctory, L-munk-to-ri; applied to vessels or outlets Enceorema, En-5-6-ré-ma; floating nubecula in the urine.

Enamel, En-am-el; the white hard coating of the teeth. Enanthesis, En-an-té-sis; a rash, as in measles, scarlet fever, etc.

Enarthrosis, En-gr-tro-sis; a ball-and-socket joint.

Encanthis, En-kan-tis; the angle of the eye; applied to any excrescence appearing in that locality.

Encephalitis, En-sef-a-li-tis; inflammation of the brain.

Encephalocele, En-sef-a-lo-stl; hernia of the brain, through some unnatural fissure of the skull.

Encephaloid, En-séf-a-led; similar in appearance to the brain.

Encephalon, En-séf-a-lon; the brain, as a whole, comprising the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and the contiguous membranes.

Enchondroma, En-kon-dró-ma; a tumor, or cartilaginous growth upon the bones.

Encysted, En-sis-ted; enclosed within a sac. Endemic, En-dém-ik; a disease that prevails within a

certain district. Endermic, En-dér-mik; (Endermatic;) the application

of medicine by rubbing into the skin.

Endocardial, En-do-kar-di-al; within the heart.

Endocarditis, En-do-kgr-di-tis; inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

Endocardium, En-do-kar-di-um; the membrane that lines the heart.

Endogastritis, En-do-gas-tri-tis; inflammation of the membrane that lines the stomach.

Endogenous, En-doi-en-us; that which increases by internal growth.

Endolymph, En'do-limf; a watery fluid in the labarynth of the ear.

Endosperm, En'do-sperm; the albumen stored between the integuments and the embryo, for the purpose of nutriment.

Enema, En't-ma; a liquid preparation to be injected into the rectum; officinal in the B. P.

Enepidermic, En-ep-i-dér-mik; indicating the application of blisters, plasters, poultices, etc., to the skin. Engorgement, En-gérj-ment; the congestion of blood,

or other fluids, in the vessels of circulation.

Enostosis, En-os-tó-sis: a kind of tumor that sometimes appears in the medullary cavity of a bone.

Ens, Ens; "being;" denoting, in chemistry, any substance that is supposed to embody all the virtues of the materials from which it is composed.

Ensiform Cartilage, En'si-ferm Kqr-ti-laj; the end of the sternum or breast-bone.

Entasis, En'ta-sis; spasms, cramps, lock-jaw. Entera. En'tō-ra; the intestines, or bowels.

Enteralgia, Enter-al-ji-a; colic; spasmodic pains in the bowels.

Enteric, En-tér-ik; relating to the bowels.

Enteritis, En-ter-[-tis; inflammation of the bowels. Enterocele, En'ter-ω-sīl; hernia or rupture of an intestine.

Enteralithiasis, En-ter-al-i-ti-a-sis; the formation of

concretions in the intestines.

Enterolithus, Enter-ól-i-tus; the growth of any kind

of concretion in the bowels or stomach. Enterology, En-ter-ól-a-ji; the physiological laws relating to the intestines.

Enterorrhæa, En-ter-ω-rί-a; excessive mucous secretion of the intestines. [tum.

Enteroscheocele, E-ter-ós-kō-a-sōl; hernia of the scro-Enterotomy, En-ter-ót-a-mi; any cutting, or surgical treatment of the intestines. [testines.

Enterozoon, En-ter-ω-zώ-on; animal life inside the in-Enthetic, En-tét-ik; the character of a disease resulting from morbific virus having been implanted in the system.

Entozoon, Ento-zó-on; a species of animal life that exists within another, as the common intestinal worm and the tape-worm.

Entropium, En-trá-pi-um; an inversion of the eyelids and eyelashes towards the eye-ball.

Enucleate, L-n\u00e4-kli-at; descriptive of a tumor taken from its place of growth like a seed from its hull.

Enuresis, En-q-re-sis; incontinence of urine.

Epanetus, Ep-án-5-tus remittent, as several kinds of fevers.

Ependema, L-pén-dī-ma; lining membranes of the cavities of the brain. [day.

Ephemera, L-fém-er-a; a fever that runs for but one Ephemeral, L-fém-er-al; lasting for but one day.

Ephialtes, Ef-i-al-toz; nightmare; a horribly oppressive dream.

Ephidrosis, Ef-i-drώ-sis; a profuse and unnatural perspiration.

Epibranchial, Ep-i-bran-ki-al; relating to the upper

part of the branchial arch.

Epicanthus, Ep-i-kan-tus; a fold of skin in the corner of the eye. [of the skin.

Epichrosis, Ep-i-kró-sis; a spotted or discolored state Epicolic, Ep-i-kól-ik; over the direction of the colon.

Epicondyle, Epi-kón-dil; the outer protuberance of the lower end of the os humeri.

Epicranial, Ep-i-krá-ni-al; situated on the skull.

Epicranium. Ep-i-krá-ni-um; the scalp, or integument covering the skull.

Epicranius, Ep-i-krá-ni-us; the occipito frontalis, or

muscle of the forhead.

Epidemic, Ep-i-dém-ik; applied to a disease that prevails over a large district. [demic.

Epidemy, Ep'i-dem-i; a disease that has become epi-Epidermic, Ep-i-dér-mik; relating to the epidermis. Epidermis, Ep-i-dér-mis; the outer nonvascular layer

of the skin.

Epididymis, Ep-i-did-i-mis; the convoluted portion

of the efferent duct of the testicle.

Epigæa Repens, Ep-i-jú-a Rú-penz; the trailing arbutus, used as a diuretic. [trium.

Epigastralgia, Ep-i-gas-tral-ji-a; pain in the epigas-Epigastric, Ep-i-gas-trik; of the nature of the epigas-

trium.

Epigastrium, Ep-i-gás-tri-um; the upper region of the abdomen, below the sternum, and between the costal

cartilages.

Epigenesis, Ep-i-jén-f-sis; the theory that the embryo is the actual product of both sexes; instead of the idea that the male furnishes the germ and the female the nourishment, or the other theory that the germ exists in the female, and is only endowed with life by the male.

Epiglottic, Ep-i-glót-ik; relating to the epiglottis.

Epiglottis, Ep-i-glót-is; the cartilaginous lid which

lies above the glottis, at the root of the tongue.

Epilepsy, Ep'i-lep-si; (Epilepsia,) generally known as "the falling sickness:" a sudden convulsion, during which the patient falls, unconscious, and froths at the mouth. Epileptic, Ep-i-lép-tik; relating to epilepsy. Epileptoid, Ep-i-lép-tod; similar to epilepsy.

Epitepeoid, Ep-1-rep-tod, similar to epitepsy.

Epilobium Angustifolium, Ep-i-ló-bi-um An-gusti-fó-li-um; the willow-herb, astringent and slightly tonic.

Epinyctis, Ep-i-nik-tis; a rash that appears on the skin

at night, but disappears in the day time.

Epiphegus Virginiana, Epi-fí-gus Vɛr-jin-i-á-na; a leafless parasite, on the root of beech trees, usually called beech-drops; cancer-root; synonymous with Orobanche Virginiana.

Epiphora, l-pif-ω-ra; an excessive secretion of tears; also, an overflow of tears on account of an obstruction

in the lachrymal duct.

Epiphysis, t-pif-i-sis; the growth of bone upon the extremities of long bones.

Epiplocele, Ep-ip-lo-sbl; hernia where part of the omentum protrudes.

Epiploic, Ep-i-plo-ik; relating to the omentum.

Epiploitis, Ep-i-plω-i-tis; inflammation of the epip-

Epiplomerocele, Ep-ip-lo-mér-o-sīl; femoral hernia, the omentum protruding near the thigh.

Epiplomphalocele, Ep-ip-lom-fal-ω-sīl; hernia in

which the protrusion is at the navel.

Epiploon, Ep-ip-lo-on; the omentum, or second covering of the viscers of the abdomen.

Epiploscheocele, Ep-i-plós-kō-ω-sōl; hernia in which

part of the omentum enters the scrotum.

Epischesis, L-pis-kū-sis; suppression of the excretions. Epispadias, Ep-i-spá-di-as; a preternatural opening of the penis, terminating the urethra on the upper side of it.

Epispastic, Ep-i-spás-tik; any medical substance that applied to the skin, causes inflammation. [uvula.

Epistaphylinus, Epi-staf-i-li-nus; relating to the Episternal, Epi-stér-nal; over or upon the sternum. Epithelial, Epi-sté-li-al; relating to the epithelium.

Epithelium, Ep-i-té-li-um; the thin enticle that covers the lips, nipples, etc., that are destitute of the ordinary skin. Epizoon, Ep-i-zω-on. Same as Ectozoon, which see. Epizootic, Ep-i-zω-ót-ik; applied to any disease that

prevails extensively among horses or cattle.

Epsom Salts; sulphate of magnesium, a well known eathartic.

Epulis, Ep-ų-lis; a hard swelling on the gums.

Epulotic, Ep-q-lot-ik; having a tendency to cicatrize, or heal over.

Equation, Chemical; L-kwá-son, Kém-i-kal; chemical reactions represented by a collection of symbols and formulæ.

Equinia, L-kwi-ni-a: the glanders in horses,

Equisetum Hyemale, Ek-wi-st-tum Hi-t-má-lt; the scouring rush, an astringent, used by Homeeopathists.

Equivalent, L-kwiv-a-lent; the amount of one element necessary to displace another in combination.

Erechthites Hieracifolia, L-rek-tj-töz Hj-er-a-si-fóli-a; fireweed, the distilled oil of which is used in colic. Erethism. Er'5-tizm; unusual irritability preceding

certain accute diseases.

Erethismus, Er-5-tis-mus; applied to the morbid condition resulting from sunstroke.

Ergot, Er got; spurred or blasted rye, a fungus growth of rye, (Secale cereale;) mostly used to produce contraction of the uterus.

Ergotin, Er'go-tin; the active principle of ergot.

Erigeron Canadense, Er-ij-er-on Kan-a-dén-sī; Canada fleabane, a diuretic and astringent.

Erigeron Philadelphicum; fleabane, a dinretic. Erodent, L-rá-dent; gnawing, or eating away.

Erosion, L-rώ-gon; consumption by ulceration.

Erotomania, Er-ω-tω-má-ni-a; a mild insanity resulting from love.

Eructation, L-ruk-tá-jon; belching; the expulsion of wind from the stomach, through the mouth.

Eruption, L-rup-jon; pimples or pustules on the skin.
Eryngium Yuccefolium, Er-in-ji-um Yuk-5-fo-lium; (E. aquaticum;) the button snakeroot, the root of
which is diaphoretic and expectorant.

Erysipelas, Er-i-sip-ī-las; St. Anthony's fire, redness

and inflammation of the skin with fever.

Erysipelatus, Er-i-sip-i-la-tus; relating to, or resembling ervsipelas.

Erythema, Er-i-té-ma; a simple rash, or redness with-

out fever or vesication.

Erythrogen, Er-it-ro-ien; the coloring matter, or principle, in blood, that forms the red color.

Erythroid, Er-it-red; having a red color,

Erythronium Americanum, Er-it-ro-ni-um Am-eri-ká-num; dog's-tooth violet, the bulb of which is recommended for scrofula.

Erythrosis, Er-i-tro-sis; a plethoric condition, the blood being rich in fibrin, and of a bright red color. Erythroxylon Coca, Er-i-tróks-i-lon Kó-ka; a shrub

of South America which yields Coca leaves.

Eschar, Eskor: the hard and dark slough resulting from the use of caustic. ling flesh.

Escharotic, Es-kar-ót-ik; a caustic, used for destroy-Esogastritis, Es-o-gas-tri-tis; inflammation of the membrane of the stomach.

Esophagus, L-sóf-a-gus; the gullet, that extends from the pharynx to the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

Esoteric, Es-a-tér-ik; within; used with reference to internal changes in the physical organization.

Essential Oils, Es-én-fal Olz; volatile oils obtained by distillation in contact with water.

Essera, Es'b-ra; a rash; any mild cutaneous eruption. Ether, L'ter; oxide of ethyl, a volatile inflammable liquid, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon

alcohol; and usually called sulphuric ether.

Ethereal Oil, L-té-re-al Ol; (or Light Oil of Wine,) a product of the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol. Ethers, L'terz: bodies which have the same relation to alcohols that metallic oxides have to their hydrates.

Etherization, L-ter-i-zá-fon; the inhalation of ether,

to render insensible to pain.

Ethiops Mineral, L'ti-ops Min-er-al; a mixture of sulphide of mercury and sulphur, obtained by trituration. Ethmoid Bone, Et-med Bon; a bone of the skull hav-

ing several small holes in it.

Ethnology, Et-nol-a-ji; the science that treats of the resemblances and differences of the various races of men.

Ethyl, Et'il; a theoretical basylous radical, from which stand ordinary alcohol is a salt of ethyl.

Ethylic Alcohol, - Al'ko-hol; ordinary alcohol, ac-

cepted as the hydrate of ethyl.

Eucalyptus Globulus, Yu-ka-lip-tus Glób-u-lus; an Australian tree, the leaves of which are used in fevers. Eudiometer. Yu-di-om-5-ter; an instrument for meas-

uring the purity of air, gas, etc.

Eugenia Pimenta, Yu-ji-ni-a Pi-mén-ta; a tree of the West Indies, the source of allspice.

Eunuch, Yúi-nuk; a man from whom the genital organs

have been removed.

Euonymus Atropurpureus, Yu-ón-i-mus A-tropur-pú-rō-us; wahoo; burning bush, the bark of which is used as a tonic.

Eupatorium, Yu-pa-tá-ri-um; a large genus of native herbs, possessing tonic a d bitter principles.

Eupatorium Ageratoides. — A-jer-a-to-j-dōz: the

white snake-root.

Eupatorium Purpureum, — Pur-pú-rī-um; queen of the meadow, used in urinary disorders.

Eupatorium Perfoliatum, — Per-fo-li-á-tum; boneset; thoroughwort; used as a tonic.

Euphorbia, Ym-fér-bi-a; a large genus of plants with milky juice, possessing acrid and caustic properties.

Euphorbia Corollata, — Kor-o-lá-ta; flowering spurge, a native plant, emetic and cathartic.

Euphorbia Hypericifolia, - Hi-per-i-si-fώ-li-α; an

indigenous weed, used in diarrhea. Euphorbia Ipecacuanha; — Ip-5-kak-u-án-u; Amer-

ican ipecac, a reliable emetic.

Euphorbium, Yu-fór-bi-um; a resinous substance obtained from several African Euphorbias, and used as an emetic and active cathartic.

Euphrasia Officinalis, Yu-frá-zi-a -; eyebright;

used in diseases of the mucous membrane.

Euplastie, Yu-plás-tik; a supposed quality of matter in the animal organization that renews the tissues of the body.

Eustachian Tube, Yu-stá-ki-an Tub; the canal leading from the soft palate to the internal ear. Eustachian Valve, — Valv; a fold of the membrane of the heart, in front of the inferior vena cava.

Evacuant, L-vak-q-ant; having the power of promoting

Evening Primrose, Lv'nip Primroz; Enothera biennis; a common native plant, used in cutaneous diseases. Evacuation, L-vak-ų-ú-fon; the act of effecting the dis-

charge of the bowels; the excrement discharged.

Evolution, Ev-a-lú-fon; turning, or unfolding.

Evolution, Spontaneous, — Spon-tá-nī-us; a movement of the fœtus, in arm presentations, so that the breech descends.

Exacerbation, Eks-as-er-bá-fon; the increase of force or violence. [gery.

Exercesis, Eks-ér-ō-sis; the removal of a part, in sur-Exania, Eks-á-ni-a; the prolapsus, or depression of the anus.

Exanthema, Eks-an-té-ma; a rash, or any cutaneous eruption.

Exanthematica, Eks-an-tī-mát-i-ka; applied to eruptive fevers generally.

Excipient, Ek-sip-i-ent; any substance used for disguising the nauseous qualities of medicine.

Excision, Ek-si-gon; the cutting out of any part.

Excito-Motory, Ek-sį-to-Mó-tor-i; the power possessed by the spinal nerves of transmitting impressions to the spinal marrow, which is reflected to the starting point.

Excoriation, Eks-ko-ri-á-fon; abrasion of the skin.

Excrement, Eks'krš-ment; the fœces, or discharge of the bowels.

Excrementitious, Eks-krū-men-ti-jus; possessing the nature of excrement.

Excrescence, Eks-krés-ens; any unnatural growth or matter adhering to the body.

Exerction, Eks-krf-jon; any waste or useless matter thrown off.

Excretory, Eks'krī-to-ri; having the power of throwing off: relating to excretions, as excretory ducts.

Exfortation, Eks-fc-te-jon; extra uterine or imperfect fectation. Exfoliation, Eks-fo-li-á-fon; the scaling off of dead bone or flesh from the living.

Exhalation, Eks-ha-lá-fon; the process of evapora-

ting water or moisture, as from the body.

Exhibit, Eks-ib-it; medically, to administer a remedy. Exocardial, Eks-o-kqr-di-al; external to, or outside the heart.

Exoccipital, Eks-ok-sip-i-tal; applied to the condyloid

process of the occipital bone.

Exogenous, Eks-ój-en-us; growing from without; applied to processes of bone that shoot out from the main body.

Exogonium Purga, Eks-a-gá-ni-um Púr-ga; synonym

for Ipomæa Jalapa. Exomphalus, Eks-óm-fa-lus; umbilical hernia, occur-

ring mostly in infants.

Exophthalmia, Eks-of-tál-mi-a; swelling and projection of the eyeball.

tion of the eyeban.

Exostosis, Eks-os-tú-sis; the enlargement of a bone, by the growth of extraneous matter upon it.

Exoterie, Eks-\omega-t\u00e9r-i\u00e4; changes that take place in the organization from external causes.

Expectorant, Eks-pék-tw-rant; promoting the discharge

of mucus from the lungs.

Expectoration, Ek-spek-tω-rá-fon; the discharge of mucous matter from the lungs, by coughing or spitting.

Expiration, Eks-pi-rá-jon; the outward breathing of

air from the lungs.

Exploration, Eks-plo-rá-fon; the examination of a patient with reference to physical signs of disease, as by inspection of parts, auscultation, percussion, etc.

Expressed Oils, Eks-prést Olz; oils obtained by pres-

sure, as linseed oil.

Expulsion, Eks-pul-jon; the act of emptying the bowels or bladder, delivery of a fœtus, etc.

Expulsive, Eks-púl-siv; that which presses out, as the

action causing pains in child-birth.

Exsanguineous, Ek-san-gwin-5-us; destitute of blood. Exsiccation, Ek-si-ká-fon; drying of moist bodies by heat, or by absorption. Exstrophy, Ek'stro-fi; displacement of a part, or organ; a cogenital malformation.

Extension, Eks-tén-jon; the straightening out of a limb, by pulling in the direction from the trunk.

Extensor, Eks-ten-sor; applied to muscles that stretch outward; E. brevis digitorum pedis, a muscle in the back of the foot, that extends the first four toes; E. comminis digitorum pedis, a muscle in the forepart of the leg that extends the last four toes; E. digitorum communis, a muscle of the forearm that extends all the fingers; E. proprius policis pedis, a muscle in the forepart of the leg that extends the great toe.

Extirpation, Eks-ter-pá-fon; the removal or cutting

away of a part.

Extract, Fluid, Eks'trakt, Flú-id; solution of the medicinal principles of plants, made by exhausting the proper part of the plant with an appropriate menstruum and evaporating to a specific bulk.

Extract, Solid; essentially a fluid extract evaporated

to a consistence proper for forming pills.

Extra Uterine, Eks'tra Yún-ter-in; applied to irregular or imperfect fœtation, in which the fœtus is foundoutside the uterus.

Extravasation, Eks-trav-a-sá-Jon; the effusion of blood or other fluid, into other than its own proper cavities.

Extroversion, Eks-tro-vér-jon; the malformation of a part, by its appearing inside out.

Exudation, Eks-u-dá-jon; the sweating or soaking out of a liquid through the membrane that contains it.

Eye, 4; the organ of sight.

Eyebright, F'brit; Euphrasia officinalis, which see.

F

F., or Ft.; (fiat;) make, or let there be made.

Face Ague, Fás L'gu; neuralgia; pain in the nerve of the face.

Facial, Fá-fal; relating to the face.

Facial Nerve, - Nerv; the hard portion of the seventh

Facial Vein, — Ven; a vein that begins at the top of the forehead, and crosses the face diagonally to the internal jugular vein.

Facies Rubra, Fá-ji-īz Rúi-bra; redness in the face. Faculty, Fák-ul-ti; (Med.) the professors and lecturers on medical science.

Fæces, Fi-sīz; excretions from the anus.

Fæcula, Fék-q-la. See Fecula.

Fahrenheit's Thermometer, Fár-en-hịt's Her-mómī-ter; it marks freezing at 32°, and boiling at 212°; other scales differ, but this is generally in use in the United States.

Falciform Process, Fál-si-form Pro'ses; a scytheshaped process that separates the hemispheres of the brain.

Falling Sickness. See Epilepsy.

Fallopian Ligament, Fa-lo-pi-an Lig-a-ment; the round ligament of the uterus, first described by the anatomist Fallopius.

Fallopian Tubes; two canals extending from the ova-

ries to the uterus.

False Bittersweet, Fels Bit-er-swit; Celastrus scandens, a native climbing shrub.

False Membrane, — Mém-bran; resulting from inflammation in croup, diptheria, etc.

False Ribs, Fels Ribz; the five inferior ribs.

False Unicorn, - Yú-ni-kern; Chamælirium luteum, an indigenous plant.

Faix Cerebelli, Falks Ser-t-bél-j; the part of the dura mater which separates the lobes of the cerebellum. Falx Cerebri. - Sér-5-bri. Same as Falciform Process. which see.

Farcy, Fár-si; Equinia, or the glanders, a disease of horses, sometimes communicated to men.

Farina Tritici, Fa-ri-na Trit-i-si; wheat flour.

Fascia, Fáf-i-a; a bandage, or ligament; the expansion of muscles.

Fascia Cribriformis, - Krib-ri-fér-mis; a cellular web stretched over the inguinal glands.

Fascia Iliaca, - I-lj-a-ka; a fascia that covers the iliae and psoac muscles. Fascia Lata, - Lá-ta; a tendinous band covering the

upper part of the thigh.

Fascia Spiralis. - Spi-rá-lis; the roller or bandage that is wound round a limb.

Fascia Superficialis, - Su-per-fi-fi-á-lis; a membrane that extends over the abdomen, and down in front of the thighs.

Fascia Transversalis. - Trans-ver-sá-lis: a cellular membrane outside the peritoneum, lining the transversalis muscle.

Fasciate, Fál-i-at: flattened, or broadened like a band, Fasciation, Faf-i-á-fon; applying a bandage to a wounded part.

Fascicular, Fa-sik-u-lar; bound together; clustered in Fasciculus, Fa-sik-u-lus; a small bundle of fibres or muscles.

Fasciola Hepatica, Fa-sí-o-la Hī-pát-i-ka; the distoma, or fluke worm.

Fat Acids, Fat As'idz; those acids which enter into the composition of fats, as oleic acids.

Fauces, Fé-sīz; the cavity in the back of the mouth. Faux. Feks; (pl. fauces;) the opening of the pharynx. Favus, Fá-vus; honey-comb; a pustale resembling honey-comb.

Fe.; Fe; symbol for ferrum.

Febrifuge, Féb-ri-fuj; a remedy for abating the violence of fevers.

Febrile, Féb-ril; feverish; belonging to fever.

Fecula, Fék-q-la; starch; deposit of the vegetable Febris, Fi-bris: (pl. febres;) a fever. juices.

Feculent, Fék-q-lent; having the nature of dregs. Fecundation, Ft-kun-dá-jon; impregnating; making fruitful.

Fel Bovinum, Fel Bo-vi-num; ox-gall, used in cases where there is a deficient biliary secretion.

Fellifluus, Fel-if-lu-us; flowing with bile.

Felon, Félon; a deep and painful abscess, generally on the fingers, arising beneath the periosteum.

Femoral, Fém-or-al; belonging to the thigh.

Femoroccie, Fémoro-o-sīl; hernia cruralis; rupture or tumor of the leg. Femur, Fi-mur; the thigh; the long tubular bone of

the thigh.

Fenestra, F5-nés-tra; a window, or opening; applied to two openings of the tympanum of the ear.

Fennel Seed, Fén-el Söd; the aromatic fruit of the Faniculum vulgare, used as a carminative.

Fenugreek, Fén-q-grök; the seed of Trigonella Fænumgræcum, mostly used in horse and cattle powders.

Fermentation, Fer-men-tá-jon; the decomposition of organic substances with production of alcohol.

Ferrie Salts, Fér-ik Selts; those which contain less metal than ferrous salts, as Ferrie Sulphate, the higher of the two sulphates.

Ferrous Salts, Fér-us Selts; those which contain the largest relative proportion of metal; as Ferrous Sul-

phate, the lower of the two sulphates.

Ferriferous, Fer-if-er-us; containing, or having the nature of iron.

Ferrum, Fér-um; the metal iron.

Ferula Assafætida, Fér-q-la As-a-fét-i-da; synonym for Narthex Assafætida.

Fever, Fé-ver; a form of disease that involves the general system, in which increased heat and pulse, thirst, and debility are prominent indications.

Fever-root; Triosteum perfoliatum, a native plant, the

root of which is a mild cathartic.

Feverfew, Fi-ver-fq; Pyrethrum parthenium, a garden herb, used as a tonic; Leucanthenum Parthenium Gordon.

Fibre, Fj-ber; minute filaments or threads, animal or vegetable, composing the structure. Fibril, Fi-bril; the diminutive of fibre, applied to the extremely attenuated threads composing muscular organization.

Fibrin, Fi-brin; a whitish compound substance existing

in both vegetable and animal organizations.

Fibro-Cartilage, Fi-bro K\(\psi\rmathrm{-}\text{ti-laj}\); a membranous substance at the base of the ear, and of which the rings of the trachea are formed.

Fibula, Fib-q-la; the smaller of the long bones extend-

ing from the knee to the ankle.

Ficus Carica, Fi-kus Kár-i-ka; the fig tree.

Figwort, Fig-wart; Scrophularia nodosa, a native plant of Europe, but now a common weed of the United States, used in blood diseases.

Filaria, Fil-á-ri-a; the thread-like worm that infests the

eyes of horses.

Filix Mas, Fi-liks Mas; the male fern, Aspidium Filix mas; the root of which is used for the expulsion of tape-worms. [filter.

Filtrate, Fil-tret; the liquid which passes through the Filtration, Fil-tré-jon; separating impurities from a

fluid, by straining.

Filtrum, Fil-trum; a filter.

Fimbria, Fim-bri-a; a fringe; the fringe-like extremities of the Fallopian tubes.

Fire-Damp, Fir-Damp; an explosive gas, found in mines, composed chiefly of lightcarburetted hydrogen.

Fireweed, Fir-wid: Erechthites hieractifolia; a common weed, largely used in preparing volatile oil, valuable in liniments.

First Intention, Ferst In-ten-jon; union of a wound by adhesion without suppuration.

Fish Berries, Fif Bér-iz; the fruit of Cocculus Indicus, a narcotic poison, mostly used to stupefy fish.

Fissura Longitudinalis, Fi-fú-ra Lon-ji-tu-di-ná-lis; a deep fissure on the median line of the brain.

Fissura Sylvii, — Sil-vi-j; the fissures between the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum.

Fissura Umbilicalis, — Um-bil-i-kā-lis; the fissure in which the umbilical vein lies in the fœtus.

Fissure, Fif-ur; a groove; a crack in a bone.

Fistula, Fis-tq-la; an ulcer, or opening, from an internal part of the body, that is difficult to heal.

Fistula in Ano, — in L'no; an ulcer in the cellular walls of the anus.

Five-Finger; a common name for Potentilla Canadensis; cinquefoil.

Five-flowered Gentian, — Jén-jan; Gentiana quinqueflora, used as a tonic.

Flag, Blue. See Iris versicolor.

Flag. Sweet. See Acorus Calamus.

Flatulence, Flat-q-lens; wind or gas in the stomach and bowels, caused by fermentation.

Flatus, Flá-tus; flatulence, etc., same as above.

Flax, Flaks; Limm usitatissimum, the seed of which are demulcent, and ground are used to form poultices; they also yield linseed oil. [weed.

Fleabane, Fli-ban; Erigeron Philadelphicum, a common Fleabane, Canada; Erigeron Canadeuse, a weed, diuretic and astringent.

Fleam, Flim; a large lancet, used for bleeding horses.

Flesh-colored Asclepias, As-klb-pi-as; Asclepias incarnata, white Indian hemp, a native plant found on the banks of streams.

Flexor, Fléks-or; applied to numerous muscles that bend joints; Flexor longus digitorum pedis, a muscle rising on the tibia and extending to the last four tees, which it bends; F. longus policis, a muscle that bends the thumb; F. longus policis pedis, a muscle that bends the great tee.

Floating Ribs, Flot-in Ribz; the last two of the false

ribs, not united with the others.

Floccillation, Flók-si-lá-fon; the thoughtless picking at the bed-clothes by a patient, a dangerous symptom.

Flocci Volitantes, Flók-si Vol-i-tán-tīz; small objects apparently flying before the eyes, in impaired vision, Flocculus, Flók-y-lus; one of the lobes of the cere-

bellum.

Flooding, Flud-in; uterine hemorrhage, especially at

the time of parturition.

Flores, Flú-rīz; flowers of plants, but also applied to such minerals as take a pulverized form by sublimation. Flowering Spurge, Flé-er-in Spurj; Euphorbia corollata. Flowers of Sulphur, Flé-erz ov Sul-fur; sublimed sulphur, obtained by rapid condensation of sulphur vapor; often improperly written Flour of Sulphur.

Fluid Extracts, Fluid Eks'trakts; solutions of the medicinal principle of plants in alcohol and mixtures

of alcohol, glycerine, and water.

Fluid, Magnesia, Fluid Magnesia; a solution of carbonate of magnesium in carbonic acid water; used as a laxative.

Flux, Fluks; to flow; an excessive discharge of diluted

matter from the bowels.

Fluxion, Fluk-jon; fusion; the concentration of blood to any organ.

Fæniculum Vulgare, Fī-nik-q-lum Vul-gá-rī; an umbelliferous plant of Europe, which yields fennel.

Feetal, Fé-tal; pertaining to the fœtus.

Fœticide, Fi-ti-sid; the unlawful destruction of the fatus in utero.

Fætation, Fb-tá-jon; pregnancy.

Feetor, Fe-tor; a rank, putrid smell.

Fortus, F6-tus; the child, five months from conception till time of birth.

Follicle, Fól-i-kl; a small bag or cavity.

Folliculate, Fol-ik-n-let; having follicles.

Fomentation, Fo-men-tá-jon; application of hot cloths,

with or without medicinal preparations.

Fomes, Fά-mīz; (pl. Fomites,) woollen clothing, or other porous substances capable of carrying contagious effluvia.

Fons Pulsatills, Fons Pul-sá-til-is; the front fontanel, so named because arterial pulsation may be there felt for years after birth.

Fontanel, Fón-tan-el; the spaces in the skulls of infants between the frontal and parietal bones.

Fonticulus, Fon-tík-q-lus; a place of issue, or artificial ulcer.

Foramen, For-á-men; a small hole or opening.

Foramen Caccum, — Si-kum; the cavity at the base of the spine of the frontal bone; also, the folliele at the root of the tongue.

Foramen Magnum Occipitis, - Mag-num Ok-sip-i-

tis; the large opening of the occipital bone.

Foramen Monroe, — Mon-rώ; the opening by which each lateral ventricle of the brain communicates with the third ventricle.

Foramen Ovale, — Q-vá-lō; the opening in the partition between the right and left auricles of the fœtus.

Foramen Winslow, — Winz-lo; the passage through which the smaller sac of the peritoneum communicates with the sac of the omentum.

Foramen Rotundum, - Ro-tún-dum; the aperture of the internal ear.

Force, Chemical. See Chemism.

Fore-Arm, For-Arm; the part of the arm between the

Formates, Fér-mats: salts of formic acid.

Formic Acid, Fér-mik As'id; an acid found in ants and the leaves of the stinging-nettle.

Formula, Fór-mų-la; (See Chemical Formula); also applied to prescriptions and receipts.

Fornix, Fér-niks; a whitish substance of the brain.

Fossa, Fós-a; a shallow groove, or sinus.

Fossa Hyatoidea, — Hį-a-la-į-dū-a; the cavity in which the crystalline lens is set.

Fossa Innominata, — In-nom-i-ná-ta; the depression between the helix and the anthelix of the ear.

Fourchette, Fur-jet; a small fold connecting the labia of the vulva in the female.

Fousel Oil, Fú-sel Ol. See Fusel Oil.

Foveate, Fá-vī-at; pitted; having little depressions.

Foveolate, Fώ-vī-ω-lat; characterized by small depressions.

Fowler's Solution, Fέ-ler'z Sω-lú-fon; an alkaline solution of arsenious acid.

Foxglove, Fóks-gluv; Digitalis purpurca; a fine flowering plant of Europe; the leaves a valuable sedative and diuretic.

Fractura, Frak-tú-ra; a fracture or break in a bone. It may be comminuted, crushed in several pieces; compound, when the bone protrudes through the integaments: or simple, divided without lasceration of the flesh.

Fræna Epiglottidis, Fré-na Ep-i-glót-i-dis; a membrane that unites the epiglottis to the os hoides and tongue.

Frænum Labiorum, Fré-rum Lab-i-d-rum; the lower

membrane uniting the labia of the vulva.

Frænum Linguæ, — Liŋ-gwē; a membrane under the base of the tongue.

Fragilitas Ossium, Fra-jil-i-tas Os'i-um; unnatural

brittleness of the bones.

Frasera Carolinensis, Fra-zi-ra Kar-o-lj-nén-sis; American Columbo; an indigenous plant, the root of which is tonic; synonym for Frasera Walteri.

Fraxinus, Frak-si-nus; the generic name for the dif-

ferent species of ash trees.

Fraxinus Ornus, — θr'nus; the flowering ash, a tree of Sicily, the source of manna.

Fremitus, Frém-i-tus; vibration; an irregular move-

ment of the muscular system.

Friction, Frik-jon; a rapid rubbing of the skin, with a towel, or brush, which stimulates the circulation of

the blood to the surface.

Fringe-Tree, Frinj Tri: Chionanthus Virginica, a small

tree, native of the southern states.

Frons, Frons; the forehead, between the eyebrows and hair of the head.

Frostwort, Frost-wurt; Helianthemum Canadense, an indigenous plant, used for the scrofula.

Fucus Vesiculosus, Fý-kus Ve-sik-y-lá-sus; bladder-

wrack; recommended as anti-fat.

Fuming Sulphuric Acid, Fű-min Sul-fű-rik As'id;
Nordhausen sulphuric Acid, made by distillation of

sulphate of iron.

Fumitory, Fú-mi-to-ri; Famaria officinalis, a European plant, naturalized in the United States, and used as a

tonic and alterative.

Fundament, Fun-da-ment; the bottom; the anus.

Fungus, Fúp-gus; (pl. fungi;) a cellular excrescence over wounds and ulcers; proud flesh.

Fungus Hæmatodes, — Hem-a-tô-dēz; Medullary sarcoma.or soft cancer; malignant, and generally fatal. Fused Nitrate of Silver; lunar caustic. Fusel Oil Fá-sel Ol; an oily liquid substance in the distillation of aicoholic liquors, chiefly amylic alcohol. and used in preparing artifical valerianic acid.

Fustic, Fús-tik; a yellow dye-wood, obtained from

Morus tinetoria.

Gadus Morrhua, Gá-dus Mór-m-a: the cod-fish. See Cod-liver Oil.

Galactagogue, Ga-lak-ta-gog; that which causes a flow

Galactia, Ga-lák-fi-a; a defective or excessive flow of

milk. coagulation. Galactin, Ga-lak-tin; the principle of milk that causes

Galactirrhœa, Ga-lak-ti-ré-a; a morbid and unusual flow of milk.

Galactocele, Ga-lák-to-sēl; a swelling that contains a milk-like fluid.

Galactometer, Gal-ak-tóm-5-ter; an instrument for testing the quality of milk.

Galangal, Ga-lan-gal; the root of Maranta Galanga, used

as a stimulant. Galbanum, Gal-ba-num; an exudation from an umbel-

liferous plant of Persia, used as a stimulant and antispasmodic. head.

Galea, Gál-5-a; a kind of headache; a bandage for the Galena, Ga-li-ng; native sulphuret of lead.

Galenic, Ga-lén-ik; according to Galen, a distinguished physician, noted for the non-chemical use of drugs.

Galipea Officinalis, Ga-li-pt-a Of-i-si-ná-lis; a tree of the West Indies and South America, the source of Angustura bark. of pine trees. Galipot, Gal-i-pot; white resin, obtained from a species

Galium Aparine, Gal-i-um Ap-a-ri-ne; eleavers; goose-

grass; used as a diuretic.

Gall, Gol: the secretion of the liver; purified ox-gall. Gall-bladder; Gél-blad-er; the receptacle of bile under the right lobe of the liver.

Gall-Duct; the duct that connects the gall-bladder

with the liver, or hepatic duct. Gall-Stone, Gel-Ston; biliary concretions that form in

the gall-bladder or ducts.

Gallic Acid, Gál-ik As'id; a vegetable acid, always made from tannic acid.

Gallicus Morbus, Gál-i-kus Mór-bus; sometimes used as a synonym for Syphilis.

Gallipot, Gal-i-pot; an earthen pot, used to contain ointments.

Galls, Gelz; morbid growths on the dyer's oak, (Quercus infectoria,) caused by the punctures of insects; they are very astringent, and are the source of gallic and tannic acids.

Galvanic Mexa, Gal-ván-ik Mék-sa; the employment of electricity for producing the effects of cauterization.

Gamboge, Gam-boj; a vellow gum resin, the concrete juice of Garcinia Morella; an active cathartic.

Gambogie Acid, or Cambogie Acid; the resinous purgative principle of gamboge.

Gangliform, Gan-gli-form; having the appearance of a

ganglion. Ganglion, Gan-gli-on; a knot or enlargement on a tendon or nerve, an encysted tumor similarly located.

Gangrene, Gan-gren; incipient mortification.

Garcinia Morella, Gor-sin-i-a Mo-rél-a; a tree of India, the source of gamboge. throat.

Gargarisma, Gor-ga-ris-ma; a gargle, or wash for the Garlie, Gár-lik; Allium saticum, a garden plant, the bulb of which is used as a stimulant.

Gasserian Ganglion, Ga-sé-ri-an Gán-gli-on; enlargement of the fifth pair of nerves.

Gaster, Gaster; the stomach, or belly.

Gastremia, Gas-tri-mi-a; congestion, in which the veins of the stomach become engorged.

Gastralgia, Gas-trál-ji-a; pain in the stomach. Gastric Fever, formerly applied to bilious fever-

Gastric juice; a secretion of the stomach.

Gastricism, Gás-tri-sizm; a theory that derangements of the stomach and bowels are the cause of all diseases. Gastritis, Gas-tri-tis; inflammation of the stomach.

Gastrocele, Gás-tro-sōl; hernia in which a portion of

the stomach protrudes.

Gastrocnemius, Gas-trok-né-mi-us; the chief muscle of the calf of the leg. [stomach.

Gastrodynia. Gas-tro-din-i-a; spasms of pain in the Gastroenteritis, Gas-tro-en-ter-i-tis; inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels.

Gastroepiploic, Gas-trω-ep-i-plώ-ik; belonging to the stomach and omentum; applied to arteries, veins, etc., of the stomach.

Gastroid, Gas-tred; resembling the stomach.

Gastrolithus, Gas-tról-i-tus; calculus, or stone, in the stomach.

Gastromalacia, Gas-tro-ma-lá-ji-a; softening of the stomach. [ach.

Gastronosos; Gas-trón-ω-sos; derangement of the stom-Gastropathy, Gas-tróp-a-bi; affection, or disease, of the stomach.

Gastrotomy, Gas-trót-a-mi; an incision through the abdomen, for removing a fætus or tumor.

Gelatin, Jél-a-tin; a pure kind of glue, obtained from

bone-cartilage, tendons, etc.

Gelatinous Tissues, Jē-lát-in-us Tij-ņz: such as, when boiled in water, yield a substance resembling gelatine. Gelsemin, Jél-sem-in; an alkaloid of gelsemium; it is

poisonous, and resembles the root in action.

Gelseminic Acid, Jel-sem-in-ik As'id; acid found in gelsemium, strongly fluorescent when dissolved in an alkaline solution.

Gelsemium Sempervirens, — Sem-per-vi-renz; yellow jasmine, an evergreen twining shrub of the southern states, the fresh root of which is used to control the heart's action and to quiet the nerves.

Gena, Ji-na; the cheek; Genæ, the cheeks.

Genetica, JE-nét-i-ka; diseases of the sexual function. Geneticus, JE-nét-i-kus; belonging to the generative functions.

Geniculate, Jen-ik-q-lat; bent like the knee.

Geniculum, Jen-ik-q-lum; a small joint, or knot, as on the knee.

Genitals, Jén-i-talz; the organs of generation.

Genito-Crural, Jén-i-to-Krúi-ral; the nerve rising from the first lumbar, and supplying the spermatic cord and crural arch.

Genu, Ji-nu; (pl. Genua;) the knee; the joint between the leg and thigh.

Gentian, Jén-jan; the root of Gentiana lutea, a moun-

tainous plant of Europe; a valuable tonic.

Gentiana, Jen-fi-á-na; a genus of plants possessing tonic and bitter principles. The Gentiana lutea, or gentian plant of Europe, and the Gentiana puberula and G. quinqueflora, (five flowered gentian), of the United States are the species most used.

Genua Valga, Jén-u-a Vál-ga; the deformity that results in the knees knocking together as one walks.

Geranium Maculatum, Jer-á-ni-um Mak-y-lá-tum; cranesbill, an indigenous showy plant, the root of which is an astringent.

Geraticus, Jē-rat-i-kus, pertaining to old age; pl. Ger-

atici, a class of diseases.

German Chamomile, Jér-man Kám-o-mil; the flower of Matricaria Chamomilla, tonic in its nature.

Germinal Membrane. See Blastoderm.

Gerocomia, Jer-a-ka-mi-a; the hygiene and medical treatment required for old age. child in utero.

Gestation, Jes-tá-jon; pregnancy; the growth of the Geum Rivale, Ji-um Ri-va-li; water avens, the root of which is astringent and slightly tonic.

Gibbiformis, Gib-i-fór-mis; resembling a hump; crook-

edness or convexity of the spine.

Gibbosity, Gi-bos-i-ti; the condition of having convexity of the spine.

Gillenia Stipulacea. Ji-lé-ni-a Stip-y-lá-sī-a; Bowman's root; properties similar to those of G. trifloliata, and more efficacious.

Gillenia Trifoliata, - Trj-fo-li-a-ta: Indian physics, an indigenous remedy; root emetic and cathartic.

Gimbernat's Ligament, Jim-ber-nat's -; the broad part of Poupart's ligament.

Ginger, Jin-jer; the root of Zingiber officinale, an aromatic stimulant.

Gingiva, Jin-ji-va; the gum, or covering of the base of the teeth.

Gingivitis, Jin-ji-ví-tis; inflammation of the gums.

Ginglimus, Jin-gli-mus; a hinge-like joint, as the knee and elbow.

Ginseng, Jin-sen; Aralia quinquefolia.—Gray; (Panax quinquefolium,) a native plant, the root of little medical virtue, mostly used by the Chinese.

Glabbella, Gla-bél-a; the space between the eye-brows.

Glabrous, Glá-brus; smooth; devoid of hair.

Glacial Acetic Acid; acetic acid free from water.

Glacial Phosphoric Acid; a transparent glass-like substance, which should be metaphosphoric acid, but is usually impure. [from the blood.]

Gland, Gland; an organ for secreting different fluids Glanders, Glanderz; diseases of horses. See Farcy.

Glandula, Glán-dq-la; a small gland: Glans Clitoridis, Glanz Klit-ór-i-dis; the extreme end

of the clitoris, Glans Penis, - Pé-nis; the extremity of the penis,

Glauber's Salts, Glé-ber'z Selts; sulphate of sodium, a well known horse cathartic.

Glaucoma, Gle-ká-ma; (Glaucosis,) opacity of the vitreous humor of the eye, causing dimness of vision.

Glaucomatous Glo-kóm-a-tus; affected with glaucoma. Glechoma Hederacea, Glō-kó-ma Hed-er-á-sō-a; synonym for Nepeta Glechomá.

Gleet, Glot; chronic gonorrhea; a thin matter appearing in ulcerous sores.

Glisson, Capsule of, Glis-on; the fibrous sheath enveloping the vessels of the liver.

Globulin, Glob-q-lin; the colorless residuum after the red matter has been extracted from the blood.

Globus Hystericus, Globus His-tér-i-kus; the sense of choking, in hysteria, caused by the rising of air in the cesophagus.

Globus Major, Glo-bus Ma-jor; the upper extremity of the epididymis.

Globus Minor, - Mi-nor the lower part of the epidid-

Glomerate, Glóm-er-at; congregated, compacted to

gether.

Glonoine, Glósna-in; nitro-glycerine; a mixture of glycerine, sulphuric acid, and fumigating vitric acid; used by the Homœopathists for headache. [taste. Glossa, Glós-q; the tongue, which is the chief organ of

Glossagra, Glós-a-gra; (Glossaglia;) pain in the

tongue.

Glossanthrax, Glos-an-traks; carbuncle on the tongue.

Glossitis, Glos-į-tis; inflammation of the tongue.

Glossocele, Glós-ω-sēl; involuntary extrusion of the tongue. [form.

Glossoides, Glos-ω-[-dīz; resembling the tongue in Glossology, Glos-ól-ω-ji; the nature and science of the

tongue.

Glossolysis, Glos-ól-i-sis; paralysis of the tongue.

Glossomantia, Glos-a-man-fi-a; prognosis of a disease from the condition of the tongue.

Glosso-Pharyngeal, Glós-ω-Far-in-jī-al; applied to

the eighth pair of nerves.

Glossoplegia, Glos-\(\alpha\)-pli-ji-\(\alpha\): paralysis of the tongue. Glossoscopia, Glos-\(\alpha\)-sk\(\alpha\)-pi-\(\alpha\); diagnosis of disease by examination of the tongue.

Glottis, Glot-is; the opening into the wind pipe, or ap-

perture of the larynx.

Glottitis, Glot-i-tis; inflammation of the glottis,

Glucose, Glu-kos; grape-sugar, which see,

Glucosides, Glu-ko-sidz; proximate vegetable principles which, under the influence of dilute acids and heat, are decomposed, yielding as one product, glucose.

Glucosuria, Glu-ko-sú-ri-a: descriptive of the urine

in diabeten mellitus.

Glutæus, Glu-té-us; three muscles of the buttocks, viz:

Gluten, Glú-ten; glue; vegetable albumen, or the residue of wheat after the starch has been extracted.

Glutitis, Glu-ti-tis; inflammation of the muscles of the buttocks. [stance obtained from fats.

Glycerin, Glis-er-in; (Glyceriv Alcohol;) a sweet sub-Glycerites, Glis-er-i-tht; mostly solutions of medicinal substances in glycerin. Glycogen, Glik-a-jen; a substance in the liver that may be converted into glucose.

Glycyrrhiza Glabra, Glis-er-j-za Glá-bra; a leguminous plant of Spain, which yields liquorice root.

Glycyrrhizin, Glis-er-i-zin; a sweet substance found in liquorice root.

liquorice root.

Gnaphalium Polycephalum, Na-fá-li-um Pol-i-séf-alum; everlasting, cudweed; a native woolly plant, aromatic and slightly astringent.

Gnathalgia, Na-tál-ji-a; pain in the jaw.

Gnathitis, Na-ti-tis; inflammation of the jaw.

Gnathoplasty, Nat-o-plas-ti; the transposition of a healthy part of a cheek to repair a wound or disease of another part.

Goa Powder, Gó-a Pś-der; the powder obtained from the decaying fibre of a tree of Brazil, which is largely

composed of chrysophanic acid.

Godfrey's Cordial, Gód-fri'z Kérd-yal; a solution in domestic use, containing more than a grain of opium to each fluid ounce. [roid gland.

Goitre, Gé-ter; bronchocele; enlargement of the thy-Gold, Gold; an elementary substance, the chloride of

which is used in medicine.

Golden Rod, Gól-den Rod; a common name for an extensive genus of plants of the United States, (Solidago), one of the species of which, S. odora, is used as a carminative.

Golden Seal, — Sēl; a common name for Hydrastis Canadensis; yellow root. Goldthread, Góld-tred; Coptis trifolia, a pretty little

Gomphosis, Gom-fá-sis; an articulation of bones like the junction of teeth in their sockets.

Gonacratia, Gon-a-krá-fi-a; sexual impotence.

Gonagra, Gón-a-gra; pain, or gout in the knee.

Gonarthritis, Gon-ar-trj-tis; inflammation of the knee. Gonepolesis, Gon-t-po-t-sis; secretion of the seminal fluid.

Gonocace, Go-nók-a-sī; white swelling in the knee.

Gonocele, Gón-ω-sīl; a swelling of the testicle, or spermatic cord; the effusion of semen from rupture of the seminal vesicles. Gonoid, Gá-ned; resembling semen.

Gonophysema, Gon-o-fi-st-ma; white swelling, or hernia of the knee.

Gonorrhea, Gon-o-ré-a; infectious discharge of purulent matter from the generative organs.

Gonorrhea Balani, - Bal-a-ni; purulent exudation

from the inflamed surface of the glans penis.

Gonoscheocele, Gω-nόs-kī-ω-sīl; swelling of the epi-

didymis, supposed to be from the accumulation of semen. [knee. Gonyocampsis, Gon-i-ω-kamp-sis; curvature at the

Gonyocampsis, Gon-i-ω-kamp-sis; curvature at the Gonyocele, Gon-i-ω-sil; hernia of the knee; white swelling.

Gonytyle, Gon-i-til; thick, or callous skin on the knee.

Goose-Grass, Guis-Gras. See Galium Aparine.

Gorget, Gérget; an instrument for performing the operation of lithotomy.

Gossypium Herbaceum, Gos-ip-i-um Her-ba-st-um; the cotton plant; the fresh bark of the root is used as a parturient.

Goulard's Cerate, Gui-lqrd'z Si-rat; cerate of subacetate of lead.

Goulard's Extract; solution of subacetate of lead. Gout, Gut; arthritis; painful inflammation of the small joints.

Gout-Stone; a concretion in the gouty joints.

Graafian Follicles, Grá-fi-an Fól-i-klz; small globular bodies, the interior coat enclosing the ovum, called the ovisac.

Gracilis, Gras-i-lis: a thin muscle of the thigh.

Grains of Paradise; the aromatic seed (not capsules) of a variety of cardamom, Elettaria Grana Paradisi.

Granatum, Gran-á-tum. See Punica Granatum.

Grando, Grán-do; a small tumor, or hard swelling on the eye-lid.

Granular, Gran-y-lar; like a grain in form or nature.
Granulation, Gran-y-la-fon; the filling up of a wound

or tumor, by grain-like formations of new flesh.

Grape Sugar; glucose; a kind of sugar found in many fruits, and also the variety met with in diabetic urine.

Graphioides, Graf-i-o-i-dez; like a style; the styloid

process of the temporal bone.

Graphite, Gráf-it; a form of carbon, known as blumbago, or black lead. [the forehead.

Gravedo, Gra-ví-do; catarrh, with sense of weight in Gravel, Gráv-el; small calculous formations in the kidneys, that are passed in the urine, with great pain.

Gravel-plant, Epigaa repens, trailing arbutus, an indigenous plant used as a diuretic. [gestation. Gravid Uterus, Gráv-id Yú-ter-us; the womb during

Graviditi, Gra-vid-i-ti; the condition of pregnancy. Greek Valerian, Grik Va-li-ri-an; Polemonium cœru-

leum, an English plant.

Green Hellebore, Gren Hél-E-bor. See Veratrum viride. Green Iodide of Mercury; mercurious iodide, made by rubbing iodine with mercury; used in constitutional syphilis.

Green Vitriol, — Vit-ri-ol; impure sulphate of iron. Grindelia Robusta, Grin-di-li-a Rω-bús-ta; a Califor-

nia plant, recommended for asthma.

Grocer's Itch, Gró-ser'z Iq; Acarus Sacchari, caused by an animalcule found in sugar.

Ground Ivy, Grand 4-vi; Nepeta Glechoma, a native creeping plant.

Groundsel, Grand-sel; common name in Europe for plants of the genus Senecio.

Grumous, Gru-mus; curdled, clotted.

Grutum, Gru-tum; a white tubercle in the skin resem-

bling a millet seed.

Guaiac, Gwi-ak; a resin obtained by decoction from the heart wood of Guaiacum officinale; used in rheumatism and as an alterative.

Gualacum Officinale, Gwi-a-kum Of-i-si-né-lō; a tree of the West Indies the wood of which is used as a stim-

ulant

Guarana, Gwq-rq-na; a brownish mass, prepared from the powdered seed of Paullinia sprbilis; it contains caffein, and is used in nervous diseases.

Gubernaculum Testis, Gq-ber-nak-q-lum Testis; a vascular ligament connecting the testicle with the

scrotum in the feetns.

Gum; a constituent of vegetable juices, soluble in water,

not in alcohol; familiar as gum Acacia.

Gummi Guttæ, Gúm-i Gút-ī; gamboge, an inodorous substance, obtained from various trees; it is a powerful drastic, hydragogue cathartic, employed in dropsy.

Gum Resins, Gum Réz-inz; concrete vegetable juices of certain plants, such as ammoniacum, containing both resin and gum. [calypus.]

Gum Tree; a name applied to different species of Eu-Gun Cotton; Pyroxylon, an explosive substance obtained from cotton by the action of nitric acid; used to make collodion.

Gurjun Balsam, Gúr-jun Bél-sam; a fluorescent oleoresin, resembling copaiba both therapeutically and

chemically.

Gustatory Nerve, Gús-ta-to-ri Nerv; the nerve of taste, and general sensibility, a branch of the inferior maxillary, that sends out numerous filaments to the tongue.

Gutta Opaca, Gút-q Q-pá-kq; "opake drop;" cataract

of the eye, in which the humors are dark.

Gutta Pereha, Gút-a Pér-qa; a firm flexible substance obtained from Isonandra Gutta, and used in surgical operations as splints, or as collodion after solution in bisulphide of carbon.

Gutta Serena; - Ser-6-na; amaurosis; paralysis of

the retina, causing partial loss of vision.

Guttatim, Gu-tá-tim; drop by drop, as in prescriptions.
Guttur, Gút-ur; the throat, including also the windpipe. [of the vagina.

Gynatresia, Jin-a-tré-3i-a: imperforation, or absence Gynecology, Jin-t-kól-a-ji; the science of the peculiarities of the female constitution. [eases of women.

Gyniacus, Jin-j-a-kus; in the plural applied to dis-

Gypsum, Jip-sum; sulphate of calcium.

Gyri, Ji-ri; the spiral cavities of the internal ear; applied, also, to the convolutions of the brain.

Gymnocladus Canadensis, Jim-nók-la-dus — the American coffee-tree, the leaves of which are cathartic and contain emetic properties.

H

H .: symbol for the element Hydrogen.

Habitat, Hab-i-tat; applied to the locality where a plant or animal exists in a state of nature.

Habromania, Hab-ro-mé-ni-a; a kind of delirium in which the patient manifests levity.

Hæma, Hi-ma; a prefix signifying blood,

Hæmacelinosis, Hem-a-sel-i-nú-sis; "blood spot diseases;" purpura.

Hæmadynamometer, Hem-a-din-a-móm-t-ter; an instrument for measuring the circulation of the blood.

Hæmagogue, Hém-a-gog; a medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

Hæmal, Hé-mal; relating to the blood, or to the sanguineous system.

Hæmal Arch, — Arg: the arch formed by the sternum and ribs, with the vertebra as a base.

Hæmaleucina, Hem-a-lu-si-na; the fibrin, or coat of the blood.

Hæmalopia, Hem-a-lú-pi-a; an affection of the eye, causing objects to seem blood-colored.

Hæmasthenosis, Hō-mas-tén-ω-sis; poverty, or weakness of the blood.

Hæ mataporrhosis, Hem-a-tap-o-rώ-sis; the removal of serum from the blood, as in cholera.

Hæmatemesis, Hem-a-tém-t-sis; the vomiting of blood from the stomach.

Hæmathermous, Hem-a-tér-mus; warm-blooded.

Hæmatoma, Hem-a-tó-ma; a bloody tumor.

Hæmatica, Hī-mát-i-ka; diseases of the function of the blood; also, applied to medicines for their treatment.

Hæmatin Hém-a-tin: the red coloring matter of blood. Hæmatocele, Hém-a-to-sīl; the effusion of blood within one or the other of the tunics of the scrotum.

Hæmatocœlia, Hem-a-to-sé-li-a; the effusion of blood

into the cavity of the peritoneum.

Hæmatocolpus, Hem-a-tω-kól-pus; the escape of blood into, or accumulation of the catamenial discharge in the vagina:

Hæmato-Crystalline, Hém-a-to-Kris-ta-lin: applied to a crystalline substance in the remains of blood.

Hæmatocystis. Hem-a-to-sis-tis: the effusion of blood into the bladder.

Hæmatoid, Hém-a-tød: having a resemblance to blood. Hæmatometachysis, Hem-a-to-met-ak-i-sis: the transfusion of blood.

Hæmatorrhæa, Hem-at-o-ri-a; the moderate, natural flow of blood. blood.

Hæmatosis, Hem-a-tó-sis; hæmorrhage, a flow of Hæmatoxylin, Hem-a-tóks-i-lin; the coloring matter of logwood.

Hæmatoxylon Campechianum, - Kam-pē-ci-ánum: a tree of South America that vields logwood. Hæmatozoon, Hem-a-to-zo-on; an animalcule found

in the blood.

Hæmin, or Hæmine, Hi-min; a crystalline residuum

of dried blood, insoluble by strong acids.

Hæmophthalmus, Hem-of-tal-mus; an effusion of blood into the cavities of the eye. the lungs.

Hæmoptysis, Hī-mop-ti-sis; discharge of blood from Hæmorrhage, Hém-o-rej; a sudden and free discharge of blood from any cause. [especially to the piles.

Hæmorrhoid, Hém-o-rød: a hæmorrhage, but applied Hæmospasia, Hem-o-spá-si-a; causing the absence of blood from a considerable surface of the body, as in dry-cupping.

Hæmostasis, Hī-mós-ta-sis: stagnation of the blood. Hæmotrophy, Hem-ót-ra-fi; excessive nutriment of

the blood.

Hair-cap Moss, Har-kap Mos: Polytrichum juniperinum; a common moss of the United States, used as diaretic.

Halitus, Hál-i-tus; vapor; applied to the vapor arising

from newly drawn blood.

Halo, Há-lω; the circle, or areola that surrounds the nipple of the female breast; also the red circle around pustules.

Haloid Salt, Hé-led Selt; a name formerly applied to salts containing two simple radicals, in contradistinc-

tion to oxysalts, but now obsolete.

Hamamelis Virginica, Ham-a-mi-lis Vɛr-jin-i-ka; witch-hazel, a native shrub; an aqueous preparation distilled from the fresh leaves of which is much used by Homeopathists.

Hare-lip, Har-lip; a congenital fissure in the upper lip. Hartshorn, Hartshorn; a name applied to the prepara-

tions of ammonia, generally aqua ammonia.

Hay-Fever, Ha-Fé-ver; a peculiarly violent catarrh, occurring regularly every summer with its victims.

Haunch, Hquq: the hips and latteral parts of the pelvis.
Haversian Glands, Ha-vér-Ji-an Glandz; a fatty substance found in connection with joints.

Haversian Tubes, - Tuba; small channels in the

body of bones, containing a kind of marrow.

Hawkweed, Hók-wīd; a common name applied to plants of the genus Hieracium, several species of which are used in domestic practice as tonic and as tringent.

Head, Hed; the part of all the higher animals that contains the brain; also, applied to the upper end of

bones, muscles, etc.

Heart, Hort; a hollow muscular body, in the center of the circulatory system of the superior grades of animals, whose function it is to give circulation to the blood.

Heart-Burn; the common name for Cardialgia.

Heavy Oil of Wine; an etherial oil, used in making Compound Spirit of Ether.

Hebe, Hi-bi; down, or incipient beard; applied to the hair of the pubes, or the age at which it appears.

Hebegynus, Hō-bég-i-nus; having incipient ovaries. Hebeticus, Hō-bét-i-kus; youthful; the state of puberty. Hectic Fever, Hék-tik Fé-ver; a fever resulting from habits, or the condition of the body, rather than from miasuatic or external causes, accompanied with night sweats.

Hedeoma Pulegioides, Hed-5-\(\delta\)-ma Pu-l\(\bar{b}\)-ji-\(\omega\)-j

and emmenagogue.

Helcodes, Hel-ko-dīz; affected with ulcers.

Heleoid, Hél-kød; similar to an ulcer.

Helcomenia, Hel-ko-mé-ni-a; a catamenial discharge from an ulcer.

Helenium Autumnale, He-li-ni-um θ-tum-ná-lō; sneezewort, a native plant.

Helianthemum Canadense, Hī-li-án-tī-mum; frost-

wort, a native plant. Helianthus Aunuus, Ht-li-án-tus An'ų-us; sun-flower, the seeds of which are demulcent and expectorant.

Helix, H6-liks; the border of the external ear.

Hellebore Hél-5-bor; (American or Green;) Veratrum viride.

Hellebore, Black; Helleborus niger, which see.

Hellebore, White. See Veratrum album.

Helleborin, He-léb-ω-rin; a glucoside found in Helleborus niger.

Helleborus Fœtidus, He-léh-ω-rus Fét-i-dus; the European bearsfoot; cathartic and anthelmintic.

Helleborus Niger, - Ni-jer; black hellebore, a drastic cathartic; poisonous in over doses.

Helminthagogue, Hel-min-ta-gog; a vermifuge.

Helminthiasis, Hel-min-ti-a-sis; the breeding of worms in diseased parts.

Helminthic, Hel-min-tik; pertaining to worms.

Helminthophthisis, Hel-min-tóf-ti-sís; wasting of the system on account of worms.

Helodes, Hī-lώ-dīz; a fever in which the sweating is profuse.

Helonias Dioica, Ηξ-Ιώ-ni-as Dj-ω-j-ka; synonym for Chamælirium luteum, which see.

Helopyra, Ht-lop-i-ro; a marsh or miasmatic fever.

Helos, Ht-los; the name of a tumor resulting from prolapsus or the dropping of the iris.

Hematoxylon. See Hamatoxylon.

Hemeralopia, Hemera-ló-pi-a; defective vision, in consequence of which nothing can be seen except in clear daylight. [of the head.

Hemicrania, Hem-i-krá-ni-a; nervous pain on one side Hemiopsy, Hem-i-ôp-si; imperfect vision, by which

only the half of objects can be seen.

Hemiplegia, Hem-i-pli-ji-a; paralysis of one side of the body.

Hemisphere, Hém-i-sfer; half a sphere; in the plural, applied to the two portions of the cerebrum.

Hemlock, Hém-lok; Conium maculatum, a poisonous plant of Europe, naturalized in many parts of the United States.

Hemlock Spruce, - Sprus; Abies Canadensis, an

American evergreen.

Hemp, Hemp; Cannabis sativa, which see.

Henbane, Hén-ban; Hyoscyamus niger, a poisonous plant of Europe occasionally naturalized in the United States. Hepar, Hi-pqr; the liver, whose office it is to secrete

the bile.

Hepar Sulphuris, — Sul-fú-ris; sulphuret of lime, used Homœopathically.

Hepatalgia, Hep-a-tál-ji-a; pain in the liver.

Hepatic, Hi-pat-ik; relating to the liver.

Hepatica Triloba; Liverwort; kidney leaf; a small native herb, used as a demulcent.

Hepatitis, Hep-a-ti-tis; inflammation of the liver.

Hepatization, Hep-a-ti-zá-fon; a change in which the

lungs become like the liver.

Hepatocele, Hép-a-to-sīl; hernial tumor, in which part of the liver protrudes through the abdominal walls.

Hepatodynia, Hep-a-to-din-i-a; hepatalgia, or pain in the liver, that has become chronic.

Hepatogastric, Hep-a-to-gás-trik; applied to the inferior omentum. [the liver.

Hepatolithus, Hep-a-tól-i-tus; calculus or stone in Hepatoneus, Hep-a-tón-kus; swelling of the liver.

Hepatophyma, Hep-a-tω-fi-ma; a festering discharge from the liver.

Hepatorrhagia, Hep-a-to-rá-ji-a; hepatorrhœa, or

bleeding from the liver.

Hermaphrodite, Her-maf-ro-dit; having the organs of both sexes partly developed, occurring more frequently in plants than in animal organizations.

Hernia, Hér-ni-a; a rupture; the protrusion of viscera through the walls of the abdomen, or displacement of

any part from its natural cavity.

Hernia Cerebri, - Sér-i-bri; protrusion of brain through a fracture of the skull.

through a fracture of the skull.

Hernia Cruralis, — Krm-rá-lis; protrusion into the

erural canal.

Hernia Humoralis, - Hu-mor-á-lis; swelling and in-

Hernia Humoralis, - Hu-mor-a-lis; swelling and inflammation of the testicle.

Hernia Inguinal, — In-gwi-nal; hernia at the groin; complete when it passes through the abdominal ring, and incomplete when it does not.

Hernia Umbilical, - Um-bil-i-kal; when a part of the

bowels protrude at the navel.

Herniotomy, Her- ni-ót-ω-mi; operation for strangu-

Herpes, Hér-pīz: tetter; a cutaneous eruption.

Herpes Circinatus, — Sgr-sin-á-tus; the ring-worm, Herpes Exedens, — Eks't-dens; a form of tetter that spreads rapidly.

Hesperidin, Hes-pér-i-din; a hydro-carbon obtained

from orange peel.

Heterochronia, Het-er-ω-krώ-ni-a; a change of some part or tissue, at a time when not anticipated.

Heterologous, Heter-61-ω-gus; applied to tumors, ulcers, etc., that differ in nature from the rest of the body.

Heteropathy, Het-er-óp-a-ti; a mode of curing disease by changing the system from one morbid condition to

another.

Heuchera Americana, Hq-ki-ra A-mer-i-ká-na; alum-root; an indigenous plant, the root of which is a powerful astringent.

Hg.: symbol for hydrogen.

Hiatus Fallopii, Hi-d-tus Fal-o-pi-i; an opening in the tympanum.

Hibiscus, Hi-bis-kus; a genus of plants possessing demulcent properties.

Hiccough, Hik-up; Singultus, a convulsion of the dia-

phragm and surrounding parts.

Hidroa, Hj-drώ-a; eczema, or heated eruption.

Hidrodes, Hj-dró-dīz; sweaty.

Hidropedesis, Hi-drop-t-dt-sis; unusual sweating.

Hieracium Venosum, Hj-er-á-fi-um Vō-nώ-sum; hawkweed; a reputed antidote for snake bites.

Hiera Picra. Hi-er-a Pi-kra: an old name for a mix-

ture of powdered aloes and canella.

Highmorianum Antrum, Hj-mo-ri-á-num An'trum; Antrum maxillae, a cavity in the superior maxillary native shrub.

High Cranberry; Viburnum Opulus, Cramp-bark, a Hilus Lienalis, Hi-lus Li-en-a-lis; the part of the spleen that is concave.

Hip; the articulation of the thigh with the pelvis.

Hip-Bath; a half bath, in which the hips and surrounding parts enter the bath tub.

Hip-Joint Disease. See Caxalgia.

Hippocampus, Hip-o-kam-pus; (Major and Minor;) two small eminences in the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Hippocoryza, Hip-ω-kω-rį-za; an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, in horses and cattle.

Hippurie Acid, Hip-ú-rik As'id; a constituent of urine, especially in herbiverous animals; is contained in horses' urine; it is used for preparing benzoic acid. Hippus, Hip-us; an affection of the evelid that causes

a tendency to wink.

Hippus Pupillæ, - Pu-pil-ī; a morbid condition of the iris, in which there is an alternate dilation and

contraction of the pupil.

Hircismus, Her-sis-mus; the odor from the human armpit, resembling that of the goat. organic texture. Histodialysis, His-to-di-al-i-sis; the formation of Histogenetic, His-to-jen-ét-ik; relating to the forma-

tion of organic texture.

Histology, His-tol-w-ji; anatomy; the science of organized bodies.

Histotomy, His-tót-o-mi; the dissection and analysis of organized bodies.

Hive Syrup, Hiv Sir-up; a popular name for Compound Syrup of Squills.

Hoffman's Anodyne, — An'ω-din; a popular name for Compound Spirit of Ether.

Homesickness. (See Nostalgia,)

Homeopathy, Ho-mī-óp-a-ti; the system of curing disease promulgated originally by Hahnemann, based on the maxim, similia similibus curantur, (like cures like;) or, that medicine which in large doses would tend to excite a certain disease, will, in infinitesimal doses, cure such disease.

Homœosis, Hom-5-ώ-sis; the assimilation of different

things to one in quality.

Homologue, Hóm-o-log; any part of an animal that corresponds in character with such a part in another animal.

Homology, Ha-mól-a-ji; the science which determines the correspondence of parts in the structure of animals.

Homonymous, Hω-món-i-mus; that branch of anatomy which determines the correlation of different parts.

Honey, Hún-i; a sweet semi-fluid liquid, secreted by honey-bees, (Apis mellifica.)

Hooper's Pills; pills of considerable reputation for the cure of female diseases.

Hooping Cough, Hup-in Kof. (See Pertussis.)

Hops; the fruit, or strobiles, of Humulus Lupulus; used as a bitter tonic.

Hordeum Distichum, Hér-dī-um Dis-ti-kum; barley, the seed of which is extensively used in the pre-

paration of malt.

Horehound, Hor-hand; Marrubium vulgare, a common naturalized plant, used as a tonic and in coughs. [ing.

Horridus, Hór-i-dus; a sensation of cold, with shiver-Horripilation, Hor-i-pi-la-fon; a creeping sensation, and feeling as if each hair on the body were stiff; a symptom of fever.

Horse-Chestnut; Hors Cés-nut; Æsculus Hipyocostonum, an Asiatic tree, the bark of which is said to be

antiperiodic.

Horsemint, Hørs-mint; Monarda punctata, a native labiate plant, used as a carminative.

Horse-radish; the root of Cochlearia armoracia.

Horse-weed: Ambrosia trifida, a common coarse weed: stimulant and astringent.

Hor. un. Spatio, (Hora unius spatio;) used in prescrip-

tions, "at the end of an hour."

Hospital Fever; a kind of fever arising from the peculiar condition of hospitals and inmates.

Hospital Gangrene, - Gán-grīn; a highly infectious ulceration, attended with humid gangrene.

Humectation, Hu-mek-tá-fon; the making of anything moist.

Humeral, Hú-mer-al; relating to the arm.

Humerus, Hú-mer-us; the shoulder, or the arm proper; also the long bone, from the shoulder to the elbow.

Humor, Hú-mor; any fluid of the body other than the

blood.

Humoral Pathology, Hý-mor-al Pa-tól-o-ji; an ancient theory, that attributed the causes of all diseases to the condition of the fluids in the system.

Humulus Lupulus, Hý-my-lus Ly-pý-lus; the hop plant, twining and herbaceous, much cultivated in the

United States.

Huxham's Tineture, Húks-am'z Tink-tur; a popular name for a Compound Tineture of Cinchona.

Hyalitis, Hj-a-lj-tis. See Hyaloiditis.

Hyaloid, Hi-a-led; transparent, like glass; applied to a membrane of the eye.

Hyaloiditis, Hj-a-lo-dj-tis; inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

Hydatid, Hj-dát-id; a small watery tumor; also a species of intestinal worms.

Hydatidoma, Hi-dat-i-dó-ma; a kind of tumor that generates hydatids.

Hydradenitis, Hi-dra-den-j-tis; inflammation of the lymphatic gland.

Hydrama, Hj-dri-ma; a condition of the blood that renders the serum transparent.

Hydragogue, Hi-dra-gog; a medicine that tends to relieve the system of the superfluous secretion of water. Hydrangea Arborescens, Hi-dran-jī-a Ar-bo-résenst, seven barks' hydrangea; a shrub, the root of which is much used for the removal of calculous deposits in the bladder.

Hydrangeitis, Hį-dran-jū-į-tis; inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

Hydrargyrum, Hj-drqr-ji-rum; officinal name for the element mercury.

Hydrastia, Hi-dras-ti-a; a white crystalizable alkaloid,

found in the root of Hydrastis Canadensis.

Hydrastin, Hi-drastin; a name often applied to berber-

in, properly Hydrastia.

Hydrastis Canadensis, Hi-drastis Kan-a-den-sis; yellow root, golden seal, yellow puccoon; the root tonie, and used in diseases of the mucous membrane.

Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; known as hydrated oxide of iron, and hydrated sesquioxide of iron; it is the best and most common antidote for poisoning by arsenic.

[Hydrate.]

Hydrate of Chloral, Hi-drat of Klo-ral. See Uhloral

Hydrate of Potassium; caustic potash.

Hydrates, Hi-drats; salts obtained by displacing onehalf the hydrogen of water with an equivalent of another radical.

Hydrencephalocele, Hi-dren-sef-al-a-sīl; bydrocephalic hernia.

Hydrencephalus, Hi-dren-séf-a-lus; bydrocephalus, or water in the head.

Hydriodic Acid, Hj-dri-6d-ik As'id; a combination of iodine and hydrogen.

Hydrobromic Acid, Hi-dro-brom-ik; a combination of bromine and hydrogen; bromide of hydrogen.

Hydrocarbons, Hj-drω-kqr-bonz; compounds of earbon and hydrogen, embracing volatile oils, paraffins, etc. Hydrocele, Hj-drω-sīl; dropsy within the testicle.

Hydrocephaloid, Hi-dro-séf-a-led; similar to hydro-

Hydrocephalus, Hį-dro-séf-a-lus; dropsy of the brain. Hydrochloric Acid, Hį-dro-klò-rik As'id; commonly called muriatic acid, and composed of equal volumes of hydrogen and chlorine united by chemismHydrocirsocele, Hj-dra-sér-sa-sīl; dropsy of the spermatic cord, accompanied with varicose veins.

Hydrocælia, Hj-dro-sí-li-a; dropsy of the belly.

Hydrocrania, Hi-dro-krá-ni-u; dropsy of the brain. Hydrocyanic Acid, Hi-dro-si-án-ik As'id; Prussic acid, an extremely poisonous acid, composed of hydrogen and a compound body, cyanogen; is used in diluted form as a remedy in whooping cough.

Hydroderma, Hi-dra-dér-ma; general dropsy of the

integuments of the body.

Hydrogen, Hj-drω-jen; an elementary body, the lightest known substance, entering into numberless combinations, and accepted as the unit for chemical calculations.

Hydrogen Salts; "the commonest salt of any radical whatsoever is a salt of hydrogen."—Attfield.

Hydrohæmia, Hį-drω-hέ-mi-a; reduced condition of the blood.

Hydrohystera, Hj-dra-his-ter-a. See Hydrometra.

Hydromeningitis, Hi-dro-men-in-ji-tis; dropsy, complicated with inflammation of the brain.

Hodrometra, Hi-dróm-t-tra; dropsy of the womb.

Hydronephros. Hi-drón-t-fros: dropsy of the kidneys.

Hydropathy, Hi-dróp-a-ti; a system of curing diseases
by the application of water, chiefly externally, at various degrees of temperature.

Hydropericardium. Hi-dro-per-i-kár-di-um; dropsy

of the membranous sac of the heart.

Hydrophobia; H₁-drω-fώ-bi-a; convulsions resulting from the bite of a mad dog or other rabid animal.

Hydrophthalmia, Hi-drof-tál-mi-a; dropsy of the eye, Hydrops, Hi-drops; the dropsy, a disease in which there is a morbid accumulation of serous fluids in different parts of the system.

Hydrops Articuli, — Ar-tik-q-li; dropsy of a joint, generally at the knee.

Hydrops Siccus, - Sik-us; "dry dropsy;" or more properly tympanites.

Hydrorchis, Hj-drér-kis: dropsy of the testicle.

Hydrosarea, Hj-drw-sqr-ka; general dropsy in the flesh.

Hydrothorax Hj-dro-tó-raks; dropsy in the chest.

Hygeia, Hi-ji-ya; health.

health.

Hygiene, Hi-ji-in; the art, or means of preserving Hygrology, Hi-gról-a-ji; description of the fluids of the body.

Hygroma, Hj-gró-ma; a tumor that contains a fluid,

not pus.

Hymen, Hi-men; a semi-circular membrane that extends

across the entrance of the vagina.

Hymenitis, Hj-men-j-tis; inflammation of the hymen, Hymenology, Hj-men-ol-ω-ji; description of the membranous system.

Hyoglossus, Hi-w-glós-us; a large muscle connecting

the tongue with the neck.

Hyoscyamin, Hj-os-j-am-in; an alkaloid obtained from

hyoseyamus.

Hyoscyamus Niger, Hj-os-i-a-mus Ni-jer; henbane, a poisonous plant, the seed and leaves of which are used as a narcotic.

Hyper-, Hi-per; a prefix, meaning the highest of sev-

eral; per- is generally used.

Hyperæmia, Hj-per-é-mi-a; an excessive amount of blood; engorgement of blood vessels.

Hyperæsthesis, Hj-per-es-tt-sis; excessive sensibility. Hyperasthenia, Hi-per-as-ti-ni-a; loss of strength;

great debility.

Hypercatharsis. Hi-per-ka-tor-sis; excessive purging. Hyperemesis, Hj-per-ém-5-sis; protracted vomiting.

Hypericum Perforatum, Hj-pér-i-kum Per-fo-rétum; St. John's wort, the leaves of which are used as an astringent, and externally in liniments.

Hypo-, Hip-a-; a prefix denoting under, thus: the hypophosphites contain less oxygen than the phos-

phites.

Hypochondriasis, Hip-o-kon-dri-a-sis: low spirits, metancholy tending to insanity.

Hypochondrium, Hip-o-kon-dri-um; the space under

the false ribs.

Hypodermic, Hip-a-dér-mik; used in reference to the application of medicines under the skin, or after it has been removed by blistering.

Hypogastralgia, Hip-a-gas-trál-ji-a; pain in the lower

part of the abdomen.

Hypogastrie, Hip-ω-gás-trik; descriptive of glands and a plexus of nerves in the region of the hypogastrium. Hypogastritis, Hip-ω-gas-tri-tis; partial inflammation

of the stomach.

Hypogastrium, Hip-ω-gás-tri-um; the lower part of the abdomen, just above the pubic regions.

Hypogastrocele, Hip-@-gas-tr@-stl; hernial tumor in the hypogastrium.

Hypoglossal, Hip-o-glos-al; under the tongue.

Hypoglottis, Hip-@-glot-is; the under side of the tongue. blood.

Hypohæmia, Hip-o-hé-mi-a; loss, or deficiency of Hypophosphorous Acid, Hip-@-fos-for-us As'id; an acid containing less of oxygen than phosphorous acid, formed when phosphorus is boiled with milk of lime.

Hypopyum, Hip-ώ-pi-um; a pus-like fluid in the cham-

ber of the eve.

Hypospadia, Hip-o-spá-di-a; a malformation of the penis, consisting of an opening into the urethra on the under side. al debility.

Hyposthenia, Hip-os-té-ni-a: loss of strength; gener-Hyssopus Officinalis, His-á-pus -; hyssop; a garden plant, used as a stimulant. vulva.

Hystera, His-te-ra; the womb; applied also to the

Hysteralgia, His-ter-al-ji-a; pain in the womb.

Hysteria, His-té-ri-q: a spasmodic affection resulting from uterine irregularity or disease, attended with difficult breathing, palpitation of the heart, etc.

Hysteritis. His-ter-j-tis: inflammation of the womb. Hysterocele, His-ter-ω-sīl: hernia of the womb.

Hysterodynia, His-ter-o-din-i-a; pain in the womb. Hysterolythus, His-ter-ól-i-tus; calculus in the womb.

Hysteromania, His-ter-o-má-ni-a; nymphomania, or morbid sexual desire.

Hysteroscirrhus, His-ter-w-skir-us; incipient cancer

of the womb.

Hysterotomy, His-ter-ot-o-mi; the Cæsarean operation, i.e., the cutting an opening into the womb for the extraction of the child, when necessary.

I .: symbol for iodine.

Iamatology, f-am-a-tól-ω-ji; the science that treats of remedies for diseases.

Intraleptic, 4-a-tra-lep-tik; a method of treating disease by external applications and friction.

Iatria, 1-a-tri-a; the healing art; a cure for disease.

Ice-Poultice, Is-Pol-tis; the application of pounded ice, in a bladder or rubber pouch, to inflamed tumors, etc. Iceland Moss, Is land Mos; Cetraria Islandica, a mild

nutritious tonic.

Ichor, Fkor; a thin, acrid discharge from a sore. [blood. Ichoræmia, Ik-or-6-mi-a; a vitiated condition of the Ichthyocolla, Ik-ti-o-kól-a; the swimming bladder of fish, consisting of gelatin, and from which isinglass is procured.

Ichthyosis, Ik-ti-6-sis: "fish-skin disease." in which the skin becomes hard and rough, or scaly.

Icteric, Ik-tér-ik; relating to jaundice.

Icteroid, Ik-ter-éd; resembling the jaundice.

Icterus, Ik'ter-us; jaundice, a bilious disease, attended with yellowness of the skin and eyes.

Ictodes Fœtidus, Ik-tώ-dīz Fét-i-dus; skunk cabbage; synonym for Symplocarpus fatidus. Ictus Solis, Ik tus Sú-lis; coup de soleil, stroke of the

Idiopathic, Id-i-o-pat-ik; relating to primary disease,

not symptomatic or sympathetic.

Idiopathy, Id-i-op-a-ti; original, or spontaneous disease. Idiosynerasy, Id-i-a-sin-kra-si; peculiarity of consti-

Ignatia Bean, Ig-né-ji-a Ben; the poisonous seed of Strucknow Ignatia, having properties similar to nux vomica.

Ignis Actualis, Ig'nis Ak-tn-á-lis; " sotual fire;" cautery of the flesh by fire, or heated iron.

Ignis Sacer, Ig'nis Sa-ser; erysipelas.

Ignis Sancti Antonii, - Sánk-ti An-tó-ni-j; another name for ervsipelas.

Tleitis: Il-5-i-tis; inflammation of the ilium.

Heo-Cæcal Valve, Il 5-ω-Sō kal Valv; a fold of membrane, that prevents the return of matter to the ilium from the colon.

Heum, Il'5-um; the third and longest of the smaller Ilex Paraguaiensis, Fleks Par-a-gwa-i-én-sis; Paraguay tea; a shrub of South America, the leaves of which are used as a nervous stimulant.

Ilex Verticillata, - Ver-ti-sil-á-ta; black alder; tonic, alterative and astringent; synonym for Prinos verticillatus. also, the small intestines.

Ilia. Il'i-a; the flanks that enclose the small intestines;

Hiac, Il'i-ak; belonging to, or near the flanks.

Iliac Arteries: - Arteriz: several divisions of arteries, arising at the bifurcation of the aorta, and diverging to the iliac regions.

Iliac Fossa. - Fós-a: a shallow cavity in the upper

surface of the iliac bone.

Iliac Passion. - Pá-fon; griping pain, and vomiting of fecal matter, with spasms or peristaltic motion of the intestines.

Iliac Region, - Ri-jon: the sides of the abdomen. between the ribs and hips. haunch bone.

Ilium, Il'i-um; the superior bone of the pelvis; the Illicium Anisatum; Il-i-si-um An-i-sa-tum; star-anise, a tree of China, the seed of which contains an aromatic oil very closely resembling oil of anise.

Imperforate, Im-pér-for-at; congenital closure of natural openings.

Impetigo, Im-pét-i-go: a humid running tetter.

Imposthume, Im-pós-tum; an abscess.

Impotence, Im'po-tens; want of power; male sterility.

Impotent, Im po-tent; inability of procreation.

Impregnation, Im-preg-ná-fon; the act of fecundation. Inanition, In-an-i-fon; exhaustion; emptiness, from inability to take food.

Inappetency, In-ap-5-ten-si; anorexia; loss of appetite. Incarnation, In-kar-ná-fon; the process of granulation,

or the growth of flesh.

Incerniculum, In-ser-nik-q-lum; the basin of the kidneys through which the urine is strained.

Incineration, In-sin-er-á-fon; the act of burning out carbon and organic compounds in a crucible, the ash alone remaining.

Incisors, In-si-sorz; the four front cutting teeth.

Incontinence, In-kon-tin-ens; inability to retain the natural evacuations.

Incubation, In-ky-bá-fon; the hatching of eggs; the slow development of disease.

Incus. In'kus; a small bone of the internal ear.

Indian Hemp; Cannabis sativa var. Indica; a powerful narcotic.

Indian Physic: Gillenia trifoliata: the root of which is cathartic, and in large doses emetic.

Indian Turnip; common name for Arisama triphyllum. Indigestion, In-di-jest-yon; when chronic, dyspepsia. Indigo, In'di-go; a blue coloring matter obtained from

Indigofera tinctoria, a plant of the East Indies. Indigo, Wild; Baptisia tinctoria, a native plant, used

in decoctions as an antiseptic.

Inferior Longitudinal Sinus; a vein of the external membrane of the brain; extending along the lower part of the falx cerebri.

Infiltration, In-fil-trá-fon; the straining of fluids into

the cellular tissues.

Influenza, In-flu-én-za; an epidemic catarrh, attended

with depression and distressing fever.

Infundibulum, In-fun-dib-q-lum; a funnel; applied to three ducts in the kidney, and to a canal connecting with the third ventricle of the brain.

Infusions, In-fq-zonz; liquids obtained by macerating vegetable organic substances, in water that has reached

the boiling point.

Inguinal, In gwi-nal; belonging to the groin. Inguinal Ligament. See Poupart's ligament.

Inhalation, In-ha-lá-fon; a method of applying medicines, by breathing medicated vapors into the lungs and head.

Injection, In-jek-jon; the application of water, or medicated liquids, to a cavity or internal part, by means of a syringe.

Inochondritis, In-ω-kon-drį-tis; inflammation of car-

tilages.

Inoculation, In-ok-q-lá-Jon; the insertion of the virus of a disease into some part of the body, for the purpose of inciting the same disease, but in a mild form,

Inoma, In-ώ-ma: a species of fibrous tumor.

Inorganic Chemistry, In-er-gán-ik Kém-is-tri; the

chemistry of the mineral kingdom.

Inorganic Compounds, — Kóm-psudz; a distinction once drawn between substances found in plants and animals, and those obtained from the mineral or inorganic kingdom.

Inosculation, In-os-ku-lá-fon; union of the extremi-

ties of vessels.

Insalivation, In-sal-i-vá-fon; the admixture of salivawith food in eating.

Insomnia, In-sóm-ni-a; sleeplessness; wakefulness.
Inspissation, In-spi-sá-fon; boiling down, and thick-

ening, as in making vegetable extracts.

Insufflation, In-suf-la-fon; the act of blowing air into a cavity; inflating the lungs of a new-born child.

Integument, In-teg-q-ment; that which covers any-

thing.

Interarticular, In-ter-qr-tik-q-lar; between the joints. Intercellular, In-ter-sél-q-lar; intervening between the cells of animal tissue.

Intercostal, In-ter-kós-tal; between theribs. [tween. Intercurrent, In-ter-kúr-ent; sporadic; running be-Intermaxillary, In-ter-máks-il-a-ri; applied to a small

osseous body between the maxillary bones.

Intermittent Fever, In-ter-mit-ent Fi-ver; any fever in which the paroxysms of heat intermit and return at regular intervals.

Interne, In-tér-ne; a house physician or surgeon.

Interocular, In-ter-ók-u-lar; located between the eyes. Interosseous, In-ter-ós-b-us; applied to anything between bones.

Interscapular, In-ter-skáp-ų-lar; lying between the shoulder blades. [cess.

Interspinal, In-ter-spi-nal; between the spinus pro-Interstice, In ter-stis; the space between any two parts. Intervertebral, In-ter-vér-tō-bral; between the vertebræ.

Intestinal, In-tés-tin-al; relating to the intestines.

Intestine, In-tes-tin; the long canal from the stomach to the anus.

Introflexed, In tro-flekst; bent inwards.

Intumescence, In-tq-més-ens; swelling, or increasing the size of any part.

Introsusception, or Intussusception; the falling or sliding of one portion of an intestine into another.

Inula Helenium, In-y-la Hī-lén-i-um; Elecampane, the root used as a tonic.

Invagination, In-vaj-i-ná-fon; an operation for hernia by introsusception.

Iodates, Y'a-dats; compounds of iodic acid.

Iodic Acid, f-ód-ik As'id; a compound in which one atom each of hydrogen and iodine are united with three of oxygen; properly it is iodate of hydrogen. [element.

Iodides, fo-didz; compounds of iodine with another

Iodine, To-din; a non-metallic element.

Iodinium, 4-o-din-i-um; officinal name for iodine.

Iodism, Fo-dizm; the morbid condition resulting from the continued use of iodine.

Jodoform, 4-6d-a-ferm; a yellow compound, with a strong, disagreeable odor, containing a large amount of iodine.

Ionthus, 4-ón-fus; down, or incipient beard; also a pimple on the face: acne.

Ipecac, American, Ip'ī-kak —; Euphorbia Ipecacuanha, a native plant used as an emetic.

Ipecacuanha, Ip-ī-kak-q-án-a; ipecac root; the root of Cephaelis Ipecacuanha; an emetic, and in small doses, expectorant.

Ipomea Jalapa, Ip-a-mt-a Ja-láp-a; a twining vine of Mexico, the root of which is jalap; synonym for Exogonium purga.

Iralgia, 4-ral-ji-a; pain in the iris.

Iridectomy, Ir-i-dek-to-mi; the operation for cutting out part of the iris.

Iridocele, Ir'i-do-sūl; hernia, in which part of the iris protrudes.

Iridotomy, Ir-i-dót-a-mi; same as Iridectomy.

Iris. Tris; the circular colored membrane of the eye; also, name of a plant.

Iris Florentina, Fris Flor-en-ti-na; a plant of Italy

that yields orris root.

Iris Versicolor, - Vér-si-kul-or; blue flag; an alterative and diuretic. demulcent.

Irish Moss, Frif Mos; Chondrus crispus; a nutritive

Iritis, 4-rj-tis; inflammation of the iris.

Iron, Furn; a metallic element; Ferrum.

Iron by Hydrogen; finely divided iron, obtained by decomposition of oxide of iron, heated to redness by means of hydrogen gas.

Iron Weed; Vernonia fasciculata, a native weed, the

root of which is used as a tonic.

Irritating Plaster, Ir'i-tat-ip Plaster; a name applied to compound tar plaster, used by Eclectic physicians.

Ischiagra, Is-ki-a-gra; gont in the hip; sciatica.

Ischialgia, Is-ki-al-ji-a; pain in the ischium. [nerve. Ischiatitis, Is-ki-a-ti-tis; inflammation of the ischiatic Ischidrosis, Is-ki-drώ-sis; suppression of sweat; want of perspiration.

Ischiocele, Is'ki-o-sīl: hernia in the ischiatic foramen. Ischiophthisis, Is-ki-of-ti-sis; disease and wasting of

the hip-joint.

Ischium, Is'ki-nm; the lower bone of the pelvis.

Ischuria, Is-ký-ri-a; retention or suppression of urine. Isinglass, Yzin-glos; a gelatinous substance, obtained

from the air-bladders of fish.

Isomorphous Bodies, 4-so-mér-fus Bod-iz: substances of similar chemical constitution, which replace each other in crystalized compounds and do not alter the geometrical figure.

Isonandra Gutta, 4-so-nán-dr-a Gút-a; a tree of the

East Indies, the source of gutta percha.

Isopathy, 4-sop-a-ti; a feature of Homeopathy that teaches the use of the virus of any disease, in infinitesimal quantities, to cure the same disease.

Isothermal, f-so-tér-mal; having the same tempera-

ture

Issue, If'u; an artificial ulcer, kept open for the purpose of relieving irritation elsewhere.

Isthmus, Ist'mus; "a neck," and applied to a narrow passage, as that of the fauces.

Itch, Iç; scabies, an infectious eruption. (See, also, Baker's, Bricklayer's and Grocer's Itch.)

Iter, Fter: a passage between two or more parts.

Iter ad Infundibulum; the passage between the third ventricle of the brain and the infundibulum.

Iter a Palato ad Aureum; the Eustachian tube.

Iter a Tertio Ad Quartum Ventriculum; the aqueduct of Sylvius, in the brain.

Itis, Ftis; a suffix, denoting inflammation of a part.

Ivy, American, Fva; Ampelopsis quinquefolia, a native climbing shrub, the leaves of which are used as an alterative.

1vy, Ground; Nepeta Glechoma.

Ivy, Poison: Rhus Toxicodendron. Ivory, Black, Ψνω-ri Blak; bone black; animal charcoal.

J

Jaborandi, Jab-or-án-di; the leaves of Pilocarpus pinnatus, used as a diaphoretic and sialagogue.

Jactitation, Jak-ti-té-Jon, tossing about, with great

Jalap, Jal-ap; the root of Ipomæa Jalapa, a well known

and reliable cathartic.

Jamaica Ginger, Ja-mé-ka Jin-jer; white ginger; ginger root, deprived of the cortical portion, and bleached.

Jamestown Weed, Jamz-tsn Wid; Datura Stramonium; generally called jimson weed, or thorn-apple.

Janipha Manihot, Jan-i-fa Man-i-hot; a South American plant, from the root of which taploca is obtained; the fresh root contains a volatile poison.

Jasmine, Yellow, Jas-min; Gelsemium sempercirens.

Jaundice. Ján-dis: a bilious disease, attended with yellow skin and eyes. See Icterus.

Jeffersonia Diphylla, Jef-er-so-ni-a Dj-fil-a: twin leaf, an early-flowering indigenous plant.

Jejunum, Ji-ju-num; empty; the second of the smaller intestines, which is generally empty in the corpse.

Jersey Tea, Jér-zi Ti; an indigenous small shrub; Ceanothus Americanus.

Jesuits' Bark: Jez-u-its' Bork: an old name for ein-

chona bark. Jimson Weed, Jim-sun Wid; Jamestown weed, Datura Strumonium.

Jugales, Ju-gá-līz: the superficial nerves of the cheek bones.

Juglans Cinerea. Jú-glanz Sin-é-rê-a; butternut tree. the bark of which is a mild cathartic.

Jugular, Jú-gu-lar; belonging to the throat. Jugular Veins, — Vanz; large veins, internal and external, of the neck, descending to the sheath of the carotid artery. neek.

Jugulum, Jú-gu-lum; the throat, or front part of the Jumentosus, Ju-men-tá-sus; descriptive of urine having a rank odor.

Juneus Effusus, Jun-kus Ef-u-sus; the flowering rush, having aperient virtues.

Juniperus Communis, Ju-nip-er-us Kom-ú-nis; the juniper tree; the fruit, known as juniper berries, are used as a diuretic, and in the preparation of gin.

Juniperus Sabina, - Sa-bi-na; a European shrub which yields an essential oil. (oil of savine,) used as a stimulant and irritant.

Juniperus Virginiana, - Ver-jin-i-á-na; red cedar, a native tree.

Juvantia, Ju-van-si-a: aiding, as medicines used to relieve pain or distress, in conjunction with curative remedies.

Juventus, Ju-vén-tus; adolescence.

K

K .: symbol for the element kalium, (Potassium.)

Kallum, Ká-li-um; officinal name for the element potassium.

Kameela, or Kamala, Ka-mi-la, Ka-ma-la; a reddish powder, possessing anthelmintic and cathartic properties, obtained from the fruit of Rottlera tinctoria.

Kalmia Latifolia, Kál-mi-a Lat-i-fá-li-a; sheep laurel, a native shrub, the leaves of which are sedative and astringent.

Kelp, Kelp; the ashes of sea-weed, the source of iodine. Keratome, Kér-a-tom; a hard tumor or swelling.

Keratonyxis; Ker-a-to-niks-is; the operation of inserting a needle through the cornea, for cataract.

Kerectomy, Ker-ék-to-mi; the operation of cutting away the outer layers of the cornea, so as to render it opaque.

Kermes Mineral, Kér-mīz Min-er-al; oxy-sulphuret of antimony.

Kidney Leaf, Kid-ni Lef; Hepatica triloba.

Kidneys, Kid-niz; the two glandular bodies lying in the loins, which secrete the urine,

Kinesipathy, Kin-b-sip-a-ti; a system of treating disease by exercise, muscular kneading, and friction on the skin; also called Motorpathy.

King's Evil, Kin'z L'vil; scrofula, which was so called because it was once supposed it might be cured by the

friendly touch of the king.

Kinic Acid, Ki-nik As'id: an acid of cinchona.

Kino, Ki-no; a very astringent extract, the dried juice of Pterocorpus Marsupium.

Kleptomania, Klep-to-mé-ni-a; the propensity to pilfer various articles by persons not needing them, and able to purchase them; moral insanity.

Koosso, Kúi-sa: a powerful vermifuge; the dried flowers

of Brayera anthelmintica,

Krameria Triandra. See Rhatany. Kreosot, Kri-w-sot. See Creasote.

T

Labarraque's Solution, Lab-ár-a-ka'z So-lú-fon; a disinfecting liquid. Solution of chlorinated sodium.

Labia, Lá-bi-a; the lips.

Labia Majora, — Ma-jώ-ra; the outer folds of the vulva. [vulva.

Labia Minora, — Mi-nó-ra; the inner folds of the Labia Pudendi, — Pu-dén-dj; the external lateral protuberances of the vulva.

Labial, Lá-bi-al; pertaining to the lips.

Labium, La-bi-um; the lip; often applied to parts re-

sembling a lip.

Labium Leporinum, — Lep-o-ri-num; the hare lip. Labor, Lá-bor; parturition; the process of child-birth. Labrador Tea, Láb-ra-dor Tt. See Ledum latifolium. Labrum, Lá-brum; the extremity of the lips, especially

of the upper lip.

Labyrinth, Lab-i-rint; the second cavity of the ear.

Lac, Lak; officinal name in B. P. for eow's milk; also applied to a resinous substance that exudes from certain trees in the East Indies.

Lacerum Foramen, Lás-er-um For-é-men; applied to two jagged openings between the occipital and temporal

bones.

Lachesis, Lag-sis; the poison of the serpent Trigono-

cephalus Lachesis; used by Homœopathists.

Lachnanthes Tinctoria, Lak-nan-tīz Tink-tó-ri-a; spirit weed, the root of which is astringent and tonic. Lachryma, Lak-ri-ma; a tear; the limpid secretion of

the eyes.

Lachrymal Bone, Lák-ri-mal Bon; a small thin bone

on the inner side of the orbit of the eye.

Lachrymal Caruncle, — Ka-rún-kl; a small reddish

eminence in the inner corner of each eye.

Lachrymal Duct. — Dukt: the duct by which the tears

Lachrymal Duct, - Dukt; the duct by which the tears are conveyed to the nose.

Lachrymal Gland, - Gland; a glomerate gland of the eye that secretes the tears.

Laciniate, La-sin-i-at; fringed; having a jagged edge.

Lac Sulphur, Lak Súl-fur; a form of sulphur obtained
by precipitating sulphur from combination with lime,
by means of muriatic acid; hence the name precipitated sulphur. [young.

Lactation. Lak-tá-jon; the act of yielding milk to the Lacteal, Lák-tō-al; applied to vessels that absorb the

chyle, a milk-like fluid.

Lactescent, Lak-tés-ent; milk-like, or that which yields

a milky juice, as some plants.

Lactic Acid. Lak-tik As'id; the acid produced when milk turns sour. [glands. Lactiferous Duct; the main ducts of the mammary

Lactiferous Duct; the main ducts of the mammary Lactifugus, Lak-tif-q-gus; that which checks the secretion and flow of milk.

Lactucarium, Lak-tu-ká-ri-um; the concrete juice of Lactuca sativa; a sedative and narcotic.

Lactuca Sativa, Lak-tú-ka Sa-tí-va; the garden lettuce; the source of Lactucarium.

Lacuna, La-kú-na; applied in the plural to microscopic cavities in the excretory duets. [the eye.

Lacuna Orbitæ; — Or'bi-tē; the arch of the orbit of Ladies' Slipper, Lá-dia' Slip-er; Cypripedium pubescens; a common native plant.

Lady Webster's Pills; dinner pills, which see.

Lagophthalmia, La-gof-tál-mi-a; a defective shortening of the eyelid, that prevents entire closing of the eye. Lagostoma. La-gós-to-ma; the malformation, hare-lip.

Lamina, Lám-in-a; a thin plate or membrane.

Laminated, Lám-in-a-ted; foliated; consisting of layers. Lampblack, Lámp-blak; a form of carbon in a very fine state of division, once obtained from the soot of lamps.

Lanceolate, Lán-sī-o-let; having the shape of a spear. Lancinating, Lán-sin-a-tin; piercing, like a lance.

Lanugo, Lan-ú-go; soft hair, or down.

Laparoscopia, Lap-a-ro-skó-pi-a; an examination of the loins with the stethoscope.

Laparotomia, Lapa-ru-tó-mi-a; the making of an incision into the abdomen in the region of the loins.

Lapidescent, Lad-i-dés-ent; stony; like a stone in hard-

ness.

Lappa Officinalis, Láp-a Of-is-i-ná-lis; common burdock: synonym for Arctium Lappa.

Laqueus Gutturis, Lak-we-us Gut-ur-is; inflammation of the throat or tonsils.

Larch, Larc; Larix Europæa; an evergreen tree of Europe, the bark astringent.

Larkspur, Lqrk-spur; a common name for several species of Delphinium.

Larval, Lúr-val; like a mask; descriptive of the skin when disfigured by certain diseases.

Laryngeal, La-rin-jb-al; relating to the larynx.

Laryngismus, Lar-in-jis-mus; spasms of the larynx.

Laryngitis: Lar-in-ji-tis; inflammation of the larynx. Laryngophthisis, Lar-in-góf-ti-sis; phthisis; laryngeal consumption.

Laryngotomy, Lar-in-gót-o-mi; the operation of making an incision into the larynx.

Larynx, Lar-inks; the top of the windpipe, the organ of the voice.

Lateral Sinuses, Lateral Sinusez; the veins that run along the spine at the back of the head.

Laudanum, Lé-da-num; tincture of opium, twenty-five drops of which are equivelant to one grain of opium.

Laurus, Lé-rus; a genus to which the plants producing camphor, sassafras and cinnamon were formerly referred.

Lavandula Vera, Lav-an-du-la Vi'ra; lavander; an aromatic, labiate shrub of Europe, the flowers of which are used as a stimulant.

Laxation, Laks-á-jon; loosening, as of the bowels.

Laxative, Laks-a-tiv; having a slightly purgative quality

Laxator Tympani, Laks-á-tor Tim-pan-i; a muscle of the tympanum

Laxus, Laks-us; loose, applied to animal fiber.

Lead, Led; an elementary substance. (See *Plumbum*.) Lead Plaster, — Plds-ter; a plaster made from litharge and olive oil.

Ledum Latifolium. Li-dum Lat-i-fá-li-um; Labrador tea; a native northern shrub, the leaves of which are tonic. Leeches, Lig-ex; Hirudo medicinalis, an aquatic worm, used for extracting blood.

Lemon, Lém-on; the fruit of Citrus limonium.

Lenitive, Lén-i-tiv; assuaging, gentle remedies.

Leontice Thalictroides, La-on-tj-sa Fin-lik-tra-j-daz; synonym for Caulophyllum thalictroides.

Leontodon Taraxacum, Lī-ón-to-don Ta-ráks-a-kum;

synonym for Taraxacum Denn-leonis.

Leporinum Labium, Lep-a-ri-num Lá-bi-um; hair-lip.

Lepriasis, Lep-ri-a-sis; leprosy.

Leprous, Lép-rus; scaly; resembling leprosy.

Leptandra Virginica, Leptan-dra Ver-jin-i-ka; Culver's root; black root; a synonym for Veronica Virginica.

Leptandrin, Lep-tán-drin: a resinous substance obtained from black root, (Veronica Virginica.)

Lesion, L6-3on; disease or injury of any part; a cut or wound.

Lethal, Li-tal: fatal: relating to death.

Lethargy, Lt-or-ji; a sleepy stupor; insensibility.

Lettuce Let-us; Lactuca satica; the flowering plants possess narcotic properties.

Leuchæmia, Lu-ki-mi-a; whitish, or almost colorless and thin blood.

Leucoma, Lu-kú-ma; opacity of the cornea, a white speck on the eve.

Leucopathia, Lu-kω-pa-tj-a; the condition of an African albino, whose skin turns white.

Leucophlegmatic, Lu-ko-fleg-mat-ik; relating to a

dropsical and flabby condition of the body.

Leucorrhoea, Lu-ko-rt-a; a white or mucous secretion of the vagina, arising from a morbid state of that locality.

Levant Wormseed, Lt-vant Wurm-std; the dried flower-heads, (not seeds,) of a Russian species of Arte-

misia; used as a vermifuge.

Levator, I.5-vá-tor; that which clevates; applied to numerous lifting muscles.

Levigation, Lev-i-gá-son; the process of reducing to an impalpable powder.

Leyden Jar, Lá-den Jqr; a glass vessel, coated with tin,

used for collecting electricity.

Liatris Spicata, Li-á-tris Spi-ká-ta; button snakeroot, a native plant, used as a diuretic and tonic.

Liatris Squarrosa, - Skwa-ró-sa; blazing star; an

indigenous showy plant.

Lichen, Liq-en; a tribe of cryptogamic plants; also a cutaneous eruption of pimples. undigested.

Lientery, Li-en-ter-i; diarrhea in which the food passes Life Root, Lif Rmt; Senecio aureus; a native plant, used as a diuretic and in female diseases.

Ligament, Lig-a-ment: an elastic membranous cord,

stretching from end to end of movable bones.

Ligamenta Subflava, Lig-a-mén-ta Sub-flá-va; the vellow ligaments, which fill the space between the vertebræ.

Ligation, Li-gá-son; securing an artery by ligature. Ligature, Lig-a-tur; a small cord, or strong thread, used

in surgery in tying arteries or other parts.

Ligusticum Levisticum, Li-gús-ti-kum Lō-vis-ti-kum:

lovage, the leaves of which are used as a carminative. Ligustrum Vulgare, Li-gús-trum Vul-gá-rī; privet; a cultivated shrub, the leaves of which are used in

domestic practice as an astringent.

Lilium Candidum, Lil-i-um Kan-di-dum: white lily; the mucilaginous bulb of which is used as a tonic. Lime, Lim; (caustic lime,) oxide of calcium, quick lime,

obtained by calcining limestone.

Lime Hydrate, - Hi-dret; (slacked lime,) obtained from lime by the action of water. or defective.

Limosis, Li-mú-sis; a morbid appetite, either excessive Lindera Genzoin, Lin-dī-ra Ben-zó-in; an aromatic native shrub, the spice bush; synonym for Benzoin odoniferum.

Linea Alba, Lin-5-a Al'ba; a whitish tendonous line, extending from the epigastrium to the pubes.

Linea Aspera, - As'per-a; a rough prominence on the posterior surface of the femur, affording attach-

ment to the muscles.

Linea Innominata, Lin-5-a In-nom-i-ná-ta; a slightly raised line, forming part of the brim of the pelvis.

Lineæ Albicanthes, Linee-5 Al-bi-kán-föz: whitish lines, extending from the navel to the pubes, more prominent in women soon after child-birth.

Lineæ Semilunares, Sem-i-lq-ná-rīz; lines formed by the abrupt termination of the fibers of the abdominal

muscles.

Lineæ Transversæ, — Trans-vér-sī; lines which cross the recti muscles of the abdomen.

Lineola, Li-né-a-la; small white lines that may be seen on some female breasts.

on some female breasts.

Lingual, Lin-gwal; relating to the tongue. [nally. Liniment, Lin-i-ment; a liquid preparation used exter-Linseed Oil, Lin-sīd Ol; a fixed oil, expressed from flax seed, used as an application to burns.

Linum Usitatissimum, Lj-num Yu-si-ta-tis-i-mum;

flax; a cultivated plant that yields flax seed.

Lint, Lint; scraped linen, or the prepared fiber of the flax plant, used in dressing wounds.

Liparocele, Lip-ar-o-sīl; a fatty tumor in the scrotum.

Lipoma, Li-pó-ma: a fatty encysted tumor.

Lipposphyxia, Lip-a-sfiks-i-q; cessation of the pulse. Lippitude, Lip-i-tqd; inflammation of the margin of the eye-lids, from which a humor exudes.

Liquidambar Orientale, Lik-wid-am-bar Q-ri-en-tal;

a tree of Russia, the source of storax.

Liquid Storax, Lik-wid Sto-raks. See Storax.

Liquor, Lik-or; a solution of medicinal substances in water.

Liquor Amnii, — Am'ni-i; water that surrounds the feetus in utero.

Liquor Sanguinis, - Sap-gwi-nis; the colorless fluid

element of the blood.

Liquorice or Licorice, Lik-or-is; the root of Glycyrrhiza glabra; the powdered root is extensively used as an excipient for pills, and an extract from the root is used in cough mixtures, and to disguise the taste of bitter medicines.

Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis, — Po-tás-t Ar-sen-i-tis; a solution of arsenious acid in water, by means of car-

bonate of potassium. (Fowler's Solution.)

Lithagogue, Lit-a-gog; a medicine for expelling calculi from the bladder or kidneys.

Litharge, Lit-qrj; oxide of lead.

Lithectasy, Lit-ék-ta-si; the operation of removing calculi from the bladder by dilating the urethra.

Lithiasis, Lit-j-a-sis; the formation of urinary calculus; also the growth of small hard tumors on the eyelids, Lithic Acid, Lit-ik As'id; a name applied to uric acid. Lithica. Lit-i-ka; medicines for preventing the forma-

tion of urinary calculus.

Lithium, Lit-i-um; an elementary substance, salts of which are used in gout and urinary diseases.

Lithoclast, Lift-a-klast; an instrument for entering the urethra, to reduce calculi in the bladder so that they may be passed out.

Lithometra, Lit-ω-mb-tra; ossification of the uterus. Lithotomy, Lit-όι-ω-mi; the operation of cutting into the bladder for the removal of calculi.

Lithotripsy, Lit-a-trip-si; the wearing down, or grinding of calculi, in the bladder, by an instrument.

Lithotrity, Lif-ót-ri-ti; the breaking of calculi in the bladder, for removal.

Litmus, Lit-mus; a blue pigment, prepared from a species of lichen; acids turn the solution red.

Litmus Paper: paper colored with either the blue solution of litmus, or acidulated red solution. The blue paper turns red in the presence of acids; the red turns blue in the presence of alkalies.

Liver, Liv-er; the largest glandular body of animal organization, whose function is to secrete the bile.

Liver, Inflammation of. See Hepatitis.

Liverwort, a name commonly applied to Hepatica triloba, but properly belonging to cryptogams of the section Hepatica.

Lobate, L\u00ed-bat; having lobes, as the lungs and liver. Lobe, L\u00fab; a division or distinct part of an organ.

Lobelia Cardinalis, Lo-bé-li-a Kqr-di-né-lis; cardinal flower; a native plant with showy red flowers.

Lobelia Inflata, — In-flá-ta; Indian tobacco, lobelia; a native plant, the leaves and seed of which are used as an emetic, and in small doses expectorant. Lobulus Accessorius, Lób-q-lus Ak-ses-ó-ri-us; a small lobe on the under side of the liver.

Lobulus Caudatus, — Ke-dá-tus; a tail-shaped lobe of the liver, hanging down from the great lobe.

Lobus Spigelii, Lá-bus Spi-jé-li-j; the smaller of the principal lobes of the liver.

Locellate, Lo-sél-at; having smaller or secondary cells.

Lochia, Locki-a; a flow of cerous liquid from the vagina, after delivery, usually called "cleansings."

Lochiorrhæa, Lώ-ki-ω-ri-α; excessive lochial discharge, Lochoperitonitis, Lω-κω-per-i-tω-nj-tis; inflammation of the peritoneum after child-birth.

Locked-Jaw, Lokt-Je. See Tetanus,

Logwood, Lóg-wud; the wood of Homatoxylon Cumpechianum; extensively used as a dye-wood, and as a mild astringent.

Loimophthalmia, Lo-mof-tal-mi-a; contagious in-

flammation of the eyes.

Loins, Lonz; the lumbar regions, lower part of the back.
Longing, Lón-in; peculiar and capricious desires of females, generally in regard to food, during pregnancy.

Longissimus, Lon-jis-i-mus; the longest, applied to va-

rious muscles.

Longitudinal Sinus, Lon-ji-tú-di-nal Si-nus; a canal running lengthwise within the skull, on the upper margin of the falx cerebri. L. S. Inferior; a similar canal, or vein, along the lower margin of the falc cerebri.

Longus Colli, Lón-gus Kól-i; the long muscle of the

neck.

Lordosis, Lor-dώ-sis; curvature of the spine forward.

Lotion, Lώ-fon; a medicated fluid, to be applied externally.

[plant of Europe.]

Lovage, Lúv-aj; Ligusticum levisticum, an aromatic Loxa Bark, Lóks-a Bark; a variety of Cinchona.

Loxia, Lóks-i-a; wry-neck; the distortion of the head to one side of the body.

Loxophthalmus, Loks-of-tál-mus; squinting or oblique Lumbago, Lum-bá-go; rheumatics in the muscles of

the loins.

Lumbar, Lúm-bar; relating to the loins. [and foot. Lumbricales, Lum-bri-ká-līz; four muscles of the hand Lunar, Lú-nar; like the moon; applied to a bone of the carpus, on account of its shape.

Lunar Caustic, - Kos-tik; fused nitrate of silver.

Lungs, Lunz; the respiratory organs, occupying the thorax.

Lupia, Lή-pi-a; corroding, destructive, as a species of ulcer; also applied to a species of wen.

Lupinosus, Lu-pi-nó-sus; an ulcerous disease of the

skin. [on hops. Lupulin, Lú-pų-lin; a yellow glandular powder found

Lupuin, Lq-pq-in; a yellow glandular powder found Lupus, Lq-pus; "a wolf;" a malignant ulcer, or cancer, especially on the face.

Luscitas, Lú-si-tas; a defect in which an eye is turned to one side. formity.

Lusus Naturæ, Lú-sus Na-tú-rī; a monster, from de-Luxation, Luks-á-son; dislocation of a bone.

Lycanthropy, Li-kan-tro-pi; an insanity that leads a man to think himself a wolf.

Lycomania, Lj-ko-rué-ni-a. Same as Lycanthropy. Lycopodium, Lj-ko-pó-di-um; a fine yellow powder,

the spores of Lycopodium clavatum, chiefly used as an excipient in making pills.

Lycopodium Clavatum, — Kla-vá-tum; club-moss, a little evergreen flowerless plant.

Lycopersicum, Li-ka-pér-si-kum; the tomato; used medicinally by Homeopathists.

Lycorexia, Li-ko-réks-i-a; Bulimia; unnatural, ravenous hunger.

Lycopus Virginicus, Lj-ká-pus Ver-jín-i-kus; bugleweed, a tonic astringent.

Lymph, Limf: a colorless fluid in the lymphatic vessels. Lymphadenitis, Lim-fa-den-i-tis; inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

Lymphatic, Lim-fát-ik; having the nature of lymph, applied to vessels that convey the lymphatic fluid.

Lypothymia, Lip-o-tim-i-a; grief, or mental affliction. Lyssa, Lis-a; rage, fury; applied to hydrophobia.

Lyssoides, Lis-ω-j-dōz; madness resembling hydrophobia.

M

M.; abbreviation of mapulus, "handful;" also of misce, "mix," in prescriptions.

Mace, Mas; an aromatic substance, detached from the

kernels of the nutmeg tree.

Macerate, Mas-er-at; to steep for the purpose of extracting soluble substances.

Macies, Má-fi-bz; emaciation, or washing away.

Macrocephalia, Mak-rω-se-fá-li-a; macrocephalous, having an abnormally large head.

Macromelia, Mak-rω-mé-li-a; deformity, by excessive

size of some member.

Macrotys Racemosa, Ma-krót-iz Ra-sī-mó-sa; a synonym in common use for Cimicifuga rucemosu; black cohosh.

Macula. Mák-q-la; a blemish, or spot; Macula matricis, "spot from the mother," a prenatal mark on the skin of a child.

Maculous, Mak-y-lus; abounding in spots.

Madder, Mad-er; a reddish dye-stuff, obtained from the roots of Rubia tinctorum.

Magnetism, Magnet-izm; the property of attraction and repulsion in the load-stone.

Magnesia, Mag-nt-gi-a; oxide of magnesium.

Magnesia Calcined, - Kál-sind; oxide of magnesium obtained by heating the carbonate.

Magnesium, Mag-nt-zi-um; an elementary substance, salts of which are much used in medicine.

Magnetism, Animal; a theory revived by Mesmer in 1776, attributing all manifestations of life to a kind of magnetic fluid that he supposed pervades all matter.

Magnolia, Mag-nú-li-a; a genus of southern trees, noted for their magnificent flowers; the bark of several species is used as a tonic.

Maiden-Hair, Mad-en Har; Adiantum pedatum; a na-

tive fern, used as an expectorant.

Malacia, Ma-lá-fi-a; depraved appetite, as in pregnancy, and in some abnomal conditions. Malacoma, Mal-a-kó-ma; softening, as happens to the brain, bones, kidneys, etc.

Malar, Má-lar; belonging to the cheek.

Malaria, Ma-lá-ri-a; miasm; infectious, or noxious effluvia arising from decaying vegetable or animal matter. Malates. Mál-ats; salts of malic acid and a base.

Male Fern, Mal Fern; Aspidium Filix-man, a European fern, the root of which is used to expel tape worm.

Malic Acid, Mál-ik As'id; an acid found in the juice of rhubarb stalks, unripe apples, goose-berries, etc. Malignant, Ma-lig-nant; dangerous or pestilential.

Malingering, Ma-lin-jer-in; feigning disease, to avoid military service or punishment.

Malleolar, Ma-16-o-lar; relating to the artery of the Malleolus, Ma-16-a-lus; the projections of bone forming part of the ankle joint.

Malleus, Mál-5-us; a small bone of the internal ear, re-

sembling a hammer.

Malpighian Bodies, Mal-pé-ji-an Bód-iz; small corpuscles, or points, found in the kidneys, spleen, and lymphatic gland.

Malt, Melt; barley that has been allowed to germinate, and then baked in a kiln. properties.

Malva, Mál-va; a genus of plants possessing demulcent Mamma, Mam-a; the female breast, the source of milk. Mammalia, Mam-é-li-a; animals which suckle their young.

Mammary Gland, Mam-a-ri Gland; a gland beneath

the mamma which secretes the milk.

Mammalaria Mam-a-lá-ri; resembling a breast.

Mammillation, Mam-i-lá-fon; small protuberances on a mucous surface of the body. of breasts.

Mammose, Mam-os; having breasts, or the appearance Mandragora Officinalis, Man-drág-a-ra Of-i-si-nd-lis; the true mandrake; a plant of the old world, of the natural order Solanacea.

Mandrake, Man-drak; a name commonly applied in this country to Podophyllum peltatum, but properly belonging to Mandragora officinalis of Europe.

Manganese, Man-ga-nas; an elementary substance of

steel-grey color when crystallized.

Mangifera Indica, Man-gif-er-a In'di-ka; a tree of India, the bark of which is used as an astringent.

Mania, Má-ní-a; delirium, madness.

Mania a Potu, — a Pó-tu; delirium and nervous derangement from the use of intoxicating drinks.

Manna, Man-a; a sweetish concrete substance, exuded from the stems of the Fraxinus ornus, a well known laxative.

Mannite. Man-jt; the sweet principle of manna.

Manubrium, Man-ų-bri-um; a handle, applied to the

upper part of the sternum.

Maranta Arundinacea, Ma-rán-ta A-run-di-ná-sō-a; a plant, native of the West Indies, from the roots of which the nutritious starch known as arrow root is obtained.

Maranta Galanga, Ma-rán-to Ga-lán-go; an East Indian plant that yields galangal root. [consumption. Marasmus, Ma-rás-mus; withering, wasting, a kind of

Marble, Mqr-bl; a native form of carbonate of line. Marigold, (Garden,) Má-ri-gald; Calendala officinalis. Marjoram, (Sweet,) Mqr-jó-ram; Origanum Maiorana.

an aromatic garden herb.

Marrubium Vulgare, Ma-rúi-bi-um Vul-gá-τ̄ε; horehound, the leaves of which are used for coughs. Marsh-Mallow, Mqrʃ-Mál-ω; the demulcent roots of

Althea officinalis.

Marsh Rosemary, - Róz-ma-ri; Statice Limonium var. Caroliniana, (Gray;) a native plant, the root of which is astringent.

Marsupium, Mar-sú-pi-um; a pouch, such as the peri-

toneum and scrotum.

Maruta Cotula, Ma-rúi-ta Kót-η-la; dog-fennel, mayweed, the dried flowers of which are sometimes used as a tonic.

Masseter, Mas-6-ter; a thick muscle of the lower jaw.

Mastaden, Más-ta-den; the gland of the female breast.

Mastadenitis, Mas-ta-den-j-tis; inflammation of the

mamu'ary gland. Mastodynia, Mas-to-din-i-a; pain or neuralgia in the

mamma, or female breast.

Mastold, Mas-tod; resembling the mamma, or nipple.

Mastoid Process, - Pró-ses; the projection of the temporal bone.

Mastomenia, Mas-to-mé-ni-a; shifting of the menbreast.

strual discharge to the breasts.

Mastorrhagia, Mas-to-rá-ji-a; hæmorrhage from the Masturbation, Mas-tur-ba-jon; manual excitement of the genital organs; termed also secret vice.

Materia Medica, Ma-té-ri-a Méd-i-ka; the branch of medical science which treats of materials used for the

cure of diseases.

Mastic, Más-tik; a resin obtained from Pistacia lentiscus. Matico, Ma-ti-ko; the aromatic leaves of Artunthe clougata, used in diseases of the mucous membrane.

Matricaria Chamomilla, Mat-ri-ká-ri-a Kam-o-mil-a; a herb which yields German chamomile flowers.

Matrix, Má-triks; the womb, or mother.

Maxilla, Maks-il-a; the jaw, either upper or lower.

Maxillary, Maks-il-a-ri; relating to the jaw.

Maxillary Sinus, - Si-nus; a cavity in the superior or upper jaw-bone.

May-Apple, Má-Ap-l; a common name for Podophyllum Peltatum.

Mayweed, Má-wid. See Marnta Cotala.

Mayer's Ointment, Md-er'z Ont ment: an ointment of olive oil, red lead, camphor, etc., used for old sores. Measles, M6-zlz; an eruptive and contagious fever.

Meatus, Mi-á-tus; an opening or passage.

Meatus Urinarius, - Ym-ri-ná-ri-us; orifice of the urethra.

Meconate of Morphia, Mi-ko-nat of Mor-fi-a; the natural salt of morphia as it exists in opium. [opium.

Meconic Acid, Mb-kon-ik As'id; an acid found in Meconium, Mi-ko-ni-um; the fæces found in the largs intestine of a fœtus, and which passes off after birth,

Median, Mi-di-an; the middle or central portion.

Median Line, an imaginary vertical line, supposed to divide the body into two equal parts.

Median Nerve, - Nerv; the middle branch of the brachial plexus, in the inner part of the arm,

Mediastinum. Mi-di-as-ti-num; the membranous partition which divides the thorax in two sections.

Medicine, Méd-i-sin; drugs or other material used for their curative effects; also the science of prescribing medicines.

Medicus, Méd-i-kus; a physician; one who attempts to heal diseases.

Meditullium, Med-i-túl-i-um; the juice in the spongy tissues of bones. [of vegetables.

Medulla, Me-dúl-a; marrow of bones; the pith or pulp Medulla Oblongata,—Ob-lon-gá-ta; the base of the brain, or inferior portion of the spinal cord. [marrow.

Medulla Spinalis, — Spiná-lis; the spinal cord or Medullary Sarcoma, Méd-ul-a-ri Sqr-ká-ma; a tumor that resembles the brain in structure.

Medulosus, Med-u-ld-sus; similar to or full of marrow. Megrim, Mé-grim: a headache that affects but one side.

and that near the eye.

Melomian, Mi-bó-mi-an; small glands of the eyelids. Mel, Mel; honey, the saccharine secretion of the Apis mellifica.

Melæna, Me-lé-na; the black vomit.

Melaleuca Cajeputi, Mel-a-lú-ka Kaj-ī-pú-ti; a tree of the East Indies, from which oil of cajeput is obtained.

Melanæmia, Mel-a-né-mi-a; a dark condition of the blood, attended with a feeling of suffocation.

Melancholy, Mél-au-kol-i; a disease that leads to hypochondria, resulting from nervous derangement. Melanismus. Mel-a-nis-mus; a kind of jaundice in

which the skin turns dark.

Melanoma, Mel-a-nώ-mα; dark tubercles; black cancer. Melilotus, Mel-i-lώ-tus; sweet clover, three leaved; used

Homoeopathically.

Melissa Officinalis, Mīrlis-q Of-i-si-né-lis; a naturalized fragrant herb; lemon-balm.

Melituria, Mel-i-tú-ri-a; an excessive flow of urine, having a saccharine character.

Membrana Granulosa, Mem-brá-na Gran-y-ló-sa;

the lining membrane of the Graafian vesicles of the

Membrana Limitans, - Lim-i-tans; the membrane which bounds the anterior and posterior surface of the reting.

Membrana Propria, Mem-brá-na Pró-pri-a; the base ment membrane by which in the fœtus the pupil is closed.

Membrana Tympani, - Tim-pan-i; the membrane

which closes the drum of the ear.

Membrane, Mém-bran; a tissue consisting of interwoven fibers, for covering some part; there are mucous, serous and fibrous membranes, according to their use and location.

Meningeal, Men-in-jū-al; relating to certain membranes

of the spinal cord and brain.

Meninges, Men-in-jūz; membranes of the brain.

Meningitis, Men-in-ji-tis; inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Meningium, Men-in-ji-um; the delicate membrane be-

tween the dura and pia mater.

Meninguria, Men-in-jú-ri-a; the voiding of urine con-

taining membranous matter.

Meniscus, Men-is-kus; a crescent-like cartilage be-

tween the bones of a joint.

Menispermum Canadense, Meni-spér-mum Kan-adén-sī; yellow parilla; a twining native plant, the root used as an alterative.

Menolipsis, Men-ω-lip-sis; failure or lessening of the

catamenial discharge.

Menoplania, Men-o-plá-ni-a; a catamenial discharge from some other part, at the menstrual period. [menses.

Menorrhagia. Men-a-rá-ji-a; an excessive flow of the Menorrhagia Alba, — Al ba; leuchorrhæa, which see.

Menostasia. Men-os-tá-si-a: suppression of the menses. Mens; the Latin word for mind.

Menses, Mén-sez: month; hence applied to the monthly

discharge from the uterus.

Menstrual, Men-stru-al; relating to the menses.

Menstruation, Men-stru-a-fon; the monthly flow of

the menses, or catamenial discharge.

Menstruum, Mén-stru-um; any liquid that is used for extracting the virtue of a substance; a solvent.

Mensuration, Men-sy-rá-jon; measurement of the chest, abdomen, etc., for the purpose of determining their strength and condition.

Menta, Mén-ta; membrum virile, the male member of

generation.

Mentha Piperita, Mén-ta Piper-i-ta; peppermint, a labiate plant of Europe, abounding in an aromatic volatile oil.

Mentha Viridis, Mén-ta Vi-rí-dis; spearmint, proper-

ties similar to peppermint.

Menyanthes Trifoliata, Men-i-án-tīz Tri-fo-li-á-ta; bog-bean, recommended as a tonic.

Mephitic, Mb-fit-ik; noxious or suffocating.

Mephitis Mt-fi-tis; a noxious gas or poisonous exhallation.

Mercurial Ointment, Mer-kú-ri-al Ont'ment; mer-

cury thoroughly triturated with lard and suct.

Mercurial Pill, — Pil; metallic mercury, triturated with confection of roses until the globules of metal disappear.

Mercurius Vitæ, Mer-kú-ri-us Vi-tō; an old name for

precipitated oxychloride of antimony.

Mercuric Salts, Mer-kú-rik Selts; those compounds in which the acidulous radical is greatest; as, the higher of the chlorides is mercuric chloride.

Mercurialis Perennis, Mer-ku-ri-á-lis Per-én-is; dog's mercury, a plant having narcotic properties that act on

the brain and spinal marrow. (Homosopathie)

Mercurial Tremor, — Tri-mor; convulsive movements of the muscles of those who have long been exposed to mercurial vapors.

Mercurous Salts, Mér-kq-rus Selts; those compounds in which the acidalous radical is in lesser amount, as the lower of the two chlorides is mercurous chloride.

Mercury, Mér-ku-ri; a silver-white element, liquid at

ordinary temperature.

Mercury with Chalk; mercury rubbed with chalk until the globules are no longer visible with the naked eye.

Meridrosis, Mer-i-drώ-sis; partial perspiration, in places. [with females.

Merocele, Mér-o-sīl; femoral hernia, occurring mostly Meropla, Mi-ro-pi-q; partial obscuration of vision.

Mesencephalum, Mesen-sef-a-lum; the central por-

Mesenteric, Mes-en-tér-ik; relating to the mesentery, Mesenteritis, Mes-en-ter-1-tis; inflammation of the mesentery.

Mesentery, Més-en-ter-i; the larger fold of the peritoneum, that unites and holds the intestines in place.

Mesial Line, Mes-i-al Lin. Same as Median Line,

Mesmerism, Més-mer-izm. Same as Magnetism, Animal. Mesocæcum, Mes-o-sb-kum; the part of the peritoneum to which the execum is joined.

Mesocolon, Mes-ω-kώ-lon; the part of the peritoneum to which the colon is joined.

Mesogastrium, Mes-o-gás-tri-um; middle of the abdo-Mesometrium, Mes-o-mé-tri-um; a cellular membrane about the uterus.

Mesorectum, Mes-o-rek-tum; the part of the perito-

neum to which the rectum is joined.

Metabasis, Mē-táb-a-sis; change in the character of a disease, or in the symptoms indicating certain remedies.

Metacarpal, Meta-kúr-pal; relating to the metacarpus. Metacarpus, Met-a-kúr-pus; the part of the hand between the wrist and fingers.

Metachysis, Mū-ták-i-sis; the operation of transfusing

blood from one living body to another.

Metal, Mét-al; an elementary body, solid and opaque, having the properties of fusibility, tenacity, elasticity, etc., in a greater or less degree.

Metalloid, Mét-a-lod; resembling metal; non-metallic

elements are sometimes so called.

Metaphosphoric Acid, Meta-fos-fór-ik As'id; ordinary medicinal phosphoric acid, (orthophosphoric,) dedeprived of the elements of water.

Metastasis, Mi-tás-ta-sis; change in the seat of a dis-

Metatarsal, Met-a-tér-sal; relating to the metatarsus.

Metatarsus Met-a-tér-sus; the part of the foot between the ankle and toes.

Metatrophia, Meta-trá-fi-a; unnatural, or imperfect Methogastrosis, Meta-gas-trá-sis; diseased condition of the stomach caused by alcoholic drinks.

Methomania, Met-ω-má-ni-a; delirium, or madness

from drunkenness.

Methyl, Met-il; an alcoholic radical, the base of wood spirit. metopantrum.

Metopantritis, Met-a-pan-tri-tis; inflammation of the Metopantrum, Met-a-pan-trum; the frontal sinus or depression.

Metra. Mi-tra: the womb, or uterus.

Metræmia, Me-tré-mi-a; the expanding or swelling of

blood in the womb.

Metralgia, Mi-tral-ji-a; pain in the womb. [the womb, Metranæmia, Met-ra-ni-mi-a; deficiency of blood in Metritis, Me-tri-tis; inflammation of the womb. [womb. Metrodynia, Met-ro-din-i-a; pain in the uterus or Metromania, Met-ro-mé-ni-a. See Nymphomonia.

Metrometer, Mi-trom-i-ter; an instrument for measur-

ing the size of the womb.

Metroperitonitis, Met-ro-per-i-to-nj-tis; inflammation of the peritoneum and uterus. polypus.

Metropolypus, Met-ra-pól-i-pus; the womb affected by Metrorrhagia, Met-ro-ré-ji-a; hemorrhage of the womb.

Metrorrhexia, Met-ro-réks-i-a; rupture of the uterus, Metroscope, Mét-ro-skop; an instrument for introdueing into the uterus, by means of which to hear the

heart-beats of the fœtus.

Mezereon, Mez-e-ri-on; the bark of Daphne Mezereum, used as a vesicant. for animal.

Miasm, Mi-azm; a morbid gasseous emanation, vegetable Microcosm, Mj-kro-kozm; a little world; applied to man as an epitome of the great world. [urinate.

Micturition, Mik-tu-ri-fon; frequent disposition to Midriff, Mid-rif; the diaphragm, a large muscle dividing the thorax from the abdominal eavity.

Midwifery, Mid-wif-er-i; the art, or occupation, of aiding a patient in child-birth.

Miliaria, Mil-i-a-ri; an eruptive fever.

Milk, Milk; the secretion of the mammary glands; cow's milk is officinal in the British Pharmacopea.

Milk-Fever, - Ft-ver; a feverish condition attending women preceding the secretion of milk. [with water.

Milk of Lime, - Lim; slacked lime made into a paste Milk Sickness; - Sik-nes; a peculiar endemic disease, attended with trembling.

Milk Crust. See Porrigo.

Milk-Weed, Milk-Wid; a common name for plants of the genus Asclepias, especially the A. Cornuti.

Mindererus, (Spirits of,) Min-de-ri-rus; a solution of acetate of ammonium.

Mineral, Min-er-al; a metal; any inorganic substance Mineral, Ethiop's, — L'ti-op's. See Ethiops mineral.

Mineral, Kermes', — Kźr-mtz'; a name once applied

to sulphide of antimony.

Minim, Min-im; the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm, containing 0.91 grains of water.

Misanthropy, Mis-an-tro-pi; a morbid condition that incites hatred of mankind.

Miscarriage, Mis-kar-aj. Same as Abortion.

Misogynous, Mis-ój-in-us; dislike of women.
Mistletoe, Mis-l-to; a parasite on trees, Phoradendron
flavescens,) used in nervous diseases.

Mistura, Mis-tú-ra; a mixture of two or more things.

Mitchella Repens, Mig-él-a R6-pens; partridge-berry,
a small evergreen plant, used as a diuretic.

Mixture, Brown, Miks-tur, Bran; Compound mixture of liquorice.

Mobility, Mo-bil-i-ti; ability or tendency to move; nervous susceptibility.

Mola, Má-la; the knee-pan; a molar tooth; also a fleshlike body in the uterus.

Molar, Mo-lar; applied to the grinding teeth.

Molar Glands, — Glandz: two small bodies situated in the cheeks, between the buccinator and masseter muscles, whose orifices open into the mouth opposite the rear molar tooth.

Mole, Mol; a small hard projection anywhere on the skin; also, a fleshy body, or tumor in the uterus.

Molecular Death, Mω-lék-ų-lar Det; death of any small part.

Molecular Weight, - Wat; the sum of the weight of the atoms of a body.

Molecule, Mól-e-kul; the smallest particle of matter that can exist in a free state. [ness. Mollities, Mol-iJ-i-Ez; softness; preternatural tender-

Mollities Cerebri, — Sér-5-bri; softening of the brain.
Mollities Ossium, — Os'i-um; softening of bones.

Mollusca, Molús-ku; one of the four general divisions of animals; they have soft bodies with no skeletons.

Molluscum, Mo-lus-kum; a cutaneous eruption of small tumors resembling mollusks. [substance.

Molybdenum, Mol-ib-d6-num; an elementary metallic Momordica Elaterium, Mo-mór-di-ka El-a-t6-ri-um; a European vine, the fruit of which yields elaterium.

Monad, Món-ad; an atom capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen; the most minute of infusorial animals.

Monarda Punctata, Mo-nήr-da Punk-té-ta; horsemint, a native plant. [nite plant.

Monkshood, Munkshud; a common name for the acomonoblepsis, Mon-a-blép-sis; a condition of visionwhen objects can only be seen by one eye.

Monomania, Mon-a-mé-ni-a; insanity, but only in regard to one subject.

Monomaniae, Mon-o-má-ni-ak; a person who is insane on some single subject.

Monorchis, Mo-nér-kis: baving but one testicle.

Mons Veneris, Mons Vén-er-is; the pubic prominence in women,

Monster, Mon-ster; the unnatural formation of a fœtus.

Morbid, Mér-bid; diseased; relating to disease, Morbific, Mer-bif-ik; causing disease.

Morbific, Mor-bif-ik; eausing disease.

Morbilli, Mor-bil-j; Rubeola, the measles.

Morbillous, Mor-bil-us; relating to the measles.

Morbus, Mer-bus: siekness: disease.

Monsel's Salt, Món-sel'z Solt; dried subsulphate of iron.

Mousel's Solution, — Sω-lú-fon; solution of subsulphate of iron; a styptic. [sickness."

Morbus Caducas, - Ka-dú-kas; epilepsy, or "falling Morbus Coxarius, Koks-á-ri-us; the hip disease.

Morgagni (Sinuses of,) Morgagni; three slight enlargements near the head of the aorta.

Moribundus, Mor-i-bún-dus; dying, or ready to die. Morphia, Mór-fi-a; an alkaloid from opium, a powerful nareotic.

Morphine, Mér-fin. Same as Morphia.

Morphosis, Mor-fú-sis; morbid growth or organization. Morrhure Oleum, Mo-rú-t O'lt-um; cod-liver oil-

Mors Morz; death; entire absence of life.

Morus Rubra, Mώ-rus Rúi-bra; the mulberry tree; the ripe fruit of which is slightly laxative.

Morus Tinctoria, - Tink-tú-ri-a; a tree of South

America that yields fustic.

Mother Liquor, Mud-er Lik-or; a term applied to the solution from which crystals have been separated after formation.

Mother's Mark, -Mark; any of the peculiar marks on the skin of a child caused by mental impressions on

the pregnant mother.

Motherwort, Mud-er-wurt; Leonurus Cardiaca; used in female diseases.

Motores Oculorum, Mω-tώ-rīz Ok-η-lώ-rum; a pair of nerves that gives motion to the eyeball.

Moxa, Móks-a; a substance of cotton, wool, etc., applied to the skin and burned, with the aid of a blow-pipe, to cause an issue and draw off diseased action from another part.

Moxosphyra, Moks-o-sfi-ra; an iron hammer, or piece of smooth metal, heated in boiling water, and applied

to the skin as a counter-irritant.

Mucilage, Mή-si-laj; a solution of gum in water; usually applied to the solution of gum Arabic.

Mucin, Mú-sin; the animal matter of mucus.

Muciparus, Mη-sip-a-rus; productive of mucus.

Mucocele, Mή-κω-sīl; a tumor in the mucus mem-

brane; also a distention of the lachrymal sac.

Muco-Purulent, Mή-kω-Púr-η-lent; having the natures of mucus and pus combined.

Mucous, Mý-kus; relating to or like mucus.

Mucous Follicles, - Fól-i-klz; small glands of the mucous membranes whose function it is to secrete mucus.

Mucous Membranes, — Mém-branz; those which line the cavities and canals that communicate with the outer air. [the sternum.

Mucronata, Mu-kro-ná-ta; the pointed cartilage of Mucuna Pruriens, Mu-kú-na Prúi-pi-ens; a climbing plant of South America, that yields pods from which cowhage is obtained.

Mucus, Mij-kus; one of the principal fluids of the

Mulberry, Mulber-i; the fruit of the Morus rubra.

Mulberry Calculus, — Kâl-ku-lus; a kind of urinary calculus that resembles the rough surface of the mulberry.

Mullein, Mul-en: Verbascum Thapsus, a common plant, the leaves and flowers of which are used as a demul-

cent

Multifid. Multi-fid; many-cleft, or much divided;

applied to a muscle of the spine.

Multiparous, Multiparrus; relating to animals that

bring forth more than one at a birth.

Mumps, Mumps; parotitis, a disease of the parotid

gland.

Murlates, Mú-ri-ats; once applied to all salts of muriatic acid; now restricted to the salts with alkaloids.

Muriatic Acid, Mu-ri-at-ik As'id; a combination of equal volumes of chlorine and hydrogen; called also

hydrochloric acid and spirit of salt.

Museæ Volitantes, Mús-sī Vol-i-tán-tīn; an affection of the eyes, in which motes seem dancing before them. Musele, Mús-!; (Musculus;) a bundle of animal fibers,

Muscular, Mús-kq-lar; relating to or possessing muscle. Musculi-Peetinati, Mús-kq-lj-Pek-ti-ná-tj; fibers within the auricles of the heart, resembling the teeth of a comb.

Musculo-Cutaneous, Mús-kų-la Kų-tá-nī-us; aper-

taining to muscle and the contiguous skin,

Musculus, Mús-ku-lus; muscle, a portion of flesh capable of contraction and extension, causing motion, voluntary and involuntary.

Mushroom, Mus-rum; Agaricus campestris, a fungus

vegetable production.

Musk, Musk; an odoriferous substance, secreted in a special sac by the male musk deer, (Moschus moschiferus;) used in medicine as a stimulant.

Musk-Root, - Rut; sumbul root; the root of a plant of

Russia, used as a nervine.

Mustard, Mús-turd; the pungent seed of Sinapir nigra, mostly used in poultices as a rubefacient.

Mustard Oil, (essential,) - Ol; a pungent oil obtained by distilling black mustard seed with water.

Mutitas Atonica, Mú-ti-tas A-tón-i-ka; dumbness resulting from imperfect action of the nerves of the tongue.

Mutitas Sudorum, - Sη-dώ-rum; dumbness result-

ing from sympathy with deafness.

Myalgia, Mj-al-ji-a; eramp; muscular pain.

Myasthenia, Mi-as-té-ni-a; debility of the museles.

Mycoderma, Mi-kω-dér-ma; a mucous membrane. Mycodermitis, Mi-kω-der-mi-tis; inflammation of a

Mycodermitis, Mį-kω-der-mį-tis; inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Mycophthalmia, Mį-kof-tál-mi-a; fungous inflammation of the eye.

Mycosis, Mj-kώ-sis; a fungus tumor.

Mydriasis, Mi-dri-a-sis; weakness of vision, resulting

from an excessive humor of the eye.

Myelarius, Mj-5-lé-ri-us; having vertebra and spinal narrow. Myelitis, Mj-5-lj-tis; inflammation of the spinal mar-

Myeloma, Mi-t-la-ma; a medullary tumor, of a brainlike consistency. [tumor.

Myelosis, Mi-t-l\u00e1-sis; the formation of a medullary Myentasis, Mi-\u00e9n-ta-sis; muscular extension, or stretching of the muscles.

Myitis, Mi-i-tis; inflammation of a muscle.

Mylodus, Mil-o-dus; a molar tooth.

Mylo-Hyoideus, Mi-lω-Hi-ω-i-dū-us; muscle of the lower jaw and tongue.

Mylo-Pharyngeus, — Far-in-jī-us; the Constrictor superior muscle of the pharynx.

Myo-Carditis, Mí-o-Kqr-dí-tis; inflammation of the muscles of the heart.

Myodes, Mj-6-dīz; resembling a muscle.

Myoline, Mi-a-lin; the elementary substance of muscle. Myology, Mi-ól-a-ji; description of the nature and uses

of muscles.

Myopathia, Mi-o-pá-ti-a; pains in the muscles of the

Myopia, Mj-ó-pi-a; near-sightedness. [the eye. Myosis, Mj-ó-sis; unusual contraction of the pupil of Myotomy, Mj-ót-o-mi; anatomy or dissection of a muscle.

Myrcia Acris, Mér-ji-a Ak ris; a tree of the West Indies, from the leaves of which bay-rum is distilled.

Myrica Cerifera, Mir-i-ka Ser-if-er-a; bayberry, a native shrub, the bark of which is used as a tonic and expectorant.

Myristica Moschata, Mir-is-ti-ka Mos-ká-ta; a tree of the East Indies that yields nutmegs and mace.

Myrospermum, Mir-o-sper-mum; a genus of South American leguminous trees, the source of the balsams of Peru and Tolu.

Myrrh, Mer; a hard resinous exudation from the Balsamodendron Myrrha, used as a tonic and as a wash.

Myrtus Pimenta, Mér-tus Pi-mén-ta; synonym for Eugenia pimenta.

Mystachial, Mis-tá-ki-al; relating to the upper lip. Mystax, Mis-taks; the upper lip; the moustache.

N

Naboth's Glands, Ná-bot's Glandz; certain mucous follicles within the neck of the uterus.

Nævus Maternus, Ní-vus Matér-nus; maternal mark; a mark on the neck of a child at birth, and ever after, caused by the mother's longing for, or dislike of certain objects.

Nail, Nal; a horny appendage to the fingers and toes. Nanocephalus. Nan-o-séf-a-lus: a dwarfed head.

Nape of the Neck; Nucha; the back part, and including the spinal projection just above the shoulders.

Napiform, Nap-i-form; descriptive of one of the textures of cancer.

Narcodes, Nqr-kó-dōz; affected with stupor.

Narcoma, Nqr-kó-ma; stupor from the effect of narcotic medicine.

Narcosis, Nqr-ká-sis; the action of narcotic drugs.

Narcotic, Nqr-kót-ik; stupefying; deadening.

Narcotin, N\(\delta\rho\)-tin; an alkaloid of \(\delta\)pium.

Narcotism, \(\hat{N}\delta\rho\)-tizm; the effect produced by naxeotic drugs.

Naris, Ná-ris; (pl. Nares;) the nostril.

Narthex Assafætida, Núr-teks As-a-fét-i-da; an umbelliferous plant of Asia, from the fresh roots of which assafætida exudes.

Nasal, Ná-zal; pertaining to the nose,

Nasal Fossæ, — Fós-ī; the cavities constituting the internal portions of the nose.

Nasturtium Armoracia, Nas-túr-si-um Ar-mo-rá-si-a; a synonym for Cochlearia armoracia; horse-radish.

Nasus, Ná-sus; the nose, including all its parts.

Nates, Ná-tēz; the buttocks, or posterior part of the body, on which we sit.

Natrium, Ná-tri-um; a name for sodium.

Natrum, (or Natron,) Ná-trum; a saline compound, mostly subcarbonate of soda. (Homœopathic)

Natrum Arsenicatum, — fir-sen-i-ka-tum; a compound of arsenic, acid and sodium.

Naturalia, Nat-u-rá-li-a; natural; applied to the parts of generation.

Nausea, Nó-fō-a; sickness of the stomach.

Nausea Marina, - Ma-ri-ng; sea-sickness.

Nauseous, Né-Jb-us; causing nausea; disgusting.

Navel, Ná-vel; the cicatrix left from the umbilical cord, about the middle of the abdomen.

Navel-String, — Strin; the umbilical cord of the fœtus. Navel-wort, Ná-vel-wurt. See Cotyledon umbilicus.

Naviculare, Nav-ik-q-la-re; applied to a bone of the wrist, and also to one of the ankle.

Near-Sightedness. See Myopy. [the eye.

Nebula, Néb-u-la; a cloud or speek on the cornea of Neck, Nek; the part between the head and thorax.

Necrology, Nī-król-ω-ji; a record of the number and causes of deaths.

Necroscopy, N5-krós-kω-pi; a post mortem examination of a lifeless body.

Nectandra Rodiei, Nek-tán-dra Ro-di-i-i; a South American tree which yields bebeeru bark.

Neonatus, No-p-né-tus; newly born.

Nephralgia, No-frál-ji-a; pain in the kidneys.

Nephria, Ni-fri-a; "proposed as a synonym for Bright's Disease, or granulated kidney." (Thomas' Medical Dictionary.)

Nephritic, No-frit-ik; pertaining to the kidneys.

Nephritis, No-fri-tis; inflammation of the kidneys.

Nephritis, Albuminous, — Al-bú-min-us; Bright's disease of the kidneys, characterized by albuminous urine.

Nephrotomy, No-frót-ω-mi; the operation of cutting

. into the kidney for the extraction of calculus.

Neroli, (Oil of) Nō-rώ-li; an essential oil, distilled

from orange flowers, and used as a perfume.

Nerves, Nerve; long white cords, of delicate substance, that ramify through the body, arising in the brain and spinal cord, and whose office it is to convey sensation and volition to and from the brain.

Nervine, Nér-vin; relating to the nerves; also, a com-

mon name for Cypripedium pubescens.

Nervous, Nér-vus; affected by the nerves. Neuralgia, Nų-rál-ji-a; painin a nerve. Neurine, Nų-rin; substance of the nerves.

Neuritis, Nu-ri-tis; inflammation of a nerve.

Neurology, Nη-ról-ω-ji; the science of the functions of the nerves.

Neuroma, Nη-ró-ma; knotty tumors upon nerves.

Neuropathy, Nu-rop-a-ti; disease of a nerve.

Neurophthisis, Nq-rof-ti-sis; the weakening and wasting of nerves.

Neurosis, Nų-rá-sis; nervous affections. [a nerve. Neurotomy, Nų-rát-a-mi; the dissection or division of Neutralizing Cordial, Nų-tral-iz-ių Kérd-yal; cordial containing rhubarb, hydrastis, bi-carbonate of po-

tassium, much used in bowel affections.

Nicotiana Tabacum, Ni-ko-ti-á-na Ta-bá-kum; the tobacco plant, the leaves used as a sedative, and which yield an alkaloid (nicotin,) which is a powerful narcotic poison.

Nicotin, Nik-a-tin; a volatile alkaloid obtained from tobacco. [eye-lids.

Nietitation, Nik-ti-tá-Jon; a morbid quivering of the Night-blooming Cereus, Nit-blum-ip Si-ri-us; Cereus grandiflorus, a cactus plant, used in heart diseases. Nightmare, Nit-mar; Ephialtes; a horrible or oppression

sive dream.

Nightshade, (Deadly) Nit-Jad; the common name for Atropa Belladonna.

Nigrities Ossium, Ni-gri-ji-zz Os'i-um; caries; blackness of bones.

Nisus, Nj-sus; the action of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles in expelling any matter from the body.

Nisus Formativus, — For-ma-ti-vus; plastic force, or the vital power in each organ of the body to perform its function.

Nitrates, Ní-trats; salts of nitric acid. The radical is hypothetical (NO3.) [saltpeter.

Nitre, Niter; a term applied to nitrate of potassium; Nitre, sweet spirit of; a solution in alcohol of the peculiar ether obtained when nitric acid is distilled with ordinary alcohol.

Nitric Acid, Ni-trik As'id; a combination of the hypothetical radical (NO¹) with hydrogen, forming a salt of hydrogen, (HNO³.)

Nitrite of Amyl, Ni-trit of Am'il; an etherial liquid used extensively in sea-sickness.

Nitrite of Ethyl, - Et'il; the chief therapeutical ingredient of spirit of nitrous ether.

Nitrites, Ni-trits; salts of nitrous acid; characterized by the radical NO².

Nitrogen, Ni-tro-jen; an element of the atmosphere, and constituting a large portion of all organic bodies.

Nitrous Acid, Ni-trus As'id; a combination of NO2 with hydrogen, forming HNO2,

Nitrous Ether, - L'ter; the peculiar ether produced by the action of nitrous acid upon alcohol.

Nitrous Oxide, — Oks'id; protoxide of nitrogen, or laughing gas. [sleep.

Noctambulation, Nok-tam-bų-lá-fon, walking in one's Nocturnal Emission, Nok-tūr-nal l-mif-on; spermatorrhea; the involuntary emission of semen, at night, when asleep.

Node, Nod; a morbid excrescence of bones. Places. Nodose, No-dós; having nodes or knots; swollen in

Nodular, Nod-u-lar; relating to small nodes or knots Nodule, Nod-ul; a diminutive node or knot.

Nodus Cerebri, No-dus Sér-t-bri: "knot of the brain;" a medullary substance uniting the cerebrum and cerebellum.

Noli me Tangere, Ná-li mī Tán-jer-ī; an ulcerous disease affecting the skin and sometimes the cartilages of the nose.

Noma, Nώ-ma; "to eat away;" a corroding disease, often attacking the mouth and also the pudenda of female children.

Non Compos Mentis: "not sound of mind."

Non-metallic Elements. See Elements Non-metallic. Nordhausen Sulphuric Acid, Nord-h\u00e4-sen Sul-f\u00farik As'id. See Fuming Sulphuric Acid.

Nosography, No-sóg-ra-fi; description of diseases.

Nosology, No-sól-o-ji; classification of diseases. Normal, Nor mal: natural; in a healthy condition.

Nostalgia, Nos-tál-ji-a; home-sickness.

Nostomania, Nos-to-mé-ni-q; homesick madness. Nostril, Nos-tril; the cavity on each side of the nose.

Nostrum, Nos-trum; "ours;" applied to private or patent medicines: a quack medicine.

Notalgia, No-tál-ji-a; pain in the back.

Nubecula, Nu-bék-u-la; cloudy appearances in the urine, when in a morbid condition.

Nucha, Ný-ka; the nape or back of the neck. Nucleolus, Nη-kli-ω-lus; a small nucleus.

Nucleus, Nú-klī-us; the kernel, or central point. Numbness, Núm-nes; torpor; want of sensation.

Nutgalls, Nút-gelz. See Galls.

Nutmegs, Nút-megz; the aromatic dried kernels of My-

ristica moschata, mostly used as a condiment.

Nux Vomica, Nuks Vom-i-ka: the poisonous seed of Strychnon Nux Vomica; used in small doses as a general tonie; the source of the poisonous alkaloids, strychmia and brucia. lips, of the vulva.

Nymphæ, Nim-f5; the internal membranous folds, oc Nymphea Odorata, Nim-ff-a O-do-ré-ta; water lily, a native aquatic flower, the root of which is astriagent and demulcent.

Nymphitis, Nim-f₁-tis; inflammation of the nymphæ. Nymphomania, Nim-f₂-má-ni-a; excessive desire in females for coition.

Nymphoneus, Nim-fón-kus; a tumor or swelling of the nymphæ.

Nymphotomy, Nim-fót-ω-mi; the removal of diseased nymphæ by the knife.

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Oak, Ok; a common name for trees of the genus Quercus, the bark of several species is used as an astringent.

Oaricus, O-ar-i-kus; relating to the ovary.

Oarium, Q-a-ri-um; the ovarium; an ovary.

Oat-Meal, Ot-mil; a nutritious substance, the ground seed of the oat, (Avena sativa.)

Obesity, O-bes-i-ti; fatness; corpulence of body.

Obliquus Externus, Ob-lik-q-us Eks-ter-nus; a musele of the abdomen that arises from the lower ribs.

Obliquus Inferior, — In-ft-ri-or; the shortest muscle of the eve.

Obliquus Internus, — In-ternus; a minor muscle of the abdomen, arising from the spine of the ilium...

Obliques Superior, - Sq-pé-ri-or; the longest muscle of the eye, arising from the optic foramen.

Oblongatis, Ob-lon-gá-tis; extended; somewhat long. Obovoid, Ob-à-vod; nearly egg-shaped, but with the small end downward.

Obstetrics, Ob-stét-riks; the art of assisting at childbirth, and treating the diseases connected therewith.

Obstetrix, Ob-stét-riks; a midwife.

Obstipation, Ob-sti-pá-son; persistent costiveness, from which no relief can be obtained by evacuation.

Obstruent, Ob-struent; shut up; astringent.

Obturator, Ob-tu-rá-tor; applied to muscles, foramina, etc., that close up.

Obturator Externus, - Eks-ter-nus; a muscle connected with the trochanter major, which rotates the thigh.

Obturator Internus, Ob-tq-rá-tor In-tér-nus; a muscle whose location is nearly the same as the last.

Obvolute, Ob'vo-lut; wrapped, or rolled together.

Occipital, Ok-sip-i-tal; connected with the occiput, or back part of the head.

Occipito-Frontalis, - Fron-tá-lis; a muscle that extends from the occiput to the forehead.

Occiput, Ok'si-put; the back part of the head. Occlusion, Ok-lú-zon; imperforation; shut up.

Occult, Ok-ilt; hidden; latent; not developed.

Ocellate, O-sel-at; having small spots like the pupil of the eve.

Ocellus, O-sél-us; small round spots, the center of which has a different color from the rest.

Octana, Ok-tá-na; an intermittent fever that returns every eighth day.

Ocular, Ok'ų-lur; relating to the eye. [eye.

Oculate, Ok'n-lat; spotted with figures resembling an Oculist, Ok'n-list; one who gives special attention to diseases of the eye.

Oculus; Ok'q-lus; the eye; the organ of sight.

Od, Od; the force or influence supposed to cause the phenomena of animal magnetism.

Odic, O'dik; relating to the force termed od.

Odontagra, O-don-ta-gra; rheumatic toothache; also, an instrument for extracting teeth.

Odontalgla, Odon-tál-ji-a; a violent toothache, resulting from caries and exposure of the nerve.

Odontia, O-dón-fi-a; applied to all morbid conditions of the teeth.

Odontitis, O-don-tí-tis; inflammation of a tooth.
Odontoid, O-dón-tod: tooth-like; resembling teeth.

Odontology, O-don-tól-a-ji; science of the teeth.
Odorate, O'do-rat; having a strong odor or scent.

Edema, L-di-ma; a swelling, caused by the effusion of a serous fluid into the cellular membrane.

Œdematus, L-dém-a-tus; relating to ædema.

Enomala, L-no-md-ni-a; urine madness; mania a potu.

Cnothera Biennis; L-not-er-a Bj-én-is; evening prim-

rose, a common native plant. (agns. Esophagitis, L-sof-a-ji-tis; inflammation of the esoph-

Esophagotomy, L-sof-a-gót-ω-mi; the operation of opening the œsophagus for the removal of a foreign body.

Œsophagus, L-sóf-a-gus. See Esophagus.

Estrum, Es'trum; the impulse of passion or desire, that can scarcely be controlled; especially applied to the

sexual passions.

Officinal, Of-is-i-nal; (gen. officinalis, from officina, "a shop";) applied to medicines that are authorized by the proper medical authorities to be prepared and kept on sale, as distinguished from those to be compounded from the prescription of a physician. The word official, "with authority," similar in meaning, is sometimes used, improperly, for officinal.

Oil, Ol; unctious or fatty matter, obtained from vegeta-

ble or animal bodies, not soluble in water.

Oils. Fixed: non-volatile oils.

Oils, Volatile, — Vól-a-til; essential oils; oils that may be distilled, and are usually obtained by distillation of plants, seeds, etc., with water.

Ointments, Ont'ments; medicated mixtures, for exter-

nal application, softer than cerates.

Oleander, O-15-an-der; Rhododendron chrysanthum; an acro-narcotic, recommended in rheumatism, gout, and syphilis.

Oleates, O'lī-ats; combinations of oleic acids.

Oleic Acid, Q-l6-ik As'id; the acid of fluid oils.

Olecranon, ω-lék-ra-non; end of the ulna at the elbow; the joint of the elbow.

Olein, O'lō-in; the pure oils, as olive oil, oleate of glyceryl.

Oleo-Resins, @'lī-a-Réz-inz; mixtures of resins and volatile oils.

Oleum, O'lī-um; latin name for oil.

Olfactory Nerves, Ol-fak-to-ri Nervz; a pair of nerves connected with the pituitary membrane of the nose, that carries to the brain the sense of smell.

Olibanum, O-lib-a-num; frankincense; a gum resin,

obtained from several species of Bomoellia.

Oligamia, Ol-i-gb-mi-a; paucity or thinness of the blood.

Oligospermia, Ol-i-go-spér-mi-a; deficiency of semen.

Olive Oil, Ol'iv Ol; a mild, bland oil, expressed from the fruit of Olea Europæa; used mostly as an external

application in ointments, liniments, etc.

Omagra, Om'a-gra; pain or gout in the shoulder. [der. Omarthritis, Om-ar-tri-tis; inflammation of a shoul-Omentitis, O-men-ti-tis; inflammation of the omentum. Omentum, Q-men-tum; (majus and minus;) the folds

of the peritoneum that cover the bowels.

Omo - Hyoideus, Om o - Hj-o-j-db-us; applied to a muscle of the neck, that depresses the os hyoides and lower jaw.

Omphalic, Om-fál-ik; relating to the navel. Omphalitis, Om-fa-li-tis; inflammation of the umbili-

Omphalocele, Om'fal-w-stl; umbilicus hernia.

Omphaloneus, Om-fa-lon-kus; a hard swelling of the navel.

Onanism. Q'nan-izm: the vice of masturbation.

Ontology, On-tól-a-ji; the doctrine or theory of existence.

Onychia, O-nik-i-a; a whitlow or abscess near the nail. Onyx, Wniks; a purulent speck in the anterior chamber of the eve. of the finger.

Onyxis, Q-niks-is; an ingrowing of a pail into the flesh Opercular, O-pér-ku-lar; applied to that which closes

or covers a cavity.

Ophthalmia, Of-tal-mi-q; inflammation of the eye, whether internal, external, catarrhal, purulent or rheumatic.

Ophthalmic, Of-tal-mik; belonging to the eye, or re-

lating to ophthalmia.

Ophthalmitis, Of-tal-mj-tis; inflammation of the ball of the eve and its membranes.

Ophthalmoblennorrhea, Of-tal-mo-blen-o-ri-q ; a discharge of mucus from the eve.

Ophthalmocarcinoma, Of-tal-mo-kqr-si-no-ma; cancer of the eye.

Ophthalmocele. Of-tal-mo-sal; abscess or tumor of the Opthalmoplegia, Of-tal-mo-plf-ji-a; a paralysis of the muscle of the eye.

Ophthalmorrhea, Of-bal-mo-re-a; extravasation of

blood in the eye.

Opiate, O'pi-at; an anodyne; that which causes sleep.

Opisthotonos, O-pis-tót-o-nos; a kind of tetanus that
bends the body backwards.

Opium, Θ pi·um; the dried juice obtained from the capsules of Papaeer somniferum; a very powerful narcotic, and the source of morphine.

cotte, and the source of morphine.

Opodeldoc, O-po-dél-dok; a name applied to camphorated soap-liniment, in which an animal soap is substituted for the castile of the officinal process.

Opodeldoc Liquid,- Lik-wid; officinal camphorated

soap-liniment.

Opponens Pollicis, Op'o-nens Pól-i-sis; a muscle of the thumb and wrist.

Optic. Op'tik; relating to the organ of sight.

Optic Nerve, - Nerv; the medium of communication between the eye and brain.

Optic Thalamus, — Hal-a-mus; two eminences in the lateral ventricles of the brain, seat of the optic nerve.

Optics, Op'tiks; the science of light and vision.

Ora, Q'ra; plural of os, a mouth.

Oral, @'ral; relating to a mouth; "by word of mouth."
Orange-Peel, Or'enj-Pel; the dried fruit-rind of Citens
Aurantium, and C. vulgaris, used as an aromatic and
tonic.

Orbicular, Or-bik-ų-lar; having the shape of an orb.

Obliculare Os, Or-bik-ų-lá-rō Os; a small bone of the ear, shaped like an orb.

Orbicularis Oculi, — Ok'ų-lį; a musele connected with the nasal process and the superior maxillary bone. Orbicularis Oris, — O'ris; the musele constituting

the body of the lips.

Orbicularis Palpebrarum, — Pal-pā-brá-rum; the muscle that shuts the eye.

Orbit, Or bit; the cavity in which the eye is set.

Orbital, Or'bit-al; relating to the eye.

Orbito-Sphenoid, Or'bi-to-Sfi-nod; used to describe the orbital wing of the sphenoid bone.

Orchettis, Or-kī-į-tis; inflammation of the scrotum. Orcheoplasty, Or-kī-o-plās-ti; the process of removing a diseased portion of the scrotum, and supplying its place with a healthy piece from an adjoining part. Orchialgia, Or-ki-ál-ii-a; pain in the testicle.

Orchiocele, Or'ki-a-sīl; hernia of the testicle.

Orchis, Or kis; the testicle.

Orchitis, Or-kj-tis; inflammation of the testicle.

Organ, Or gan; any specific part of a vegetable or ani-

mal having an office to perform.

Organic, Or-gan-ik; having organs; applied to diseases of the organic structure, as distinct from functional disease.

Organic Chemistry, - Kém-is-tri; that which treats of the properties of animal and vegetable matter.

Organic Life - Lif; existence dependent upon organ-

ization, vegetable as well as animal.

Organic Molecules, - Mól-e-kulz: used by certain scientists to designate floating particles thought to exist in the male semen, as the primordial elements of existence.

Organism, Or gan-izm; vital economy; active life.

Organology, Or-gan-ól-a-ji; the branch of physiology which considers the organs of animal existence.

Orgasm, Or gazm; state of excitement, especially of the sexual organs.

Orifice. Or i-fis: an aperture, or mouth.

Ma-jo-rá-na; Origanum Majorana, O-rig-a-num sweet marjoram, a labiate plant, native of Europe; used as an aromatic.

Origanum, Oil of: a volatile oil distilled from Origanum vulgare, and mostly used in liniments. That which is sold as commercial oil of origanum is the oil of thyme.

Orobanche Virginiana, Or-ω-ban-ka Ver-jin-i-á-na: beech-drops; synonym for Epiphegus Virginiana.

Orpiment, Or pi-ment; a native sulphide of arsenic. poisonous, but used associated with other substances, as a depilatory.

Orrhorrhea, Or-o-ré-a; a discharge of serum.

Orrhymen, O-ri-men; a serous membrane,

Orris, Or'is: the root of Iris Florentina, Chiefly used in tooth powders, and as a perfume for the breath.

Orthopædia, Or-tw-p6-d1-a; the curing of deformities in children.

Orthophosphorie Acid, Or-to-fos-fór-ik As'id; the officinal phosphoric acid.

Orthopnæa, Or-top-né-a; difficult respiration, requiring an erect position.

Os, Os; (gen. oris;) a mouth; an opening.

Os, Os; (gen. ossis, pl, ossa;) a bone.

Os Externus, — Eks-tér-nus; mouth of the vagina.
Os Femoris, — Fém-or-is; the long bone of the thigh.

Os Humeri, — Hú-mer-j; the bone of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow.

Os Hyoides, — Hi-a-i-dīz; a small bone at the base of the tongue, having the shape of the Greek letter v.

Os Iliacum, — I-li-a-kum; one of the two large bones of the pelvis.

Os Ilium — Il'i-um; the upper part of the Os Innom-Os Internum, — In-tér-num; the mouth of the uterus.

Os Pubis, - Pú-bis; a bone in the feetal pelvis.

Os Tincæ, Os Tin-sē; orifice of the womb.

Os Ustum, Os Us-tum; bone-ash, which see.

Os Uteri, Yún-ter-i; mouth, or opening of the uterus.

Oscheal, Os'kī-al; relating to the scrotum.

Oscheitis, Os-kā-i-tis; inflammation of the scrotum. Oschelephantiasis, Os-kel-5-fan-ti-a-sis; a great en-

largement of the scrotum.

Oscheocele, Os'kī-ω-sīl; hernia of the serotum. Oscitation, Os-i-tá-ʃon; the act of gnawing.

Osculator, Os-ku-lá-tor; the muscle of the lips. Osculum, Os'ku-lum; a small mouth or opening.

Oscalum, Os ku-lum; a small mouth or opening.
Osmazome, Os ma-zom; the principle in muscular fiber
which gives to it taste and flavor when cooked.

Osmunda Regalis, Os-mún-da Rī-gá-lis; buckhorn brake, a tonie.

Osphyarthritis, Os-fi-qr-tri-tis; (Osphyitis,) inflammation of the loins; gout of the hip.

Ossa Convoluta, Os'a Kon-vω-lú-ta; two turbinated bones of the nostrils.

Ossa Innominata, — In-nom-i-ná-ta; two large bones of the pelvis.

Osseous, Os 5-us; bony; having the nature of bone.

Os Sepiæ, Os Sé-pi-t; cuttle-fish bone. Ossicula, Os-ik-u-la: small bones. Ossicula Auditus, Os-ik-ų-la θ'di-tus; a small bone in the tympanum.

Ossiferous, Os-if-er-us; containing bones.

Ostremia, Os-té-mi-a; excess of blood in a bone.

Ostalgia, Os-tál-ji-a; pain or soreness in the bones.

Osteanaphysis, Os-tā-a-nāf-i-sis; the reproduction of a bone.

Ostein, Os'tō-in: the animal matter composing a bone.

Osteitis, Os-tī-j-tis; inflammation of a bone.

Ostembryon, Ostém-bri-on; a hardened embryo.

Osteocele, Os'tō-ω-sōl; hardening of the sac of a hernia; also, ossification of the testicles.

Osteodentine, Os-tō-a-dón-tin; a change in the tissue of teeth, causing it to resemble both bone and dentine. Osteodynia. Os-tō-a-din-i-a; chronic pain in a bone.

Osteology, Os-tī-ól-a-ji; the science of bones.

Osteoma, Os-ti-o-ma: tumor of a bone.

Osteonecrosis, Os-tī-o-nī-kró-sis; death of a bone.

Osteosarcoma, Os-tō-o-sqr-kó-ma; growth of a cartilaginous mass within a bone, causing it to enlarge and sometimes fracture.

Osteotomy, Os-tr-ot-o-mi; the dissection of bones,

Ostium, Os'ti-um; an opening; as that between the auricle and ventricle of the heart.

Ostium Abdominale, - Ab-dom-i-ná-lī; orifice of the

Fallopian tube.

Otalgia, O-tál-ji-a; pain in the ear, or ear-ache. [ear. Othelcosis, Ot-el-ká-sis; discharge of matter from the

Oticus, Ot'i-kus; auricular; relating to the ear.

Otilis, O-ti-tis; inflammation of the ear. [from the ear. Otoblenorrhoa, Ot-o-blen-o-ri-a; discharge of mucus

Otodynia, Ot-o-din-i-a; chronic pain in the ear.

Otology, O-tól-o-ji; science of the ear. [ear.

Otoneuralgia, Ot-ω-nη-rál-ji-a; a nervous pain in the Otoplasty, Ot-ω-plas-ti; the reparation of an injury to the external ear by transferring to it a sound portion of the integument.

Otorrhea, Ot-o-r6-a; a running from the ear.

Otoscope, Ot'o-skop; an instrument by which the sound of air may be heard, in passing through the tympanic cavity.

Ounce Troy. This Tro; 480 grains; used in compounding medicines.

Ovarialgia, Q-ve-ri-ál-ii-a; pain in the ovary.

Ovarian Dropsy, O-vá-ri-an Dróp-si; the growth of encysted tumors in the ovaries, often acquiring great size.

Ovaritis, Q va-ri-tis; inflammation of the ovary.

Ovary Q'va-ri; (Ovarium;) two oval bodies connected with the uterus by a broad ligament, and containing several small vesicles or ova.

Ovarian Pregnancy, O-vá-ri-an Prég-nan-si; extrauterine pregnancy, the fœtus being found in the ova-

rium.

Oviduct O'vi-dukt; the Fallopian tube, that carries

the ovum from the ovary to the uterus.

Oviparous O-vip-a-rus; applied to animals that bring forth their young by means of eggs.

Ovisac, Q-vi-sak; the coating that encloses the ovum.
Ovula, Ov'u-la; a small unimpregnated egg; an ovule.

Ovulate, Ov'y-let; bearing or having ovules.

Ovulation, Ov-q-la-jon; a process of generation by placing in a membranous sac the nutritious matter from a female, and adding thereto the semen from a male.

Ovule, Q'vul; a little egg, or unimpregnated ovum;

also the seed of a plant.

Ovum, Q'vum; an egg; applied also to the Graafian

vesicle of mammalia.

Oxalates, Oks-ál-ats; salts of oxalic acid, found native in certain plants, such as rhubarb, wood sorrel, etc. Oxalate of cerium is used as a remedy for vomiting during pregnancy.

Oxalic Acid, Oks-ál-ik As'id; an organic acid, poisonous, and capable of being produced artificially from

sugar, woody fiber etc.

Oxaluria, Oks-a-lú-ri-a; a condition of the urine indicating the presence of the oxalate of lime.

Ox-Gall, Oks-Gel; fel bovinum; the bile of the ox, dried to the consistency of a solid extract.

Oxide, Oks'id; combinations of oxygen with another element.

Oxyacid Salts, Oks-i-ás-id Selts; an obsolete term, formerly used for salts that were supposed to be formed

of the oxide of a metal and an anhydride.

Oxygen, Oks'i-jen; an elementary substance, which supports all animal life; it is a constituent of the atmosphere, of water, and most organic and many inorganic bodies.

Oxyopia, Oks-i-ώ-pi-a; acute sense of vision.

Oxyphonia, Oks-i-fá-ni-a; a morbid condition of the larynx that causes a shrill voice.

Oxysalts, Oks'i-solts. See Oxyacid Salts.

Oxyuris Vermicularis, Oks-i-ų-ris Ver-mik-ų-lá-ris; the tape-worm.

Oyster-Shell, Os'ter-Zel: (Ostrea Edulis,) when burned

the shell is used in medicine.

Ozæna. @-zé-na; a fetid ulcer in the nostril, that discharges purulent matter, and is sometimes attended with caries of the bones.

Ozone, O'zon; allotropic form of oxygen, a powerful

oxydizing and disinfecting agent.

P

P.; an abbreviation for part, powder, etc.

Pabulum: Páb-ų-lum: food; sustenance.

Pacchioni's Glands, Pak-i-ω-nj'z Glandz; small ovalshaped eminences on the membranes of the brain.

Pachyæma, Pak-i-6-ma; a thick state of the blood. Pachyblepharum, Pak-i-bléf-a-rum; a morbid thick-

ening of the eyelids.

Pacini, Pq-qi-nt; small whitish bodies, united with the cutaneous fibers of the palm of the hand and sole of the foot.

Pædatrophia, Ped-a-trώ-fi-a; want of nutrition; emaciation of children.

Pædiaphtha, Ped-i-af-ta; the thrush of infants.

Painter's Colic, Pant-er'z Kôl-ik; Colica Pictorum; a form of colic attributed to working with lead.



188

MEDICAL STUDE

Palatal, Pal-n-tal; relating to the Palate, Pal-at; the roof of the m Palatum Durum, Pal-a-tum 1 ate, in the front of the mouth. Palatum Molle, - Mol-i; the

part of the mouth. Pale Bark, Pal Bark; a variety Paleontology, Pu-li-on-tol-w-ji; ganie remaius.

Paleozoology, Pu-li-u-zo-ól-o-j

fossi remains at animals.

Palma, Pál-ma; the hand, or the
also, the name of a tree.

Palma Christi, — Kris-tj; th

Palmar Arch, Pál-mar Brg;

arches formed by the blood-vess

hand. Palmaris Brevis, Pal-ma-ris B wrist and the paim of the hand. Palmaris Longus, - Lop-gus;

that moves the wrist, and is atta Palmaris Magnus, - Mag-nu that bends the hand.

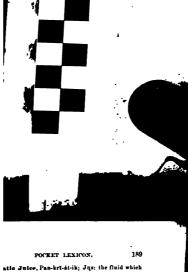
Palmula, l'al-mq-lu; "a little flat end of a rib.

Palpation, Pal-pa-jon; examina Palpebra, Pal-pa-jon; examina Palpebra, Pal-pi-ta-jon; a fl ment of the heart.

Palsy, Pol-ri; paralysis of any Panacea, Pan-a-st-a; a remedy st

Panado, Pa-ná-do: dry bread, è consistency of pap, and sweeter Panax Quinquefolium, Pd-na ginseng, synonym for Arabin q Panereus, Pan-kri-us; a long, fi

the stomach, that secretes the p



neress secretes. atoneus, Pan-kri-a-ton-kus; a tumor in the

as, lia, Pan-di-mi-a; an epidemic, alastion, Pau-dik-q-id-jon; yawning; gaping, alus, Pan-it-q-ius; a membranous covering, orphia, Pan-ta-mi-i-a; cuttie want of ustrilion, r Nouniferum, Pa-pi-cuttie want of ustrilion, particular of the pa

and Turkey for its yield of opium.

Pa-pil-a: a pimple: applied to the small points skin that mark the terminations of nerves, and

eminences on the tongue in scarlatina, etc.
se Root, Pa-puis Ruit: a name sometimes apblue cohost, (Vanlophyllom thatietroides.)
Pap-us; the first soft heard on the chin.

Pap-u-la; a soft, watery pimple. bain. Par-a-bléb-sis; talse or deceptive vision.

ma, Par-a-bis-ma; excess of humors. ma, rar-a-on-ma; excess or numors, teals, Par-a-sen-ti-sis; a tapping of the abdo-torax, etc., for the discharge of fluid, is, Par-a-kú-sis; detective hearing.

. l'ar-a-fin; a white inodorous substance derived

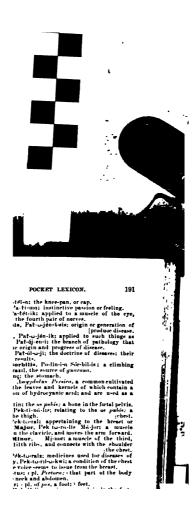
the respective in a water inducerous substance derived at tar or petroleum.

y Tea. Paragran Tt; the leaves of Rex Parasis, used as a rervous stimulant.

in, Parail-jeis; loss of the power of motion, in

is Agitams. - Aj'i-tans; the shaking paley. e. Par-a-lit-is; relating to paralysis.







192

MEDICAL STU

Pelliele, Pél-i-kl; a thin skin; Pellis, Pél-is; the estie, or enti-Pelvie, Pél-viki appertaining; Pelvimeter, Pel-vim-i-ter; an-ing the exity of the pelvis. Pelvis, Pél-vis; a basin; the of Pemphigus, Pém-figus; a ver-panied by fever, the vesicles f

walnut.

Penis, Pi-nis; the male organ Pennyroyal, Pen-i-rô-al; Hed tive herb, abounding in a hig ulant oil.

ulant oil.
Penthorum Sedoides, Pen-bi
tive plant, lately introduced a
Peotesnia, Pi-a-tò-mi-ci, ang
Pepo, Pi-po. See Geombia p
Pepper, Black, Pép-er, Black,
per nigrum, med us a simula Pepper, Cayenne, or Red, of Cirpricum mannum.

Peppermint, Pep-er-mint; known aromatic herb, the oil stimulant,

Pepsin, Pépsin; a substance : and the peptic glands, that is digestion

Peptie, Pép-tik; promotive of Pers: a prefix denoting the hig Peracute, Péra-kul; very sav Perchlorides, Per-kió-rida; th chloride, tincture of muriats this salt in alcohol.



4. I'er-i-did-i-mis; a serous covering that

l'er-i-glot-is; the velvety membrane coverne. Per-i-mis-i-um; a thin membrane that en-

auseles. . Per-i-nt-o-sil: hernis of the perineum. Per-i-ni-um; the part between the anus

organs. is, Per-i-nt-fri-tis; inflammation of the 123.

m. Per-i-ni-fri-um; a membrane that endneys. PK-ri-od-i+i-ti; the return, at regular in-

ny symptoms or effects of diseases.
s. I't-ri-od-w-skup: an instrument for asse time of menetruation, etc.

Per-i-os-tf-um; a delicate membrane the bonce. the bones. (teum. 'er-i-os-ti-tis: inflammation of the perios-



the against court of the presidents, Ferdinan Diseppos Virginian too, the bark of which is attitugent. Perspiration, Ptrapir-ting, sweat; the mo passes from the pures of the skin. Perspiration, lusenables; transpiration, or sine of raper by the skin. Persulphate; presidents, Fersulphate; us pare ferric hydrate, and other officinal per of iron.



Sinus, IT-tro-sal Spinus; applied to the suind interfer sinus of the dura mater. Inom Sattyum, PT-tro-st-l-num Sa-t-yum;

a garden plant.
Glands. Pjer'z Glandx; also called Peger's
elusters of very small mucous glands on the inthe small intestines.

, Fa-si-tis: inflammation of the lens of the eye, ma. Fage-di-mi; a virulent ulcer, that cordispreads rapidly. sa. Fa-lán-jis; the small bones of the fingers

reinoma. Fal-o-kqr-si-no-mu; cancer of the

hera. Falu-ri-at generabra; flow of semen,

hera, Falsa-ri-d; generators; flow of semen, na. Fan-tax-mu; an apparition, caused by the Palatal, Pál-a-tal; relating to the palate.

Palate, Pál-at; the roof of the mouth.

Palatum Durum, Pal-a-tum Dú-rum; the hard palate, in the front of the mouth.

Palatum Molle, - Mól-t; the soft palate, in the back part of the mouth.

Pale Bark, Pal Bork; a variety of cinchona bark.

Paleontology, Pa-lī-on-tól-ω-ji; the science of fossil organic remains.

Paleozoology, Pa-lī-a-za-ól-a-ji; the science of the

fossil remains of animals.

Palma, Palma; the hand, or the palm of the hand; also, the name of a tree. [easter-oil plant.

Palma Christi, — Kris-ti; the Ricinus communis, or Palmar Arch, Pal-mar Arc; the name of the two arches formed by the blood-vessels in the palm of the hand.

Palmaris Brevis, Pal-má-ris Bré-vis; a muscle of the wrist and the palm of the hand.

Palmaris Longus, — Lóy-gus; a muscle of the arm that moves the wrist, and is attached to all the fingers. Palmaris Magnus, — Mág-nus; a muscle of the arm

that bends the hand.

Palmula, Pal-mú-la; "a little palm;" applied to the flat end of a rib.

Palpation, Pal-pá-son; examination with the hand.

Palpebra, Pál-pī-bra; the eyelid.

Palpitation, Pal-pi-tá-jon; a fluttering, morbid movement of the heart.

Palsy, Pól-zi; paralysis of any part of the body.

Panacea, Pan-a-sé-a; a remedy said to be good for almost any disease.

Panado, Pa-ná-do; dry bread, boiled in water to the consistency of pap, and sweetened. Panax Quinquefolium, Pá-naks Kwin-kwī-fá-li-um;

Panax Quinquefolium, Pá-naks Kwin-kwī-fá-li-um; ginseng, synonym for Aralia quinquefolia.

Pancreas, Pán-krō-as; a long, flat gland, seated behind the stomach, that secretes the pancreatic juice.

Pancreatalgia, Pan-krī-a-tāl-ji-a; pain in the pancreas. Pancreatic Duct, Pan-krī-āt-ik Dukt; the canal leading from the pancreas to the duodenum. Pancreatic Juice, Pan-krē-at-ik; Jus; the fluid which the pancreas secretes.

Pancreatoncus, Pan-krī-a-tón-kus; a tumor in the pancreas.

Pandemia, Pan-dé-mi-a; an epidemic.

Pandiculation, Pan-dik-q-lé-jon; yawning; gaping. Panniculus, Pan-ik-q-lus; a membranous covering.

Pantamorphia, Pan-ta-mér-fi-a; general deformity.

Pantatrophia, Pan-ta-trá-fi-a; entire want of nutrition.
Papaver Somniferum, Pa-pá-ver Som-nif-er-um; the
opium plant, native of Asia, extensively cultivated in
India and Turkey for its yield of opium.

Papilla, Pa-pil-α; a pimple; applied to the small points on the skin that mark the terminations of nerves, and

to red eminences on the tongue in scarlatina, etc. Pappoose Root, Pa-pús Ruit; a name sometimes applied to blue cohosh, (Caulophyllum thalictroides.)

Pappus, Pap-us; the first soft beard on the chin.

Papula, Pap-u-la; a soft, watery pimple.

Parablebsis, Par-a-bleb-sis; false or deceptive vision.

Parabisma, Par-a-bis-ma; excess of humors.

Paracentesis, Par-a-sen-ti-sis; a tapping of the abdomen, thorax, etc., for the discharge of fluid.

Paracusis, Par-a-kų-sis; defective hearing.

Paraffin, Pár-a-fin; a white inodorous substance derived from coal tar or petroleum.

Paraguay Tea, Pár-a-gwa Tt; the leaves of Hex Paragnaiensis, used as a nervous stimulant.

Paralysis, Par-al-i-sis; loss of the power of motion, in any part of the body.

Paralysis Agitans, - Aj'i-tans; the shaking palsy.

Paralytic, Par-a-lit-ik; relating to paralysis.

Paramenia, Par-a-mt-ni-a; disordered menstruation. Paraphimosis, Par-a-fi-mó-sis; constriction of the

prepace behind the glans penis. [voice. Paraphonia, Par-a-fó-ni-u; a morbid change in the Paraplegia, Par-a-pli-ji-u; paralysis, partial or com-

Paraplegia, Par-a-plé-ji-o; paralysis, partial or complete, of either the upper or lower half of the body. Parapsis, Par-ap-sis; defective sense of touch.

Parapsis, Parapsis; defective sense of toden.

Parasite, Para-sit; an animal or plant that draws its
sustenance from another.

Parasystocele, Par-a-sis-tω-sīl; disordered pulsations of the heart and arteries.

Paregoric Par-ī-gór-ik; camphorated tineture of opium, each ounce contains a small fraction less than two grains of opium.

Pareira Brava, Pq-rá-rq Brq-vq; the root of Cissampe-

los Pareira; a dinretic. Parenchyma, Par-én-ki-ma; the spongy tissue con-

necting the viscera, that is distinct from the ducts, nerves, etc.

Paries, Pá-ri-zz; (pl. Parietis;) the walls or sides of a cavity, as the thorax, etc.

Parietal, Par-i-5-tal; relating to the walls of a cavity.

Parietal Bones, - Bonz; two quadrangular bones of the cranium.

Parilla, Yellow, Pa-ril-a, Yél-o; Menispermum Canadense, a native twining vine.

Parodynia, Par-a-din-i-a; false, or premature labor. Paronyehia, Par-a-nik-i-a; a whitlow, or abseess on the finger.

Parotid, Par-ot-id; applied to the salivary glands, situated beneath each ear.

Parotid Duct, — Dukt; the channel through which the saliva is carried from the parotid gland to the mouth.

Parotitis, Par-a-ti-tis; inflammation of the parotid gland, usually known as the mumps.

Paroxysm, Par-oks-izm; periodical symptoms, or spasms of disease.

Parsley, Párs-li; a common garden plant, Petronelinum nativum, the root used as a diuretic.

Partridge-berry, Pár-trij-ber-i; Mitchella repens, a pretty little plant, used as a diuretic and tonic.

Parturient, Pqr-tų-ri-ent; child-bearing.

Parturition, Pqr-tq-ri-fon; the act of bringing forth a child. [gums.

Parulis, Pa-rúi-lis; a gum-boil; inflammation of the Paruria, Pa-rúi-ri-a; difficulty in urinating.

Par Vagum, Pqr Vá-gum; the eighth pair of nerves. Pastinaca Sativa, Pas-ti-ná-ka Sa-ti-va; the parsnips diuretic and demulcent. Patella, Pa-tél-a; the knee-pan, or cap.

Pathema, Pa-th-ma; instinctive passion or feeling.

Pathetic, Pa-tét-ik; applied to a muscle of the eye, and also to the fourth pair of nerves.

Pathogenesis, Pat-ω-jén-δ-sis; origin or generation of disease. [produce disease.

Pathogenic, Pat-o-jen-ik; applied to such things as Pathogeny, Pat-o-jen-i; the branch of pathology that

treats of the origin and progress of disease.

Pathology, Pat-ol-a-ji; the doctrine of diseases; their nature and results.

Paullinia Sorbilis, Po-lin-i-a Sér-bil-is; a climbing shrub of Brazil, the source of quarana.

Paunch, Peng: the stomach.

Peach, PEq; Amygdalus Persica, a common cultivated fruit-tree, the leaves and kernels of which contain a small portion of hydrocyanic acid; and are used as a sedative.

Pectin, Pék-tin; the os pubis; a bone in the fœtal pelvis. Pectinalis, Pek-ti-nd-lis; relating to the os pubis; a muscle of the thigh.

Pectoral, Pék-to-ral; appertaining to the breast or Pectoralis Major, Pek-to-rá-lis Má-jor; a muselo that rises in the claviele, and moves the arm forward.

Pectoralis Minor, — Minor; a muscle of the third, fourth and fifth ribs, and connects with the shoulder bone. [the chest,

Pectorals, Pék-ta-ralz; medicines used for diseases of Pectoriloquy, Pek-ta-ril-a-kwi; a condition of the chest in which the voice seems to issue from the breast.

Pectus, Pék-tus; (pl. Pectora;) that part of the body between the neck and abdomen.

Pedes, Pi-diz; (pl. of pes, a foot;) feet.

Pedialgia, Pē-di-ál-ji-a; pain or neuralgia in the feet, Pediculation, Pē-dik-q-lá-fon; a morbid condition favoring the breeding of lice on the skin.

Pediculus, Pō-dik-q-lus; a louse, one of the parasites

of the body.

Pediculus Pubis, - Pú-bis; the "crab louse," that infests the pubes, causing almost intolerable itching. Pediluvium, Ped-i-lú-vi-um; any bath for the feet-

Pellicle, Pél-i-kl; a thin skin; a delicate membrane,

Pellis, Pél-is; the cutis, or entire skin.

Pelvic, Pél-vik; appertaining to the pelvis.

Pelvimeter, Pel-vim-5-ter; an instrument for measuring the cavity of the pelvis. [of the body.

Pelvis, Pél-vis; a basin; the osseous cavity at the base Pemphigus, Pém-fi-gus; a vesicular eruption, accompanied by fever, the vesicles from the size of a pea to a walnut.

Penis, Pé-nis: the male organ of generation.

Pennyroyal, Pen-i-ré-al; Hedeoma Pulegioides, a native herb, abounding in a highly aromatic and stimulant oil.

Penthorum Sedoides, Pen-tá-rum Sī-do-j-dīz; a native plant, lately introduced as a remedy for catarrh. Peotomia, Pī-o-tá-mi-a; amputation of the penis.

Pepo, Pi-po. See Cucurbita pepo.

Pepper, Black, Pép-er, Blak; the dried berries of Piper nigrum, used as a stimulant.

Pepper, Cayenne, or Red, - Ka-én; the ripe pods

of Capsicum annuum.

Peppermint, Pép-er-mint; Mentha piperita, a well known aromatic herb, the oil of which is used as a stimulant.

Pepsin, Pép-sin; a substance existing in gastric juice and the peptic glands, that is a powerful promoter of digestion.

Peptic, Pép-tik; promotive of digestion. Per-; a prefix denoting the highest of several.

Peracute, Pér-a-kut; very severe; acute.

Perchlorides, Per-klú-ridz; the higher chlorides; ferric chloride, tincture of muriate of iron, is a solution of this salt in alcohol.

Percussion, Per-kú-fon; the examination of the chest or other cavity, by gently striking the surface and noting

the kind of sound produced.

Perforans, Pér-fω-rans; perforating; applied to a muscle

that bends the fingers.

Perforation, Per-fω-rá-jon; the use of the trepan, or other instrument, in piercing the cranium or other organ. Perhydrate of Iron, Per-hi-drat of Furn; ferric hydrate; an antidote for arsenic, made by decomposition of ferric sulphate by means of solution of caustic soda, potassæ or ammonia water.

Peri-; a prefix signifying about, on all sides; very.

Pericardiac, Per-i-kár-di-ak; about, or relating to the containing the heart. heart. Pericardium. Per-i-kár-di-um; the membranous sac

Perichondrium, Per-i-kon-dri-um; a membrane that envelops the cartilages.

Pericranium, Per-i-krá-ni-um; a membrane that en-

velops the bones of the skull.

Peridesmium, Per-i-dés-mi-um; a membrane that encloses the ligaments.

Perididymis, Per-i-did-i-mis; a serous covering that encloses the testes.

Periglottis, Fer-i-glót-is; the velvety membrane covering the tongue.

Perimysium, Per-i-mis-i-um; a thin membrane that envelops the muscles.

Perinæocele. Per-i-né-o-stl: hernia of the perineum. Perinæum, Per-i-né-um; the part between the anus and genital organs.

Perinephritis, Per-i-ne-fri-tis; inflammation of the perinephrium.

Perinephrium, Per-i-né-fri-um; a membrane that encloses the kidneys.

Periodicity, Ph-ri-od-is-i-ti: the return, at regular intervals, of any symptoms or effects of diseases.

Periodoscope, I'i-ri-od-a-skap; an instrument for ascertaining the time of menstruation, etc.

Periosteum, Per-i-ós-tī-um; a delicate membrane that invests the bones.

Periostitis, Per-i-os-ti-tis; inflammation of the perios-Periostoma, Per-i-os-tú-ma; a morbid development on the surface of a bone.

Periphacus, Per-if-a-kus; the capsule or sac that encloses the lens of the eye.

Peripueumonia, Per-i-ny-má-ni-a; acute bronchitis. Peristaltic, Per-i-stál-tik; a peculiar movement of the bowels described as vermicular or worm-like.

Peristaphylinus, Per-i-staf-i-li-nus; applied to museles of the palate, externus and internus.

Peristoma, Per-is-to-ma; the margin of a mouth or opening.

Peristroma, Per-is-trá-ma; the villous, mucous coating

of the intestines.

Perisystole, Per-i-sis-to-le; the slight pause between the contraction and dilatation of the heart, as death approaches.

Peritoneum, Per-i-to-né-um; a serous membrane that lines the abdomen, covering all its organs. Itoneum. Peritonitis, Per-i-to-ni-tis; inflammation of the peri-

Perizoma, Per-i-zó-ma; the diaphragm.

Permanganate of Potassium, Per-man-ga-nat of Po-tas-i-um: a salt (K2 Mn2O8) that readily yields its oxygen to organic matters, and is used as a disinfectant.

Pernio, Pér-ni-o: a chilblain.

Pernitrate of Iron, Per-ni-trat of Wurn; ferric nitrate. Liquor Ferri Nitratio, is officinal.

Peronæus, Per-o-né-us; relating to the fibula; applied to the long, short, and third muscles of the leg.

Peroxide, Per-óks-id; a combination in which there is the highest degree of oxidation,

Persimmon, Per-sim-on Diospyros Virginiana, a native

tree, the bark of which is astringent. Perspiration, Per-spi-rá-fon; sweat; the moisture that

passes from the pores of the skin. Perspiration, Insensible; transpiration, or the emis-

sion of vapor by the skin.

Persulphate, Per-súl-fat; ferric sulphate; used to prepare ferric hydrate, and other officinal preparations of iron.

Perturbation, Per-tur-bá-fon; disquiet, or disturbance of mind or body.

Pertussis. Per-tus-is: the whooping cough.

Peru, Balsam of, Ph-rúi, Bél-sam ov; a resinous substance obtained from Myrospermum Peruiferum, and used as a tonic and expectorant.

Peruvian Bark, Po-rui-vi-an Bark; a common synonym 10

for einchona bark.

Pervigilium, Per-vi-jil-i-um; inability to sleep. Pes, Pes; the foot, including the tarsus or instep.

Pes Anserinus, — An-ser-j-nus; a plexus of nerves in the face, distributed like the foot of a goose.

Pessary. Pés-a-ri; a ball, or other instrument for inserting in the vagina to prevent a return of prolapsus.

Pestis, Pés-tis; the plague, a contagious fever.

Petechia, Pe-ti-ki-a; a purplish spot on the skin. Petit, Canal of, Pá-tī; a small channel between the

layers of the hyaloid membrane of the eye.

Petrifaction, Pet-ri-fák-fon; the conversion of wood, or animal fiber into stone; sometimes used in the sense of calcification, when a soft part hardens like stone, but should not be comfounded with ossification.

Petroleum, Pī-tró-lī-um; "rock oil," a bituminous fluid, obtained by boring into the earth in certain geo-

logical formations.

Petrosal Sinus, Pī-tró-sal Sí-nus; applied to the superior and inferior sinus of the dura mater.

Petroselinum Sativum, Pē-tro-sē-li-num Sa-ti-vum;

parsley, a garden plant.

Peyer's Glands, Pi-er'z Glands: also called Peyer's patches; clusters of very small mucous glands on the inside of the small intestines.

Phacitis, Fa-si-tis; inflammation of the lens of the eye. Phagedeena, Fag-e-di-na; a virulent ulcer, that corrodes and spreads rapidly.

Phalanges, Fa-lan-jūz; the small bones of the fingers

and toes.

Phallocarcinoma, Fal-ω-kqr-si-nώ-ma; cancer of the penis.

Phallorrhea, Fal-o-ri-q; gonorrhea; flow of semen. Phantasma, Fau-taz-ma; an apparition, caused by the morbid condition of the eye or brain.

Pharmaceutics, Fqr-ma-sq-tiks; the science of manufacturing and compounding medicines.

Pharmacist, Fár-ma-sist; (or Pharmaceutist;) a person skilled in Pharmacy.

Pharmacon, Fár-ma-kon; a drug, or medicine.

Pharamcopæia, Fqr-ma-ko-pi-ya; a treatise on the science of Pharmacy.

Pharmacy, F\(\perp\)r-ma-si; the art of preparing medicines for sale; the place where they are prepared and sold.

Pharyngalgia, Far-in-gal-ji-a; pain in the pharynx.

Pharyngeal, Far-in-jt-al; pertaining to the pharynx. Pharyngitis, Far-in-jt-tis; inflammation of the phar-

ynx. [pharynx. [pharynx.]
Pharyngoplegia, Far-in-go-pli-ji-a; paralysis of the

Pharyngothegra, Far-in-go-ph-pi-q; paralysis of the Pharyngotomy, Far-in-gót-o-mi; the act of opening into the pharynx with the knife.

Pharynx, Fár-inks; the region of the throat behind the nose, mouth and larynx, and above the esophagus.

Phenol, Fé-nol; carbolic acid,

Philadelphia Fleabane, Fil-a-dél-fi-a Fli-ban; Erigeron Philadelphicum, a common weed, used as a diuretic.

Phimosis, Fi-má-sis; a congenital constriction of the prepuce that prevents the glans penis from being uncovered. [vein.

Phlebectasia, Flī-bek-tá-si-a; an extended or swollen

Phlebitis, Fli-bj-tis; inflammation of a vein.

Phleborrhagia, Fleb-o-rá-ji-a; sudden flow of blood from a ruptured vein.

Phlebotomy, Flī-bót-ω-mi; the opening of a vein for blood-letting.

Phlegm, Flem; a thick mucus discharged from the throat and lungs.

Phlegmasia, Fleg-má-ſi-a; inflammation, with fever. Phlegmatia Dolens, Fleg-má-ſi-a Dó-lens; white or milk-leg, afflicting some women after child-birth, the inguinal glands swelling and becoming painful.

Phiegmatic, Fleg-mát-ik; full of phiegm; sluggish. Phiegmon, Flég-mon; a red boil; inflammation in the cellular tissue.

Phlogistic, Flo-jis-tik; combustible, inflammable.

Phlogiston. Fla-jis-ton; once supposed to be the principle of combustion or inflammability existing in matter.

Phlogosis, Flω-gώ-sis; external inflammation, as in erysipelas.

Phlyctena, Flik-t6-na; a small vesicle under the epidermis, containing a serous fluid.

Phonica, Fon-i-kq; diseases affecting the vocal organs.

Phoradendron Flavescens, Fo-ra-dén-dron Fla-vésens; mistletoe, a native parasite, commonly described as Viscum flavescens.

Phosphates, Fós-fats; compounds of phosphoric acid. Phosphide, (or Phosphuret,) Fós-fid; a combination

of phosphorous with another element.

Phosphoric Acid, Fos-fór-ik As'id; an acid of phosphorous, H³ PO⁴; (the ordinary medicinal acid is

called ortho-phosphoric acid.)

Phosphorus, Fós-fω-rus; an elementary substance obtained from bones, very inflammable, poisonous, and must be preserved beneath water and handled carefully.

Photalgia, Fo-tál-ji-a; pain resulting from excessive Photonosos, Fo-tón-o-sos; snow-blindness; sun-stroke. Photopsia, Fo-tóp-si-a; lucid vision, or internal sight. Photuria, Fo-tú-ri-a; urine that has a light and shiny

appearance.

Phrenic, Frén-ik; relating to the diaphragm.

Phrenica, Frén-ik-a; diseases affecting the mind.

Phrenitis, Frt-ni-tis; inflammation of the brain. Phrenology, Frt-nól-o-ji; the science of the mind, in

conjunction with the brain.

Phrenzy, Frén-zi; phrenitis; excitement of the brain.

Phthisical, Tiz-i-kal; pertaining to phthisis; consumptive. [sumption.

Phthisie, Tiz-ik; Phthisis Pulmonalis; pulmonary con-

Phthoe, Há-v; ulcers in the lungs.

Phyma, Fi-ma; a tuberele, or inflamed boil. Phymatoid, Fi-ma-tod; resembling a tuberele.

Physconia, Fis-kώ-ni-a; abnormal enlargement of the abdomen.

Physeter Macrocephalus, Fj-s\u00e4-ter Mak-r\u00f6-s\u00e9f-a-lus; the sperm-whale, that yields spermaceti.

Physiatrica, Fis-i-at-ri-ka; the science of the healing qualities in nature's products.

Physic, Fiz-ik; the science of medicine in the cure of

Physician, Fi-zi-fan; a person educated for the practice of medicine, and authorized to practice by a chartered college.

Physiognomy, Fiz-i-og-no-mi; the act of determining to some extent, the dispositions of men by observing their countenances.

Physiology, Fiz-i-ól-a-ji; the science of life, both ani-

mal and vegetable.

Physostigma Venenosum, Fi-so-stig-ma Ven-t-nósum; a woody African vine, which yields calabar beans.

Phytolacca Decandra, Fj-to-lak-a Di-kan-dra; pokeweed, a common American weed, the dried berries and

root of which are used as an alterative.

Pia Mater, Pi-a Má-ter; the delicate membrane which forms an innermost covering of the brain and spinal cord.

Pica, Pi-ka: the unnatural appetite, during pregnancy. Pierie Acid, Pik-rik As'id; carbazotic acid, or trinitro-carbolic acid, is made by the action of nitrie acid upon carbolic acid. Picrate of ammonium is used in medicine. (See Carbazotate of ammonium.)

Pigmentum Nigrum, Pig-mén-tum Ni-grum; a dark

pigment in the choroid membrane of the eve.

Piles, Pilz: hemorrhoids; an inflamed condition of the veins of the anus.

Piliferous, Pj-lif-er-us; hairy; covered with hair.

Piliform, Pil-i-form; resembling hair.

Piline, Pi-lin: a fabric made of wool and sponge, and covered with a coating of India-rubber, used for poultices and fomentations.

Pill. (or Pilula,) Pil-q-la; a pellet or small ball of med-

icine, for swallowing whole.

Pilocarpin, Pil-o-kár-pin: an alkaloid of jaborandi.

Pilocarpus Pinnatus, Pil-o-kár-pus Pin-á-tus; a tree of South America, the leaves of which are used to

promote perspiration; jaborandi.

Pilorum Arrectores, Pi-lo-rum A-rek-to-rez; the very small muscles that produce the effect called cutis anserina, or "goose skin," and also cause the hair of the skin to rise when one is frightened.

Pilose, Pi-los: hairy, with distinct hairs. Pilular, Pil-u-lar; appertaining to a pill. Pimeladen, Pi-mél-a-den; a fatty gland.

Pimelitis, Pim-t-li-tis; inflammation of the adipose membrane.

Pimelosis, Pim-z-lá-sis; obesity; fatness.

Pimento Berries, Pi-mén-tω Bér-iz; allspice, the fruit of Eugenia Pimenta.

Pimpinella Anisum, Pim-pi-nél-a A-ní-sum; an umbelliferous plant that yields aniseed.

Pimple, Pim-pl; a small round protuberance of the skin, filled with a watery fluid.

Pine, Pin: a common name for the evergreen trees of the

genns Pinns.

Pineal Gland, Pin-5-al Gland; a small soft conical body, the size of a pea, found above the tubercula quadrigemina of the brain, supposed by Descartes to be the seat of the soul, but whose office is not yet learned.

Pinguecula, Pin-gwék-ų-la; a small tumor in the edge of the cornea.

Pinguedo, Pin-gwi-do; a term for fat.

Pink-Root, Pink-ruit; the root of Spigelia Marilandica, used as an anthelmintic.

Pinna, Pin-a; the expanded portion of the external ear; also the lower part of each side of the nose.

Pinta, Pin-ta; "the blue stain," a disease that is prevalent in Mexico.

Pinus, Pi-nus; a large genus of evergreen trees, the source of tar, turpentine and rosin.

Pinus Canadensis, — Kan-a-dén-sis; a synonym in common use for Abies Canadensis; bemlock spruce.

Piper Cubeba, Pi-per Ku-bi-ba; a climbing vine of the East Indies, which yields cubeb berries.

Piper Nigrum, - Ni-grum; a vine of the West Indies, the dried fruit of which is black pepper.

Piperin, Pip-er-in; a very weak alkaloid of pepper.

Pipsissewa, Pip-sis-va; a native plant, Chimaphila umbellata; used as a diuretic and tonic.

Pistacia Lentiscus, Pis-té-ji-a Len-tis-kus; the tree that yields mastic. [the ovule.

Pistil, Pis-til; the female organ of a plant that contains

Pistillate, Pis-til-at; having pistils.

Pit, Pit; in the plural, the cavities left in the skin after small-pox.

Pit of the Stomach; the external cavity over the stomach.

Pitaya Bark, Pi-tá-ya Bqrk; a variety of non-officinal cinchona bark.

Pitch, Black, Piq, Blak; the residue left from coal tar after distillation.

Pitch, Burgundy, — Bür-gun-di; a resinous substance obtained from Abies excelsu, and used in plasters.

Pituita, Pit-η-į-ta; phlegm; a viseid mucus.

Pituitary, Pit-\u00ed-i-ta-re; appertaining to phlegm.

Pituitary Gland, — Gland; a small round body, occupying the Sella Turcica, or depression, of the sphenoid bone.

Pituitary Membrane, — Mém-bran; the mucous membrane in the interior of the nose.

Pix Liquida, Piks Lik-wi-da; officinal name for tar. Placebo, Pla-st-ba; a medicine given the patient more to satisfy his wish than with the expectation of benefiting him.

Placenta, Pla-sén-to; a roundish flat substance that forms in the uterus in conjunction with the fœtus, and to which the umbilical cord is attached, constituting the medium of communication between mother and child.

Placentitis, Pla-sen-ti-tis; inflammation of the placenta. Pladarosis, Plad-a-rô-sis; a soft tumor within the eyelid.

Plague, Plag; a kind of typhus fever, attended with carbuneles, hæmorrhage, and great prostration.

Planta, Plán-ta; the sole of the foot.

Plantago Major, Plantá-go Má-jor; the common plantain; a weed used as an alterative.

Plantar, Plán-tor; applied to arteries, muscles, ligaments, etc., of the foot.

Plantaris, Plan-tá-ris; a muscle that extends the foot Plantigrade, Plán-ti-grad; applied to man and other animals that walk on the sole of the foot.

Planuria, Plan-ú-ri-a; discharge of urine through an artificial passage.

Planus, Plá-nus; flat; applied to the flat part of the

Plasma, Pláz-ma; the liquid forming the thick portion of the blood. | plaster.

Plastic, Plás-tik; that may be formed or moulded, as Platiasmus, Pla-ti-àz-mus; imperfection of speech, by reason of thick! broad lips.

Plasters, Plas-terz. See Emplastra.

Platinum, Pla-ti-num; an elemental substance, that is unaffected by the action of most acids, and consequently valuable for chemical apparatus.

Platysma, Pla-tis-ma; an expansion or broadening.

Platysma Myodes, — Mi-ó-dīz; a broad muscle on the side of the neck. | to oval shape.

Pledget, Pléjet; a piece of lint, or compress, rolled in-Pleonasm, Plt-o-nazm; a faulty development, in an extra number of parts.

Pleonexia, Plō-o-néks-i-a; abnormal greediness, to the

extent of being a disease.

Plethora. Plét-ω-ra; fullness to repletion; plumpness. Pleura, Plή-ra; a serous membrane that lines the cavities of the thorax.

Pleura Costalis, - Kos-tá-lis; the part of the pleura

that lines the parietes of the chest.

Pleura Pulmonalis, — Pul-mω-ná-lis; that part of the pleura that covers the lungs. [pleura.

Pleuralgia, Plų-rál-ji-a; pain in the side, or in the Pleurapostema, Plų-ra-pos-tá-ma; a tumor or abscess in the pleura.

Pleurisy, (or Pleuritis,) Plú-ri-si; inflammation of Pleurisy-Root, Plú-ri-si-Rmt; Asclepias tuberosa, a native plant, also known as butterfly-weed; reputed as a remedy for pleurisy.

Pleurodynia, Plu-ro-din-i-a; spasmodic pain in the

muscles of the chest.

Pleuropneumonia, Plu-ro-nu-mó-ni-a; inflammation of the pleura and of the lungs at the same time.

Pleurorrhea, Plu-ro-rt-a; an excess of fluid in the

Pleurospasmus, Plų-rω-spáz-mus; cramp in the side, or in the pleura.

Pleurothotonos, Plu-ro-tôt-o-nos; tetanus in which the body is curved to one side.

Pleximeter. Pleks-im-ī-ter; a flat circular piece of ivory, or metal, by which mediate percussion is performed.

Plexus, Pléks-us; a network of nerves or blood-vessels.

See Axillary, Cardiac, and Choroid plexus.

Plexus Pampiniformis, — Pam-pin-i-fér-mis; blood-

vessels twined about the spermatic cord.

Plexus Pulmonicus, — Pul-món-i-kus; a junction of the eighth pair of nerves with the great sympathetic nerve.

Plica, Pli-ka; a disease attended with the glutinus matting of the hair. [a tooth.

Plicidentine, Plis-i-dén-tin; a change in the tissue of Plumbago, Plum-bá-gω; a form of carbon, commonly termed black lead. [lead.

Plumbum, Plum-bum; the Latin name for the element Pneumarthrosis, Nu-mur-trá-sis; the secretion of air

in a joint.

Pneumatica, Pu-mat-i-ka; diseases of the functions of respiration.

Pneumatocele, Nu-mat-o-sīl; any hernia filled with Pneumatometer, Nu-ma-tom-\(\textit{b}\)-ter; an instrument for measuring the amount of air inhaled at a breath, Pneumatosis, Nu-ma-to-sis; the distention of a cellu-

lar membrane with wind.

Pneumogastric, Nq-mo-gás-trik; appertaining to both the lungs and stomach; applied also to the eighth pair of nerves, (par Vaqum.)

Pneumonæmia, Nu-mo-ni-mi-a; an engorgement of

blood in the lungs.

Pneumonalgia, Ny-mo-nál-ji-a; pain in the lungs.

Pneumonia, Nų-m&-ni-a; (Pneumonitis;) inflammation of the lungs; fever, pain in the thorax, increased by coughing; quick, hard pulse, and difficulty in breathing. [organs.

Pneumonle, Nų-món-ik; relating to the respiratory Pneumothorax, Nų-mo-tô-raks; the sudden accumulation of air in the sac of the pleura; a dangerous condition.

Pock, Pok; applied to the pustules of small-pox. Podagra, Pód-a-gra; gout in the joints of the foot. Podalgia, Po-dál-ji-a; chronic pain in the foot; gout, or rheumatism.

Podarthritis, Pod-ar-tri-tis; inflammation of the joints of the feet.

Podædema, Pod-5-di-ma; a swelling of the feet.

Podophyllin, Pod-ω-fil-in; the precipitate obtained when concentrated tincture of mayapple (Podophyllum peltutum) root is poured into cold water.

Podophyllum Peltatum, Pod-a-fil-um Pel-tá-tum; a common plant in the United States, known as mayapple or mandrake; the root is extensively used as a

cathartic.

Podophyllum, Resin of; Podophyllin.

Poison, Pó-zon; any animal, mineral or vegetable substance, which, when applied to the surface or taken into the body, causes such a derangement of the system as to induce disease or lead to death.

Poison-Vine, - Vin; a common name for Rhus Toxicodendron, a poisonous vine of the United States.

Poke, Pok; Phytolacca decandra, a common weed.

Polemonium Cæruleum, Pol-ā-mo-ni-um Sā-rúi-līum: Greek valerian; a nervine.

Polemonium Reptans, — Rép-tans; a native plant, sometimes used as an alterative.

Pollen, Pol-en; the powder of flowers, which is the fecundating principle of plants.

Pollex. Pol-eks: the thumb, or great toe.

Pollution, Po-lú-son; the emission of semen in an un-

natural way.

Polygala Senega, Pω-lig-a-la Sén-ĩ-ga; seneca snakeroot; a native plant, the root of which is used as an expectorant.

Polygonatum Giganteum, Po-lig-o-ná-tum Ji-gántī-nm; Solomon's Seal, a native plant, the root used

as a tonic.

Polygonum Bistorta, Pω-lig-ω-num Bis-tér-ta; a European plant, bistort, the root of which is an astrin-

rent.

Polygonum Hydropiper, — Hi-dróp-i-per; waterpepper, a common weed, used as a stimulant, often described as Polygonum Punctatum. Polymnia Uvedalia, Po-lim-ni-a Yur-vé-dá-li-a; an indigenous plant, lately recommended as a remedy for enlarged spleen.

Polyopia, Pol-i-o-pi-a; abnormal vision, in which ob-

jects are multiplied.

Polypodium Vulgare, Pol-i-p\u00e1-di-um Vul-g\u00e4-r\u00e4; polipod, a native fern, used as a pectoral.

Polypus, Pól-i-pus; a tumor in the natural cavities of

the body, as the nose, uterus, etc.

Polysarcia, Pol-i-sqr-fi-a; excessive flesh; corpulency, Polytricum Juniperinum, Pω-lit-ri-kum Ju-nip-iri-num; hair-cap moss, a diuretic.

Pomegranate, Púm-gran-et; Punica granatum, an orna-

mental tree of the Mediterranean. Pompholyx, Póm-fø-liks; a watery pimple, or sac, on

the skin, without inflammation.

Pomum Adami, Pó-mum A-dá-mi; the cartilaginous

projection on the front part of the neck.

Pons Hepatis, Pons Hép-a-tis; "bridge of the liver,"

the part connecting the lobes.

Pons Tarini, - Ta-ri-ni; the ash-like substance forms ing the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

Pons Varolii, — Va-r\u00e3-li-\u00e4; the corpus annulare, a part of the medullary substance uniting the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medullary oblongata. [joint.

Poples, Póp-līz; the ham, or posterior part of the knee-Poplitæus, Pop-li-té-us; a muscle of the thigh and leg, that articulates the knee-joint.

Popliteal, Pop-li-té-al; applied to muscles, nerves, etc.,

of the ham.

Poppy, Póp-i; Papaver somniferum, the plant that yields opium; the ripe capsules, known as poppy-heads, are a feeble sedative.

Populus Balsamifera, Póp-q-lus Bol-sam-if-er-q; (var caudicans, Gray;) a tree of the Northern United States, the buds of which are known as Balm of Gilead.

Pore, Por; in the plural, minute openings or passages, that exist in all bodies; in the skin they are the extremities of internal exhalant vessels.

Poroma, Po-ró-ma; a hard or callous part. [fever. Porphyrisma. Por-fi-riz-ma; scarlitina, or scarlet. Porrigo, Po-ri-go; an eruptive disease known as scaldhead, or ring-worm of the scalp. of the liver.

Porta, Por-ta: "a gate:" applied to the passage-ways Portal Circulation, Por-tal Ser-ky-la-fon; that part of the venous circulation of the blood that makes an extra circuit before uniting with the rest of the blood.

Portal Vein. - Van: a vein that unites with most of the organs within the abdomen.

Portio Dura, Pár-fi- a Dý-ra; the hard, or facial nerve. Portio Mollis, - Mól-is; the soft, or auditory nerve. Porus, Pó-rus; the hard skin, or callus; also, a pore or opening.

Porus Opticus, - Op'ti-kus; a point in the optic nerve, where the central artery passes through.

Posology, Pa-sól-a-ji; the science of the quantity and frequency of doses.

Posterior Auris, Pos-té-ri-or O'ris: a fleshy fiber or muscle behind the ear.

Posthitis, Pos-ti-tis; inflammation of the prepuce. Post-Mortem, Post-Mor-tem; the formal or official examination of a dead body.

Post Partum - Partum; applied to hamorrhage, etc., after parturition.

Potash, (or Potassæ,) Pót-af: caustic potash.

Potassæ Caustic, Po-tás-b Kós-tik. See Caustic Potash. Potassium, Po-tas-i-um; an elementary substance, the base of the potassium salts.

Potassium Hydrate. - Hi-drat: caustic potash.

Potentilla Canadensis, Po-ten-til-a Kan-a-dén-sis; cinquefoil, five-finger; a native herb, used as a tonic and astringent.

Potentilla Tormentilla, - Tor-men-til-a; tormentil, a European plant, the root of which is a powerful as-

tringent.

Potion, Pá-fon; a medicine to be taken as a drink. Potomania, Po-to-má-ni-a; delirium tremens.

Pot-Pourri, Pot-Púi-ri; a mixture of fragrant plants, flowers and roots.

Poultice, Pol-tis; a soft preparation of bread and milk, flax-seed, or out-meal, spread on a cloth, for applying to sprains, or sores.

Poupart's Ligament, Pút-pqrt's Lig-a-ment; a ligament that extends from the ilium to the or pubis.

Pox, Poks; the vulgar name for syphilis.

Præcordia, Pri-ker-di-a; the anterior part of the thorax, Precipitant, Pro-sip-i-tant; the substance that produces a precipitate.

Precipitate, Pre-sip-i-tat; the substance left in the bottom of the vessel after the process of precipitation.

Precipitation, Pri-sip-i-tá-fon; the chemical action which results in a substance separating from a liquid in which it was dissolved.

Precipitated Chalk, Pri-sip-i-tat-ed Cok; carbonate of calcium, thrown from solution by a carbonated alkali. Pregnancy, Prég-nan-si; the condition of being with

child, or bearing young.

Prepensile, Prē-pén-sil; adapted to the catching hold of objects, as fingers, tails, etc.

Premature Labor, Pri-ma-tur Lá-bor; that which comes on before the allotted period of gestation.

Premaxillary, Pri-maks-i-la-ri; applied to the incisor part of the superior maxillary.

Premolar, Pri-mo-lar; applied to the first pairs of molar, or bicuspid teeth, in each jaw.

Prepared Chalk, Pre-pard Cok; washed chalk.

Prepuce, Pri-pus; the membrane covering the end of the glans penis, and also the elitoris.

Presbyopia, Pres-bi-\u00e3-pi-a; defective vision, resulting

in far-sightedness, attending old age.

Prescription, Pre-skrip-fon; a written, or partly printed and partly written, direction for the preparation of medicine for a patient.

Presentation, Pre-zen-tá-fon; the position in which a child presents itself in the uterus at birth.

Presphenoid, Pri-sff-nod; applied to the anterior part of the sphenoid bone in infancy.

Priapism, Pri-a-pizm; a morbid erection of the penis,

without or with desire.

Prickly Ash, Prik-li Af: Xanthoxylum Americanum, a native shrub, the bark and berries of which are used as a stimulant.

Pride of India, Prid ov In'di-a; Melia Azedarach, a tropical tree.

Primæ Viæ Prj-mī Vj-ī; the primary passages, as the stomach and intestines.

Primalia, Pri-má-li-a; applied to growths which are the lowest in the scale of existence.

Primigenious, Pri-mi-jé-ni-us; primitive; first born. Primipara, Pri-mip-a-ra; a mother who has been delivered of her first child.

Probang, Prώ-ban; a piece of whalebone with an ivory point, for pressing down into the stomach any substance that may have eaught in the œsophagus.

Primrose, Evening, Prim-roz, Ly'nin; (Enothera biennis, a common native plant with yellow flowers.

Prince's Pine, Prins-ez Pin; a common name for Chimaphila umbellata.

Prinos Verticillatus, Pri-nos Ver-tis-i-lá-tus; black alder. See Hex verticillata.

Privet, Priv-et; Ligustrum vulgare, a shrub common in cultivation. wounds.

Probe, Prob; an instrument with which to examine Process, Pró-ses; any outgrowth or projection of bone or other tissue; also the method of performing a chemical operation.

Procidentia, Pros-i-dén-fi-a; a prolapsus; the falling or depression of an organ or part, as the eye, anus, etc.

Practalgia, Prak-tál-ji-a; pain in the rectum.

Proctica, Prók-ti-ka; diseases of the anus.

Proctitis, Prok-tj-tis; inflammation of the anus and rectum.

Proctocele, Prók-to-sīl; prolapsus ani, or hernia of the Proctodynia, Prok-to-din-i-a; spasms of pain in the rectum.

Proctotomy, Prok-tót-a-mi; the making of an incission into the rectum, as for fistula in ano.

Prodrome, Prá-dram; a precursor, as one disease is sometimes the forerunner of another.

Profluvia, Pro-flu-vi-a; profuse discharges, or flux, with fever.

Profundus, Pro-fun-dus; deep-seated; applied to arteries, etc., of the arm and thigh.

Profucio, Pra-fú-si-a; loss of blood or other fluid.

Prognosis, Progná-sis; the knowledge of the nature of a disease, obtained from early symptoms.

Prolabium, Pro-lá-bi-um; the front part of the lip.

Prolapsus, Pro-lap-sus; a falling and protrusion of any part, as the anus, uterus, etc.

Prolapsus Ani, — E'nį; a falling of the extremity of the anus.

Prolapsus Iridis, - Ir'i-dis; the protrusion of the

iris through an injury of the cornea.

Prolapsus Uteri, - Yún-ter-i; the falling of the

womb, and its protrusion from the vulva.

Promontory, Próm-on-tω-ri; a projection from the cay-

ity of the tympanum.

Promontory of the Sacrum, - Sá-krum; the projecting part of the sacrum.

Pronation, Pro-né-son; the act of turning the hand

with the palm downwards.

Pronator Quadratus, Pro-né-tor Kwod-ré-tus; a muscle which passes from the ulna to the radius, and that turns the band inwards.

Pronator Teres, — T6-r5z; a muscle which passes from the inner condyle of the humerus to the radius.

Proof Spirit, Pruf Spir-it: alcohol, diluted with water until of the Sp. Gr. 0.920, is officinal in the British Pharmacopeia.

Prophylactic, Prof-i-lak-tik; applied to means used to prevent disease, and preserve health.

Prophylaxis, Prof-i-laks-is; the use of means necessary

for the preservation of health. Prosector, Prω-sék-tor; one who prepares a subject for

dissection, or dissects for another. [face. Prosopalgia, Pros-ω-pál-ji-a; neuralgia; pain in the Prostatalgia, Pros-ta-tál-ji-a; pain in the prostate

gland.

Prostate, Prós-tat; applied to a gland situated in front
of the orifice of the male urinary bladder.

Prostatitis, Pros-ta-ti-tis; inflammation of the pros-

Prosthesis, Pros-f5-sis; the substitution of an artificial part for one destroyed. Protein, Prá-tē-in; a nitrogenous substance analogous to fibrin, erroneously supposed to form the substance from which all albuminoids were derived.

Protoplasm, Prá-ta-plazm; a nitrogenous substance, possessing vital principles, essential in the organization

of all living beings, even the lowest,

Protuberance, Pro-tú-ber-ans; an eminence, or process, or swelling.

Proud Flesh, Pred Flef; a fungus; an unhealthy

growth of flesh in a sore.

Proximate Cause, Proks-i-mat Kez: that which comes

next to the disease itself.

Prunus Lauro-cerasus, Prúi-nus Le-ro-sī-rá-sus; cherry-laurel, an Asiatic evergreen tree, the leaves of which contain a small portion of prussic acid, and when distilled with water yield cherry-laurel water.

Prunus Serotina, - Sī-rót-i-na; the wild cherry, a native forest tree, the bark of which is extensively used as a tonic. (This tree is often described as France

Virginiana, which see.)
Brunus Virginiana, — Ver-jin-i-á-na; the choke-cherry, a native shrub, the bark not used medicinally. See Prunus serotina.

Prurigo, Pru-ri-go; a papulous eruption on the skin.

attended with itching.

Pruritus, Prui-ri-tus; excessive itching; prurigo. Prussian Blue, Pruf-an Blu; ferrocyanide of iron, used generally in connection with quinia.

Prussiate of Potash, Prúf-i-at ov Pót-af; ferrocy-

anide of potassium, or yellow prussiate of potash.

Prussie Acid, Prús-ik As'id; hydrocyanic acid, a powerful poison; used in a diluted form for whooping cough. speech.

Psellismus, Sel-is-mus; stammering; hesitation in Pseudæsthesia, Su-des-th-si-a; false sensation; as pain in a limb that has long been amputated.

Pseudarthrosis, Sq-dqr-trώ-sis; growth of a false joint.

Pseudoblepsia, Sy-do-blép-si-a; false vision.

Pseudomembrane, Sq-da-mem-bran; false membrane, the effect of inflammation.

Psoadicus, So-ad-i-kus; appertaining to the loins.

Psore, So-5; applied to muscles of the loins,

Psoas Abscess, Sá-as Ab'ses; an abscess of the loins.

Psoas Magnus, - Mág-nus, a muscle extending from the last dorsal vertebra to the os femoris, and which moves the thigh forward.

Psoas Parvus, - Pár-vus; a muscle extending from the last dorsal vertebra to the pelvis, and which bends the spine upon the pelvis.

Psora. So-ra; the itch; scabies.

Psoriasis, So-ri-a-sis; scaly tetter, a cutaneous disease. Psoriasis Guttata, - Gu-tá-ta; small patches of scaly eruption, without inflammation.

Psoriasis Infantilis, - In-fan-ti-lis; a dry tetter on the cheeks, breast, etc., affecting infants.

Psychical, Si-ki-kal; relating to the mind.

Psychology, Si-kól-a-ji; the science of the soul or

mind; mental philosophy.

Psychometry, Sj-kom-b-tri; the art professed by Dr. J. R. Buchanan, in 1842, and others since, of measuring or reading mind by sympathetic impressions derived from feeling one's head or his manuscript.

Psychosis, Si-ka-sis; disease or affection of the mind. Ptelia Trifoliata, Ti-li-a Tri-fo-li-a-to: the wafer ash, a native shrub or small tree, the bark of which is used as a tonic.

Pteris Aquilina, Tér-is Ak-wi-li-na: the common brake, an astringent fern.

Pterocarpus Marsupium, Ter-o-kgr-pus Mgr-sg-pi-nm: an Indian tree which yields the astringent gum kino. Pterygium, Ter-ij-i-um; a membranous fiber on the in-

ternal canthus of the eve.

Pterygoid Tér-i-god; formed like a wing. Pterygoideus Externus, Ter-i-gód-ī-us Eks-tér-nus; a muscle extending from the pterygoid process to the anterior part of the lower jawbone.

Pterygoideus Internus, - În-tér-nus; a musele extending from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid

bone to the inner angle of the lower jaw.

Pterygo - Pharyngeus, Tér-i-go-Far-in-jé-us. Same as the Constrictor superior muscle of the pharynx.

Ptosis, Tá-sis; a falling, applied to the evelid.

Ptyalagogue, Tj-al-a-gog; a syalagogue, or medicine to increase the flow of saliva.

Ptyalin, Tj-a-lin; an albuminous principle in saliva.

Ptyalism, Ti-a-lizm; salivation, an excessive flow of saliva.

Ptyalum, Ti-a-lum; saliva, which see.

Puberty, Pu-ber-ti; the period approaching maturity,

when the young are capable of reproduction.

Pubes, Pú-bīz; the external region of the organs of generation, which after puberty is covered with hair.

Pubic, Pý-bik; appertaining to the pubes.

Puccoon, Red, Pu-kun; Sanguinaria Canadensis, the blood root.

Puccoon, Yellow: the common name for Hydrastis Conadensis, yellow root.

Pudenda, Pu-dén-da; (sing. Pudendum,) the parts of generation, taken as a whole,

Pudenda Virorum, - Vj-ró-rum; the male generative organs taken collectively.

Pudenda Muliebre, - My-li-á-br; the female genera-

tive organs, collectively. Pudic, Pú-dik; relating to the pudenda.

Puerpera, Pu-ér-pi-ra; one who has recently given birth to a child.

Puerperal. Pu-ér-pō-ral; relating to child-bearing.

Puerperal Fever, - Fi-ver; a febrile condition sometimes resulting from parturition.

Puerperium, Pu-er-pi-ri-um; state of women during confinement.

Pug, (or Pugillus,) Pu-jil-us; a small quantity, that can be taken between the thumb and finger.

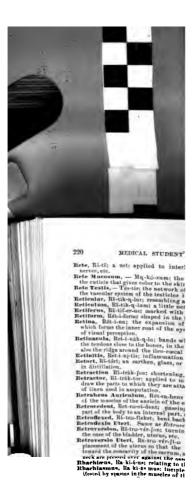
Pulmo, Púl-mo; the Latin for lung.

Pulmometer, Pul-móm-b-ter; an instrument for ascertaining the capacity or strength of the lungs.

Pulmonaria Officinalis, Pul-mo-né-ri-a Of-is-i-nélis; a European demulcent plant.

Pulmonary, Púl-mo-na-ri; relating to the lungs.

Pulmonary Artery, - Ar'-ter-i; it rises in the right ventricle of the heart, divides, and one branch passes into each lung, which carry the blood there for aeration.



Punctum Ceeum, Punk-tum Si-kum; the point of the retina, from which the optic nerve-fibers radiate,

which is insensible to light,

Punctum Saliens, — Sá-li-ens; the first point of motion after the fecundation of the germ, supposed by some to be the first pulsation of the heart of the embryo.

Punica Granatum, Pú-ni-ka Gran-á-tum; the pomegranate tree; the bark of the root is used as a vermifuge, especially for the expulsion of the tape-worm.

Pupil, Pu-pil; the dark round opening in the iris, through which the light passes to impress the image of

an object on the retina.

Pupillary Membrane, Pú-pil-a-ri Mém-bran; a very thin membrane that, in the feetus, closes the opening in the iris.

Purgation, Purgá-jon; the evacuation of the bowels. Purgative, Púr-ga-tiv; any medicine that promotes free action of the bowels, but less violent than a cathartic.

Purging Cassia, Púrj-in Káf-i-a; Cassia fistula, the pods of which are a mild cathartic.

Puriform Pú-ri-form; resembling the nature of pus. Purpura, Púr-pu-ra; a disease in which livid spots appear on the skin, with general debility and sometimes fever.

[pus.]

Purulent, Púr-q-lent: full of pus; having the nature of Pus, Pus; matter produced from inflamed animal texture, of the consistency of cream.

Push, Puf: a pustule, or inflammatory swelling.

Pustule, Pustul; a small protuberance of the cuticle enclosing pus.

Putrefaction, Pq-tr5-fåk-fon; the decomposition, or rotting, of animal matter.

Putrescence, Pu-trés ens: a condition of rottenness. Putrid Fever, Pú-trid Fé-ver. See Typhus Fever.

Pyæmia, Pj-t-mia; a purulent condition of the blood, resulting in abscesses in different parts. [kidney.

Pyelitis, Pi-ī-li-tis; inflammation of the pelvis of the Pyesis, (or Pyosis,) Pi-ī-sis; the formation of pus.

Pyloric, Pi-lor-ik; appertaining to the pylorus.

Pylorus, Pi-lo-rus; the lower apperture of the stomach.

Pyogenic, Pj-a-jén-ik; producing pus.

Pyramid, Pir-a-mid; a bony projection in the tympanum,

in shape like a pyramid.

Pyramidalis, Pir-am-i-dá-lis; a triangular muscle in the back part of the pelvis, that rotates the thigh outward, and the pelvis inward.

Pyramidalis Nasi, - Ná-si; a muscle of the nose.

Pyrethrum Parthenium, Pir-i-trum Par-ti-ni-um; feverfew, a European plant, often cultivated in gardens.

Pyretic, Pir-ét-ik; febrile; relating to fever.

Pyrexia, Pir-éks-i-a; a condition of fever.

Pyriformis, Pir-i-fér-mis; a muscle that passes from the pelvis to the great trochanter of the femur.

Pyrogenesia, Pir-o-jen-b-si-a; the generation of fire. Pyromania, Pir-o-mé-ni-a; a mania for setting houses

on fire.

Pyrophosphoric Acid, Pir-\omega-fos-for-ik As'id; an acid made by heating phosphoric acid to a temperature sufficient to remove the element of water.

Pyrophosphates, Pir-ω-fós-fats; salts of pyrophosphorid acid. The pyrophosphate of iron is used in medicine.

Pyrosis, Pir-á-sis; water-brash, or heart-burn.

Pyrosphyra, Pir-os-fi-ra; a metal instrument, to be heated and used for cauterizing.

Pyroxylon, Pir-óks-i-lon; gun cotton.

Pyrus Malus, Pi-rus Má-lus; the apple tree.

0

Q. P.; abbreviation of quantum placet, "as much as you please."

Q. S.; quantum sufficit, "what will suffice."

Quackery, Kwak-er-i; the pretensions of uneducated practitioners of medicine; also, undignified acts of competent professionals.

Quadratus Femoris, Kwod-rá-tus Fém-o-ris; a muscle passing from the ischium to the femur. Quadratus Genæ, Kwod-rá-tus, J6-nī; a muscle that

depresses the lower lip.

Quadratus Lumborum, — Lum-b\u00e1-rum; a muscle between the last rib and the crest of the ilium, that moves the loins to one side.

Quadriceps Extensor, Kwod-ri-seps Eks-tén-sor; the

extensor muscle of the knee.

Quadrigemina Tubercula, Kwod-ri-jém-i-na Tu-bérku-la; four small oval muscles, located below the posterior commissure of the brain, called the nates and testes.

Quadrumana, Kwod-rúi-ma-na; animals having four extremities terminating with hands.

Qualitative, Kwól-i-ta-tiv: relating to quality.

Quarantine, Kwór-an-tōn; the detention of passengers and goods coming in from a port where a contagious disease prevailed, until thoroughly disinfected.

Quartan, Kwer-tan; occurring once in four days, as

fever and ague.

Quassia, Kwof-i-a; a bitter tonic, the wood of Simo

ruba excelsa.

Queen of the Meadow, Kwīn ov de Méd-a: Eupatorium purpureum, a native plant; the name is also applied to Spiran tomentosa.

Queen's Root, Kwin'z Rut; a common name for Still-

ingia sylvatica.

Quereus, Kwér-kus; the oak family of trees. The inner barks of Q. alba and Q. tiuctoria are officinal, and used as astringents.

Quercus Infectoria, - In-fek-tú-ri-a; the dyer's oak

of Asia, which produces galls,

Quevenne's Iron, Ka-ven'z Furn; iron by hydrogen, which see.

Quick Lime, Kwik Lim; lime unslacked, which see. Quicksilver, Kwik-sil-ver; a synonym for the element mercury.

Quillala Saponaria, Kwi-ld-a Sap-a-nd-ri-a; the soap tree, an evergreen of South America, the bark of which is used as an errhine.

Quince Seed, Kwins Std; the seed of Cydonia vulgaria,

which are demulcent.

Quinia, or Quinine, Kwin-i-a or Kwi-nin; (Fr. Ki-nin;) the most valuable of the cinchona alkaloids, the sulphate of quinia being mostly used.

Quinidia, or Quinidine, Kwin-id-i-a, or Kwin-i-din; an alkaloid from einchona bark, in little demand.

Quinine Flower, Kwi-nin Flá-er. See Sabbatia Elliotii.

R

R.; in prescriptions, means Recipe, "take."

Rables, Rá-bi-tz; madness, caused by the bite or scatch of an animal, the saliva, it is supposed, being affected with a diseased virus.

Rabies Canina, — Ka-nj-nq; hydrophobia, caused as above, and so named because the patient cannot endure

the presence of water.

Race Ginger, Ras Jin-jer; common black ginger root. Rachialgia, Rak-i-al-ji-a; pain in the spine.

Rachitis, Ra-ki-tis; inflammation of the spine, strictly; but also applied to the rickets, which see.

Radicals, Rád-i-kalz; a term given to elements and compounds which form roots for series of salts.

Ragweed, Rág-wēd; Ambrosia artemisia folia, a native troublesome weed.

Rale, Rel; (Fr., "a rattle;")applied to certain sounds, termed "moist," "dry," or "sonorous," that indicate a morbid condition of the bronchia or vesicles of the lungs.

Ramentum, Ra-mén-tum; any substance reduced to scales by filing; sometimes applied to a hair-like growth. [ening."

Ramollissement, Rq-mol-is-mqn; French for "soft-Ramose, Ra-mos; divided into branches.

Ramulus, Rám-y-lus; a ramule, or small branch.

Rancid, Rân-sid; stale, or rank; applied to fut or oil. Ranula, Rân-u-la; a tumor under the tongue, resulting

from obstructions in the salivary or mucous glands.

Ranunculus Bulbosus, Ra-nún-kų-lus Bul-bū-sus;

Ranunculus Bulbosus, Ra-nún-ku-lus Bul-ba-sus; erowfoot; buttercup; an acrid plant, the fresh bulb of which was formerly used as a vesicant. Raphania, Ra-fá-ni-a; a disease of Germany, attended with spasms of pain in the joints.

Raphe, Rá-fō; a seam or cord, as between the hemispheres of the brain, in the scrotum, etc.

Rash, Raf; redness and eruption of the skin.

Rat's Bane, Rat's Ben; formerly the common name for arsenious acid.

Rattlesnake's Master, Rat-l-snek's Mos-ter; a common name applied to Eryngium yuccofolium, and in the Southern States to Lintris squarrosa.

Rattle Weed, Rat-l Wid; a common name for Cimicifuga racemona, applied to it on account of its dry rattle-

like fruit.

Raucedo, Re-st-do: hoarseness, resulting from inflam-

mation of the mucous membrane.

Reaction, Ri-ak-fon; the revival of the vital powers after great or prolonged depression, sometimes effected by irritants or stimulants.

Reagent, Rī-á-jent; a test, employed by chemists in ascertaining the quality or quantity of different sub-

Receptaculum Chyli, Rī-sep-ták-n-lum Ki-li; the

lower part of the thoracic duct.

Reclination, Rek-lin-á-fon; the operation for cataract, in which the lens of the eye is turned in a horizontal position.

Recrementitious Humor, Rek-ri-men-ti-fus Yún-mor; a secretion that is returned whence it came, as the saliva, which being first separated from the blood is

returned to it.

Recrudescence, Rek-rm-dés-ens; increased violence of a disease, after temporary indications of a favorable termination.

Rectalgia, Rek-tál-ji-a; pain in the rectum.

Rectitis, Rek-ti-tis; inflammation of the rectum.

Rectum, Rék-tum; the lower section of the intestines,

terminating in the anus.

Recti Abdominis, Rék-ti Ab-dóm-i-nis; a long flat muscle in the front of the abdomen, reaching from the pubes to the three lower ribs, and bending the chest in respiration.

Recti Capitis, Rék-ti Káp-i-tis; five muscles, reaching from the cervical vertebra to the occipital bone.

Recti Femoris, - Fém-a-ris; muscles extending from the pelvis to the patella.

Recti Laterales. - Lat-er-á-līz: straight muscles of

the side of the trunk. Recurrent, Ri-kur-ent; applied to branches of arteries

and nerves which turn back in their course. Red Bark, Red Bark; that variety of cinchona bark

vielded by the Cinchona succirubra.

Red Cedar, Red St-dar: Juniperus Virginiana, a native evergreen.

Red Clover, - Klo-ver; Trifolium pratense, a common cultivated plant, the dried flower-heads are the portion used.

Red Lead, - Led; red oxide of lead, used in preparing certain ointments and plasters.

Red Phosphorous, - Fós-fo-rus; amorphous phosphorous, made by exposing ordinary phosphorous to about 450° Fah., in a closed vessel, from which air is excluded.

Red Precipitate, - Prī-sip-i-tat; red oxide of mercury: murcuric oxide.

Red Puccoon. See Bloodroot.

Redintegration, Ri-din-ti-gra-jon; the reproduction of a part that has been destroyed.

Reduced Iron, Ri-dúst Furn; iron by hydrogen, Reduction, Ri-dúk-fon; replacing a dislocated bone, or joint; replacing a hernia.

Reflect, Rī-flékt: to turn back on itself.

Reflection, Ri-flek-fon; the retroversion of the uterus;

the doubling back of a membrane,

Reflex Action, R6-fleks Ak'fon; a term much used of late to signify "the reflection by an efferent nerve of an impression conveyed to a nervous center by an afferent nerve." (Dunglison.)

Reflux, Ri-fluks: the return of the blood to the heart. Refrigerant, Ri-frij-er-ant; medicines that reduce the heat of the blood or body.

Regeneration, Ri-jen-er-á-jon; the reproduction or growth of matter lost by disease.

Regimen, Réj-i-men; habits in regard to food; methods of eating and drinking, for the preservation of health.

Regurgitation, Ri-gur-ji-td-fon; the return of food or

drink, after swallowing.

Remittent Fever, Ri-mit-ent Fé-ver; any fever that subsides at regular intervals, but does not wholly cease. Ren. Ren; the kidney, whose function is to secrete the

urine.

Renal, Ré-nal; appertaining to the kidneys.

Repellent, Ri-pél-ent; a medicine, or agency, that causes a disease to recede from the surface.

Repriments, Rep-ri-ments; remedies for the repression

of fluxes, as astringents, acids, etc.

Reproduction, Ri-pro-dúk-jon; the procreation of organized beings or bodies.

Reptant, Rép-tant; creeping, as a reptile.

Resection, Ri-sek-jon; amputation, by trimming off

broken parts.

Resinoid, Réz-i-nod; a substance that is obtained from plants, and does not admit of classification with resins, oils, etc. Sometimes the so-called resinoids of the market are simply dried solid extracts.

Resins, Réz-inz; substances obtained from plants, insoluble in water, not volatile, resemble somewhat cam-

phors, usually soluble in alcohol.

Resolution, Rez-@-lú-fon; the gradual termination of inflammation, without suppuration.

Resolvent, Rī-zól-vent; a substance that dissolves or

terminates inflammatory tumors.

Resonance, Réz-ω-nans; a reverberation of the voice, as if sounding in an unusual place, indicating a morbid condition of the lungs.

Resorption, Re-serp-fon; the absorption of a fluid after it has once been regularly deposited. [inhaled.

Respirable, Rī-spir-a-bl; air or gas that may safely be Respiration, Res-pi-rá-fon; the act of breathing, consisting of both inspiration and expiration; in health, the respiration of infants is 35 to the minute; at two years old 25; at puberty 20; in the adult 18.

Retching, Reg-in; involuntary and ineffectual efforts to

vomit.

Rete, R6-t5; a net; applied to interlacings of fibers, nerves, etc.

Rete Mucosum, - Mn-ká-sum; the tissue underlying the cuticle that gives color to the skin.

Rete Testis, - Testis; the network of tubes into which the vascular system of the testicles is gathered.

Reticular, Ri-tik-n-lar; resembling a net.

Reticulum, Rō-tik-q-lum; a little net.

Retiferus, Ri-tif-er-us; marked with lines like a net. Retiform, Rét-i-form; shaped in the form of a net.

Retina, Rét-i-na; the expansion of the optic nerve, which forms the inner coat of the eye, being the organ of visual perception.

Retinacula, Ret-i-nak-q-la; bands which serve to hold the tendons close to the bones, in the wrist, ankle, etc.; also the ridge around the ileo-caecal valve.

Retinitis, Ret-i-nj-tis; inflammation of the retina.

Retort, Ri-tért; an earthen, glass, or metal vessel, used in distillation.

Retraction R5-trák-fon; shortening, or drawing back. Retractor, R5-trák-tor; applied to muscles that withdraw the parts to which they are attached; also, a piece of linen used in amputation.

Retrahens Auriculum, Rét-ra-hens θ-rik-η-lum; one of the muscles of the auricle of the ear.

Retrocedent, Ret-ro-st-dent; passing from the outer part of the body to an internal part, as rheumatism.

Retroflexed, R6-tro-flekst; bent backward.

Retroflexio Uteri. Same as Retroversio Uteri. Retroversion, Rī-tro-vér-fon; turning backward, as in

the case of the bladder, uterus, etc.

Retroversio Uteri, Ri-tro-vér-fi-o Yúl-ter-j; a displacement of the uterus so that the bottom is turned toward the concavity of the sacrum, and the mouth and neck are pressed over against the owna pubis.

Rhachiæus, Ra-ki-6-us; relating to the spine.

Rhachiasmus, Ra-ki-as-mus; incipient epilepsy, manifested by spasms in the muscles of the neck.

Rhachioparalysis, Rak-i-o-par-al-i-sis; paraplegia, or paralysis of the spine.

Rachis, Rá-kis; the spine; the vertebral column.

Rhamnus Catharticus, Rám-nus Ka-túr-ti-kus; buckthorn, the berries of which are a violent purgative.

Rhamnus Frangula, — Frán-gu-la; a European tree, the bark of which is used as a cathartic.

Rhamnus Purshiana, — Pur-fi-6-na; a Western tree, the bark of which is recommended as a laxative.

Rhatany, Rát-a-ni; the root of a South American shrub, Krameria triandra, which is a powerful astringent.

Rhegma, Rég-ma; a rupture, as the bursting of an abscess.

Rheum, Rum; a thin watery discharge from the mucous membranes.

Rheumatism, Rui-ma-tizm: a neuralgic disease; sometimes confined to the joints; and at others to the muscles; sometimes with great inflammation, and at others little: always painful, and difficult to cure.

Rheumatic, Ru-mát-ik; relating to rheumatism. Rheumatism Root, Rúi-ma-tizm Rut; Jeffersonia

diphylla.

Rheum Palmatum, Rum Pal-má-tum; the rhubarb plant, a native of Asia, the root of which is a valuable cathartic.

Rhinalgia, Ri-nal-ji-a: pain in the nose.

Rhinitis, Ri-ni-tis; inflammation of the nose.

Rhinoplasty, Rj-no-plas-ti; the formation of a new nose from the skin of the forehead.

Rhinopolypus, Rį-nω-pól-i-pus; polypus or tumor in the nose.

Rhinorrhagia, Ri-no-ré-ji-a; excessive bleeding from the nose.

Rhododendron Maximum, Ro-do-dén-dron Máks-imum; a native showy shrub, known as rosebay, stimulant and astringent.

Rhomboideus, Rom-bo-i-dō-us: a muscle in the back of the neck that moves the scapula. [Rale.

Rhoneus, Rón-kus: a rattling sound in the throat. See Rhubarb, Rún-bqrb; the root of Rheum palmatum, a enthartic, possessing also astringent properties.

Rhus Glabra, Rus Glá-bra; sumach, a native shrub, the berries of which contain malic acid, and are used as a refrigerant; the bark is astringent. Rhus Toxicodendron, Rus Toks-i-ko-dén-dron; a poisonous vine of the United States, the leaves of which are used in nervous diseases; the poisonous principle of the vine is volatile, and produces inflammation and painful eruptions of the skin.

Rhyas, Ri-as; a disease of the eye, in which the caruncula lachrymalis is affected, causing a constant flow

of tears.

Ricinus Communis, Ris-i-nus Kom-ų-nis: the easteroil plant, the seeds of which abound in a fixed viscid oil, which is extensively used as a carthartic.

Rickets, Rik-ets; rachitis; a disease of children, in which a crooked spine, distorted limbs, and general

debility are the result.

Rigor, Rig-or; sudden chilliness and shivering.

Rima Glottidis, Ri-ma Glot-i-dis; the opening between the vocal cords of the larynx.

Rimose, Ri-más: full of openings or cracks.

Ringworm, Rin-wurm; a vesicular disease, in which the pustules arise on an inflamed base, and unite in circles or rings.

Risus, Ri-sus; laughter, an involuntary movement of

the lips and muscles of the face.

Risus Sardonicus - Sgr-dón-i-kus; aconvulsive laugh.

or spasm of the face, resulting from tetanus.

Rochelle Salt, Ro-fel Selt; tartrate of sodium and potassium, used as a laxative and a component of Seidlitz Powders.

Rock Rose, Rok Roz; a common name for frostwort; Helianthemum Canadense.

Roll Sulphur, Rol Súl-fur; brimstone; sulphur melted

and run into moulds.

Roman Chamomile, Rá-man Kám-a-mil; Anthemis nobilus, designated Roman in contradistinction to the German chamomile, Matricaria Chamomilla,

Rosa Centifolia, Ró-sa Sen-ti-fá-li-a; a cultivated double rose, the petals of which are distilled in water

to make rose-water.

Rosemary, Roz-ma-ri; Rosmarinus officinalis, a labiate plant, cultivated in gardens, and mostly used in domestic practice.

Rose Oil, Roz Ol; otto of rose, a sweet scented oil, obtained from roses.

Rose Water, — Wé-ter; a sweet scented water, made by distillation of water from roses.

Roseola, Ro-sé-o-la; a rash, or eruption of pimples.

Rosin, Róz-in; the residuum after distillation of turpentine from the oleo-resin of the pine.

Rotator, Ro-tá-tor; applied to muscles employed in pro-

ducing circular movements.

Rottlera Tinctoria, Rot-lé-ra Tipk-té-ri-a; a Euphorbiaceous tree of India, from the fruit of which Kameela is obtained.

Rottlerin, Rot-lé-rin; a crystalline resin of Kameela.

Round Ligament, Rund Lig-a-ment; a short ligament that connects the head of the femur with the cotyloid cavity.

Round Ligaments; two cords that extend from the sides of the uterus, through the abdominal rings, to

the groins.

Rubefacient, Ru-bī-fá-fent; any application that ex-

cites redness of the skin.

Rubeola, Rm-bί-ω-lu; the meastes, a kind of inflammatory fever, with sneezing, cough, and eruption of the skin.

Rubeoloid, Ru-bé-o-lod; resembling measles.

Rubia Tinctorum, Rúb-bi-a Tipk-tá-rum; a plant of Europe that yields madder.

Europe that yields madder.

Rubus Villosus, Rú-bus Vi-lá-sus; the common blackberry, the root of which is astringent.

Ructus, Ruk-tus; eructation, or belching.

Rue, Ru; Ruta graveolens, a garden plant, used as a stimulant.

Rugose, Ru-gos; wrinkled and rough.

Rumex Acetosella, Rúi-meks As-ō-to-sél-a; sheepsorrel, a common weed, with a sour juice; used as a refrigerant.

Rumex Crispus, - Kris-pus; yellow dock, a weed, the root of which is astringent and tonic.

Proof of Which is astringent and tonic.

Rupia, Rúi-pi-a; a pustular eruption, the discharge from which thickens into seabs.

Rupture, Rup-tur. Same as Hernia, which see.

Ruta Graveolens, Rúi-ta Gráv-5-ω-lens, rue, a Europeau plant, used as a stimulant.

Rutidosis, Ru-ti-d\(\delta\)-sis; (or Rhytidosis,) a shrinking and puckering of the cornea, considered a sign of approaching death.

Ruyschiana, Res-ki-á-na; the internal membrane of

the choroid coat of the eye.

Rye, Rj: Secale cereale, a common cultivated grain, the diseased seed, enlarged by a fungus growth, are known as ergot, or blasted rye.

S

S.; Semissis, "half;" sometimes written ss.

Sabadilla, Sa-ba-dil-a. See Veratrum Sabadilla.

Sabbatia Angularis, Sa-bá-ſi-a Aŋ-gŋ-lá-ris; American centaury, a native herb, used as a bitter tonic.

Sabbatia Elliottii, — El-i-ôt-i-j; a southern plant; lately introduced as an antiperiodic under the name quinine flower.

Saccharated Carbonate of Iron, Sak-a-ra-ted, -; Vallet's iron mass, carbonate of iron freshly precipitated, mixed with sugar and dried.

Saccharum, Sák-a-rum; cane sugar.

Saccharum Lactis, - Lak-tis; sugar of milk.

Sacculated, Sák-n-la-ted; made like a sac; encysted.

Saccule, Sak-ul; a little sac or bag.

Sacculus Cordis, Sák-ų-lus Kér-dis; the pericardium. Sacculus Lachrymalis, Lak-ri-mé-lis; the beginning of the lachrymal duct.

Sacculus Laryngis, - Lar-in-jis; a small pouch connecting with the ventricle of the larynx.

Sacculus Proprius, — Pró-pri-us; the smaller sac of the vestibulum of the ear. [las.

Sacer Ignis, Sá-ser Ig'nis; "sacred fire;" the erysipe-Sacer Morbis, — Mór-bis; a term for epilepsy.

Sacrolumballs, Sak-ro-lum-ba-list a musele of the sacrum, connecting with the six lower ribs.

Sacrum, Sá-krum; the posterior bone of the pelvis. Safflower, Saf-fly-er; American saffron; the florets of Carthamna tinctorius.

Saffron, Saf-ron; the dried central organs, or stigmas,

of the flowers of Crocus sativus.

Sage, Sai: Salvia officinalis, a common garden plant, used as an aromatic tonic.

Sagittal Suture, Saj-i-tal Sú-tur; that which unites the parietal bones.

Sago, Sá-go: the nutritious starch obtained from the pith of an East Indian palm tree, Sagus Rumphii.

Saint Anthony's Fire, Sant An'to-ni'z Fir.

Erysipelas.

Saint John's Wort, - Jonz wurt: Hypericum perforatum, a troublesome naturalized weed.

Saint Vitus' Dance, - Vi-tus Dans. See Choren. Sal, Sal. See Salt. nium.

Sal Ammoniac, Sal A-mó-ni-ak; chloride of ammo-Salicin, Sál-i-sin; a neutral crystalline body obtained

from willow bark.

Salicylic Acid, Sal-i-sil-ik As'id; an organic acid first obtained from a species of spiræa; now made from carbolic acid. It is used in acute rheumatism, and as an antiseptic. glands; spittle.

Saliva, Sa-li-va; the fluid secreted by the salivary Sallvary Glands, Sal-i-va-ri Glandz; the glands under-

neath and back of the lower jaw.

Salivation, Sal-i-vé-son; an excessive secretion of saliva; sometimes caused by the improper use of murcury.

Salix, Sá-liks; the generic name for the numerous species of willows; the bark of S. alba is officinal, and used as a tonic.

Salpingitis, Sal-pin-ji-tis; inflammation of the Fallopian tube.

Sal Prunelle, Sal Pru-nél; nitrate of potassium,

melted and cast into bullets; almost out of use.

Salt, (Common,) Selt; chloride of sodium. A term once used to note the substance formed by the union of an acid and an alkali. maissatog)

Saltpeter, Selt-pi-ter; the common name for nitrate of

Salt of Sorrel, Selt of Sór-el; a crystalline substance obtained by combining acid oxalate of potassium with oxalic acid. Sometimes oxalic acid is sold for it.

Salvatella, Sal-va-těl-a; a vein on the back of the hand, tributary to the basillic vein.

Salvia Officinalis, Sál-vi-a Of-i-si-ná-lis, the sage plant, tonic, stimulant and carminative.

Sambucus Canadensis, Sam-bú-kus Kan-a-dén-sis; the common elder, a native shrub, the dried flowers of which are sudorific.

Sanative, San-a-tiv; having the power to cure.

Sandal Wood Oil, San-dal Wud Ol; an essential oil of the yellow sandal wood, used in gonorrhœa.

Sanguinaria Canadensis, San-gwin-á-ri-a Kan-a-dénsis; blood-root, a native plant, the root of which is expectorant and stimulant.

Sanguinarin, (or Sanguinarina,) San-gwin-er-in; an acrid pungent white alkaloid of Sanguinaria Canadensis. It forms salts that are red.

Sanguineous, San-gwin-t-us; appertaining to blood, abounding in blood.

Sanies, Sá-ni-īz; a thin fetid discharge from ulcers, rarely tinged with blood.

Sanitary, Sán-i-ta-ri; relating to health,

Santonin, San-to-nin; a very weak organic base, usually classed as a glucoside; the active principle of Levant wormseed, used as an anthelmintic.

Santorini, (Tubercles of,) San-to-ri-ni; small projections at the top of the arytenoid cartilages, for the support of the ligaments of the glottis.

Saphena, Sa-fé-na; applied to a vein and nerve near the surface of the skin, and passing from the knee to the ankle.

Sapid, Sáp-id; possessing or imparting taste.

Sapo, Sa-po; soap. Castile soap is used in soap liniment and pills.

Saponaria Officinalis, Sap-a-ná-ri-a Of-is-i-ná-lis; soapwort, bouncing-bet; an introduced weed, used as an alterative. [matism.

Sarcitis, Sqr-si-tis; inflammation of the muscles; then-

Sarcocele, Sor-so-sil: a kind of cancer, or a fleshy growth about the testicle.

Sarcodes, Sar-ko-dīz: fleshy; resembling flesh,

Sarcolemma, Sqr-ko-lém-a; a sheath that surrounds the particles of muscle forming a fiber. Sarcology, Sor-kól-o-ji; that branch of anatomy which

treats of the soft parts of the body.

Sarcoma, Sqr-ko-ma; a fleshy tumor, of many varieties. Sarcomatous, Sqr-kom-a-tus; relating to sarcoma.

Sarcophagus, Sqr-kof-a-gus; flesh-eating.

Sarcoptes, Sqr-kop-tez; a small insect that stings the flesh; the Acarus Scabies, or itch insect.

Sarcosis, Sor-ko-sis: a morbid growth of flesh.

Sardonic Laugh, Sqr-don-ik Lqf. See Risus Sardonieur.

Sarothamæ Scoparius, Sar-ót-a-mī Sko-pá-ri-us; the broom, diuretic and cathartic.

Sarracenia Purpurea, Sar-a-st-ni-a Pur-pu-rt-a; a native swamp plant, the root of which is used in dyspensia.

Sarsaparilla, Sor-sa-pa-ril-a: the roots of a South American vine, Smilax Officinalis, used as an alterative

in syphilitie diseases.

Sartorius, Sqr-to-ri-us; the longest muscle of the body extending from the spinous process of the ilium to the inner part of the head of the tibia.

Sassafras, Sas-a-fras; an indigenous small tree, the bark from the root of which is an aromatic stimulant, and the pith of the stems forms with water a mucilaginous wash.

Sativus, Sa-ti-vus; a specific name applied to plants

that grow in fields, or are cultivated.

Saturation, Sat-n-rá-son; the act of filling water or other liquid with as much of a soluble body, salt, for instance, as it will dissolve.

Satyriasis, Sat-i-rj-a-sis; morbid sexual desire in men. Satureia Hortensis, Sat-n-rj-a Hor-tén-sis; summer savory, an aromatic garden herb.

Savine, Sá-vin. See Juniperus Sabina.

Saxifraga, Saks-if-ra-ga; a genus of herbs, several species of which possess alterative properties.

Scables, Ská-bi-īz; the itch, a cutaneous disease, developing into irritable scaly patches in different parts of the body. [of the scalp.

Scald Head, Skeld Hed; an eruption, like ringworm, Scale, Skal; small whitish lamina, or crusts of diseased

cuticle, that fall off and are reproduced.

Scalenus, Ska-16-nus; two muscles, the antieus and posticus, that arise in the vertebræ of the neck and connect with the first and second ribs, and are used in moving the neck.

Scalp, Skalp; the integument that covers the skull.

Scalpel, Skál-pel; a small straight bladed knife used in

dissecting operations.

Scammony, Skám-a-ni; a gum resin exuded from the roots of the Convolculus Scammonia; a very active cathartic.

Scapula, Skáp-q-la; the shoulder-blade. [blade, Scapulalgia, Skap-q-lál-ji-a; pain in the shoulder-Scarf-Skin, Skqrf-Skin; the epidermis or cuticle.

Scarification, Skar-i-fi-ká-fon; the making of small incisions into the surface of the skin, to draw blood

or cause local depletion.

Scarlatina, Skqr-la-ti-na; scarlet fever, contagious, and attended with a scarlet eruption on the skin; it is **wimple*, anginose*, or *malignant*, according to the violence of the attack.

Scarlet Fever, Skár-let Fé-ver. Same as Scarlatina.

Schneiderian Membrane, Snj-di-ri-an Mém-bran; the pituitary membrane that lines the cavities of the nose.

Sciatic, Si-at-ik; relating to nerves and vessels of the ischium.

Sciatica, Sj-át-i-ka; rheumatism in the hip-joint.

Scilla Maritima, Sil-q Mar-i-ti-mq; squill, a European plant, the dried bulbs of which are much used as an expectorant.

Scirrhogastria, Skir-a-gás-tri-a; incipient cancer of

the stomach.

Scierhus, Skir-us; a hard tumor affecting the glands, often ending in cancer. Scieremus, Skii-ré-mus; a hardening of the cellular Scleriasis, Sklī-rj-a-sis; a hardening, sometimes of the eye-lids, female genital organs, etc.

Sclerosis, Sklī-rώ-sis; tkickening by condensation.

Scierotica, Skli-rót-i-ka; the hard membrane of the eye called the "white of the eye." [by scurvy.

Scorbutic, Sker-bú-tik; having the nature of or affected Scorbutus, Sker-bú-tus; the scurvy, a disease causing a bloated countenance, livid spots on the skin, foul breath, loose teeth, and spongy gums.

Scotoma, Sko-tó-ma: darkness; obscure vision.

Scouring Rush, Skér-iy Ruf; Equisetum hyemale, which see. [cavities.

Scrobleulate, Skro-bik-q-lat; having small furrows or Scrobleulus, Skro-bik-q-lus; a pit, or small hollow. Scrobleulus Cordis, — Kér-dis; the cavity of the heart, the pit of the stomach.

Scrofula, Skrof-q-la; the king's evil: a swelling of the

glands of the neck, causing imperfect suppuration.

Scrophularia Nodosa, Skrof-q-lé-ri-a No-dé-sa; figwort, carpenter's square, a common plant in the United States and Europe.

Scrotal, Skró-tal; appertaining to the scrotum.

Scrotal Hernia, - Hér-nj-a; hernia in which part of the vicera protrudes into the scrotum.

Scrotocele, Skrá-ta-sīl. Same as Scrotal Hernia.

Scrotum, Skró-tum; the sac or pouch that encloses the testicles.

Scullcap, Skúl-kap; Scutellaria lateriflora, a valuable Scurf, Skurf; dandriff; small scaly particles that rub loose from the skalp, when in an unhealthy condition. Scurvy, Skúr-vi. See Scorbutus.

Scurvy-grass, Skur-vi-gras; Cochlearia officinalis, a

diuretic.

Scybala. Sib-a-la; dry and hard lumps in the excrement. Scytoblastema. Si-to-blas-tb-ma; growth of the skin. Sea-Sickness, St-Sik-nes; nausea, vomiting and gastric distress, caused by the undulating motions of a vessel at sea.

Sebaceous, Sī-bá-jus; fatty; applied to glands that accumulate fat.

Sebiferous, So-bif-er-us; oily, or fat-producing-

Secale Cereale, Sī-ká-lī Sī-rī-á-lī; the rye plant. Secale Cornutum, — Kor-nų-tum; the former offici-

nal name for ergot, which see.

Secernent, Si-ser-nent; secretory; applied to vessels that separate different materials from the blood, for various purposes.

Second Intention, Sek-ond In-ten-fon; the healing of a wound by the several stages of suppuration, granu-

lation and sicatrization.

Secretion, Si-kré-son; the process by which various organs separate different fluids or substances from the blood; the thing secreted.

Sectio Cæsarea, Sék-Ji-o Ses-a-ré-a. See Cæsarean Sectio Nympharum, — Nim-fá-rum. See Nymphotomy. Secundine, Sék-un-djn; in the plural applied to the afterbirth.

Sedation, Sa-dá-fon; the effect of a sedative.

Sedative, Séd-a-tiv; that which allays irritability.

Sediment, Séd-i-ment; particles in a fluid that settle

to the bottom of a vessel.

Seldlitz Powders, Séd-lits Pé-derz: powders composed of Rochelle salts and bicarbonate of sodium mixed, to be added in solution to tartaric acid, thus making an effervescing drink.

Sella Turcica, Sél-a Túr-si-ka; the slight cavity in the clinoid process of the sphenoid bone in which

lodges the pituitary gland.

Semeiology, Sem-j-ól-a-ji; the science of the symptoms of disease.

Semeiotic, Sem-i-ot-ik; relating to the symptoms of dis-Semen, Si-men; the seed of plants; the male sperm of animals.

Semi-, Sém-i-; a prefix meaning half.

Semilunar Ganglia, Semi-lý-nar Gáp-gli-a; the ab-

dominal ganglia on the sympathetic nerve-

Semilunar Valves, — Valvz; a triplet of valves at the head of the aorta, and three others where the pulmonary artery begins.

Semimembranosus, Sem-i-mem-bran-ώ-sus; a muscle extending from the head of the tibia to the lower end

of the femur.

Seminal, Sém-i-nal; relating to seed or semen.

Semination, Sem-i-né-jon; the distribution of seeds, or the depositing of semen in the aterus.

Seminiferous, Sem-i-nif-er-us; relating to vessels that

carry the seminal fluid.

Semi-Spinales, Sém-i-Spi-ná-līz; (s. colli and s. dorsi,) muscles connecting the transverse and spinous processes of the vertebræ.

Semi-Tendinosus, Sémi-Ten-din-ó-sus; a muscle ex-

tending from the ischium to the tibia.

Seneca Oil, Sén-E-ka Ol: crude petroleum.

Senecio Aureus, Sen-t-fi-a 0-rt-us; life-root; a native

plant, used as a dinretic.

Senega, or Seneka, Sén-ī-ga, or Sén-ī-ka; Polygala Senega, an indigenous herb, the root of which is used as an expectorant. [tieth year.

Senectus, Si-nek-tus; old age, beginning with the six-

Senile, Si-nil; appertaining to old age.

Senna, Sén-a; the leaflets of Cassia acutifolia and C.

Sensorium, Sen-sú-ri-um; the seat of sensation; the

brain, or ganglia at the base of the brain.

Sensorium Commune, — Kóm-q-nī; also applied to the brain, where the nerves of sensation concentrate.

Sepia Officinalis, St-pi-a Of-is-i-ná-lis: a shell fish of the Mediterranean, the source of cuttle-fish bone.

Septamia, Sep-ti-mi-a; a morbid condition of the blood. Septic. Sep-tik: putrefying; causing putrefaction.

Septum, Sép-tum; a division, or partition.

Septum Auricularum, — θ-rik-η-lá-rum; the partition separating the right ventricle of the heart from the left.

Septum Cerebelli, — Ser-ā-bél-į; divides the cerebellum perpendicularly. [the heart.

Septum Cordis. — Kér-dis; divides the ventricles of Septum Lucidum, — Lú-si-dum; separates the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Septum Nasi, — Nasi; the division between the nostrils.

Septum Pectiniforme, Pek-tin-i-tár-mā; a partial tendinous division between the corpora cacernosa of the penis.

Septum Scroti, Sép-tum Skrú-tį; the partition separa-

ting the testicles.

Septum Transversum, — Trans-vér-sum; that which separates the thorax from the abdomen; also applied to a division between the semicircular canals of the ear.

Sequela, Sī-kwś-lu; a secondary manifestation of dis-

case, succeeding the original attack.

Sequestrum, Sī-kwés-trum; a dead part of bone cast out from a wound or ulcer.

Serolin, Sér-a-lin; an oily substance in the blood.

Serous, Strus; thin, watery; resembling serum.

Serpentaria, Ser-pen-tá-ri-a; Aristolockia Serpentaria; Virginia snakeroot, a native herb, the root of which is used as a stimulant.

Serpigo, Ser-pi-go; ring-worm or tetter.

Serratus Magnus, Ser-a-tus Magnus; a large muscle of the thorax, stretching from the lateral surface of the ribs to the scapula.

Serratus Posticus, - Posti-kus; a muscle passing

from the lumbar region to the ribs.

Serum, Si-rum; the fluid part of the blood, i. e. blood

without its corpuseles and fibrin.

Sesamoid, Sés-a-mod; applied to the small bones formed in tendons, as at the roots of the thumb and great toe.

Sesamum Indicum, Sés-a-mum In'di-kum; benne, the leaves of which form a demulcent drink, used in dysentery and diarrhoea; the seeds furnish oil of benne.

Sesqui-, Sés-kwi-; a prefix meaning one and a half; applied to compounds formed with three molecules of

one element and two of another.

Seton, Si-ton; a minute channel made under the skin with a seton needle, carrying one or more threads, which are kept there and daily moved back and forth, to cause suppuration and discharge of matter.

Seven Barks, Sév-en Barks; Hydrangea arborescens, a

common indigenous shrub.

Shaking Palsy, Zak-in Pél-zi; an affection of the muscles, causing them to alternately contract and relax.

Shampooing, Eam-pui-in; a vapor bath, accompanied with rubbing, kneading, etc., by an attendent.

Sheep Laurel, Esp Lo-rel; Kalmia latifolia, the leaves

of which are reputed poisonous to sheep.

Sheep Sorrel, Žīp Sór-el; Rumex Acctosella; a native common plant, containing oxalic acid and having an agreeable sour taste.

Sherbet Zér-bet; a mildly stimulating drink, made of the juice of any fruit, water, sweetened and flavored.

Sherry Wine, Eér-i Win: Vinum Xericum.

Shin, Ein; the fore part of the leg, between the ankle and knee.

Shingles, Σin-glz; herpes, or tetter, a skin disease, in which the vesicles spread across or around the waist. Shoulder, Σώl-der: the humerus; the arm from the

shoulder-joint to the elbow.

Shoulder-Blade, - Blad; the scapula, a broad flat bone, extending from the shoulder joint to the vertebræ.

Shower-Bath, X´s-er Bqb: the application of water to the whole body, by falling some distance from a sprinkler.

Sinladenitis, Sj-al-a-den-j-tis; inflammation of a salivary gland.

Sialagogue, Si-al-a-gog; a medicine that increases the flow of saliva.

Sialine, Si-a-lin; relating to saliva.

Sialoid, Si-a-lod: resembling saliva, Sialoneus, Si-a-lon-kus: a tumor under the tongue,

caused by an interrupted flow of saliva. [ing. Siccant, Sik-ant; drying; possessing the quality of dry-

Sigmoid Flexure, Sig-mod Fleks-ur; a portion of the colon in shape something like the Greek letter sigma.

Sigmoid Valves, - Valvz; the semi-lunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

Silk-Weed, (Common,) Silk-wid; Asclepias Cornuti, a native plant with a milky juice.

Silphium Lacintatum, Sil-fi-um La-sin-i-6-tum; rosinweed or compass plant, a native resinous plant, used as a stimulant.

Silver, Silver: Argentum, a metallic element, white, malleable, and soluble in nitric acid.

Silver, Fused Nitrate; lunar caustic, made by fusing nitrate of silver and pouring into molds.

Simaba Cedron, Sim-a-ba Si-dron; a tree of Central America. See Cedron Seed.

Simaruba Excelsa, Sim-a-rú-ba Ek-sél-sa; a tree of the West Indies, the wood of which is the well known tonic Quassia.

Simple Cerate, Sim-pl St-rat; a mild dressing for wounds, made of two parts of lard and one of white

wax.

Simple Syrup, Sim-pl Sir-up; a saturated solution of white sugar in water.

Sinapis Nigra, Si-né-pis Ni-gra; black mustard, a common European plant, naturalized in many parts of the United States; a synonym for Brassica nigra.

Sinapism, Sin-a-pizm; a rubefacient poultice made of mustard, ground linseed, and vinegar.

Sinciput, Sin-si-put; the fore part of the head,

Sinew, Sin-q; a tendinous cord, that connects muscle with bone.

Singultus, Sin-gul-tus; hiccup, a convulsive action of the diaphragm. [membrane.

Sinus, Sinus; a long depression or cavity, in a bone or Sinus Pocularis, — Pok-q-lá-ris; a depression in the male urethra, which leads into the prostatic vessel.

Sinus Urogenitalis, — Ym-ro-jen-i-tá-lis; a sinus existing in the embryo, in connection with the generative apparatus.

Sinus Venosus, - Vē-nó-sus; applied to the main portion of the auricles of the heart, to distinguish them from the auricular appendages.

Siphonia, Si-fá-ni-a; a tropical genus of trees, the source of most of the commercial caoutchous.

Siriasis, Sir-j-a-sis; synonymous with sunstroke.

Skeleton, Skél-ī-ton; the bones of an animal; it is termed natural when the bones are connected by their own ligaments; artificial, when held together by wires.

Skin, Skin; the covering of animal organization, composed of three membranes, viz: the outside cuticle or epidermis, the rete mucosum, and the cutis vera, the innermost or true skiu.

Skin Bound, — Bund; a hardening of the tissue in infancy, that causes the skin to seem too tight for the body.

Skull, Skul; the cranium, or bones of the top of the head, Slavering, Slav-er-in; drivelling; involuntary flow of saliva.

Sleeplessness, Slép-les-nes; insomnia; inability to

Slippery-Elm, Slip-er-i-Elm; Ulmus fulva, the inner bark of which is extensively used as a demulcent.

Slough, Sluf; any decayed part of the body separating from the rest, and dropping off.

Small-Pox, Smol-Poks; variola, a contagious fever,

Smart-Weed, Smart-Wid; Polygonum Hydropiper;

water pepper.

Smegma, Smeg-ma; soap, or grease; also applied to the secretion from the sebaceous follicles of the skin and prepuce.

Smilacina Racemosa, Smj-la-sj-na Ra-st-mó-sa; false Solomon's Seal, a native plant, the root of which is

sometimes used as a tonic.

Smilax Officinalis, Smi-laks Of-is-i-nd-lis; a woody vine of South America, which yields sarsaparilla root.

Snakeroot, Black, Snak-rmt; Cimicifuga racemosa; S. Button, Liatris spicato: S. Canada, Asarum Canadensis; S. Seneke, Polygala Senega; S. Virginia-, Aristolochia Serpentaria; all of which see.

Sneezing, Smiz-in; a convulsive effort of the respiratory muscles, resulting from irritation of the nasal mem-

brane.

Sneezewort, Sniz-wurt: Helenium autumnale, the dried flowers of which are used as an errhine.

Soap, Sop; the officinal soap is made of olive oil and soda; it is used in liniments and laxative pills, Soap-Liniment, (Camphorated,) - Lin-i-ment; liq-

uid opodeldoc.

Soupwort, Sop-wurt. See Saponaria officinalis.

Socotrine Aloes, Sok-o-trin Al'oz: aloes vielded by the Aloe Sacotrina; it is the best variety of aloes.

Soda, Sá-da; bicarbonate of sodium, or baking soda, is generally known as simply soda.

Soda Caustic, - Kos-tik; hydrate of sodium.

Sodium, So-di-um; an elemental (metallic) substance, the base of the salts of sodium.

Softening of the Brain; a degeneration of the substance of the brain, sometimes to a soft fatty consistency, and sometimes to a semi-liquid condition, the causes of which are but little known. [the mouth.

Soft Palate, Soft Pål-et; the back part of the roof of Solanum Dulcamara, So-lá-num Dul-ka-má-ra; bittersweet, used as an alterative.

Solar Plexus, Só-lar Pléks-us; nervous ganglia surrounding the semî-lunar ganglia of the abdomen.

Soleus, So-lī-us; a muscle that extends from the knee to the ankle, and moves the foot.

Solidago Odora Sol-i-dá-go Q-dó-ra; golden-rod, a native plant, stimulant and carminative.

Solidists, Sól-id-ists; those who accept the theory that all diseases are the result of morbid changes in the solid parts of the animal organization.

Solitary Glands; Bruner's Glands, mucous follicles in

the membrane of the intestines.

Solomon's Seal, Sól-o-mon'z Sīl; Polygonatum giganteum, a common native plant, Solomon's Seal, False, — Fels; Smilacina racc-

Soluble Glass, Sól-y-bl Glas; solution silicate of soldium.

Solution, So-lú-fon; the dissolving of a solid substance in a liquid, so that it becomes invisible.

Solution Acetate of Ammonium, — As'ī-tat ov A-móni-um; spirits of Mindererus.

Solution Chlorinated Soda, - Klo-ri-nét-ed Só-da;

Labarraque's disinfecting solution.

Solution Citrate Magnesium, — Si-trat Magnesium; a mild cathartic solution, containing also free carbonic acid.

Solution Perchloride of Iron, — Per-klá-rid ov # urn; solution ferric chloride, used for making tineture chloride of iron, and known as solution of muriate of iron.

Solution Subacetate of Lead, — Sub-ás-5-tat ov Led; Goulard's Extract, made by boiling litharge with acetate of lead and water.

Solution Subsulphate of Iron, - Sub-sul-fat ov Furn; Monsel's Solution, used as a styptic. Solution of Continuity; the breaking of connection, or separation of parts, as by a cut or blow.

Solvent, Sól-vent; any liquid, or other agent, capable of

dissolving a substance.

Somatology, Sω-ma-tól-ω-ji; anatomy; the science of the human body.

Somnambulism, Som-nam-bu-lizm, sleep-walking, during which the body seems to respond to the dreams of the mind.

Somnifera, Som-nif-er-a; agents that have the power of causing sleep.

Somnolent, Som-no-lent; disposed to sleep.

Somnolism, Sóm-no-lizm; a kind of sleep caused by animal magnetism. [ears.

Sonitus, Són-i-tus; a buzzing or humming sound in the Sophistication, Sof-is-ti-ká-jon; the adulteration of food or medicine.

Sopiens, Sá-pi-ens; that which induces sleep.

Sopor, Sá-por; deep, heavy sleep.

Soporific, Sa-por-if-ik; causing deep sleep.

Sordes, Sér-dez; matter east out of ulcers, or that collects on the teeth during some fevers.

Sore Throat, Sor Brot. See Cynanche.

Sorrel, Sór-el; Rumex Acetosella. See Sheep Sorrel. Sound. Sand; an instrument with which to search the bladder for calculus.

Southernwood, Súd-ern-wud; Artemisia Abrotanum, a fragrant herb.

Spanish Flies, Span-if Fliz; cantharides, a European beetle that is used to produce blisters.

Spanish Needles. See Bidens bipinnata,

Spanæmia, Spa-né-mi-a; poverty of the blood.

Spasm, Spazm; an involuntary contraction of the muscles, as in cramp, lockiaw, etc.

Spasmodes, Spas-mo-dez; affected with spasms,

Spasmus Caninus, Spas-mus Ka-ni-nus; a convulsive laugh in tetanus. [from.

Spastic, Spastik; applied to muscles that draw to or

Spatula, Spat-q-la; a knife for mixing medicinesspearmint, Sper-mint, Mentha viridis, an aromatic labiate plant. Specific, Spi-sif-ik; applied to medicines prepared for

any special form of disease.

Specific Gravity, — Grav-i-ti; the weight of a substance compared with water as unity, or the comparative weight of equal bulks or volumes at sixty degrees (60° F.)

Spectrum, Spek-trum; a figure, real or imaginary.

Speculum, Spek-q-lum; an instrument for expanding natural openings, so as to facilitate their examination.

Sperm. Sperm; the seminal fluid of animals.

Sperm-Cell, - Sel; small cellular bodies found in sperm.

Spermatic, Sper-mat-ik; appertaining to semen or seed.

Spermatic Canal, — Ka-nal; an opening in the abdominal parietes through which the spermatic cord passes.

Spermatocele, Sper-mat-a-sīl; a swelling of the testi-

cles, from morbific causes.

Spermatorrhœa, Sper-mat-o-rt-a; gonorrhœa; the involuntary emission of semen, resulting from prostration of the generative system.

Spermatochesis, Sper-mat-o-kt-sis; suppression or

retention of the seminal secretion.

Spermatozoa, Sper-mat-ω-zώ-α: (or Spermatozoon;) various minute bodies, discoverable by the microscope, in the semen, supposed to constitute its fecundating power.

Sphacelation, Sfas-t-lé-Jon; complete mortification. Sphacelismus, Sfas-t-lis-mus; phrenitis; inflammation

of the brain.

Sphenoid Bone, Sf6-ned Bon; a wedge-shaped bone at the base of the skull.

Sphenopalatine, Sft-no-pál-a-tin; relating to the sphenoid and palatine bones; applied to an artery, for-amen, and ganglia of nerves.

Sphenostaphylinus, Sfī-nω-staf-i-lį-nus; levator muscles of the soft palate.

Sphincter, Sfink-ter; applied to muscles that surround natural openings, and close by contraction.

Sphincter Ani, - L'ni; (Externus and Internus,) mus-

Sphincter Oris, Sfink-ter Q'ris; a muscle that closes the mouth.

Sphygmodes, Sfig-mo-dez: throbbing: having pulse. Sphygmometer, Sfig-mom-t-ter; an instrument for as-

certaining the rapidity of the pulse.

Spice Bush, Spis Buf: Lindera Benzoin, a native shrub. Spigelia Marilandica, Spi-ji-li-a Ma-ri-lan-di-ka; a southern plant, the root of which (pink root,) is an excellent anthelmintic. or barley.

Spika, Spi-ka; a bandage shaped like a spike of wheat Spicula, Spik-u-la; a splinter of bone.

Spiloma, Spi-la-ma; a stain; the mother's mark.

Spina Ventosa, Spi-na Ven-to-sa; a disease of the bones, in which the texture expands with matter formed within, and the whole becomes spongy.

Spinal, Spi-nal; appertaining to the spine.

Spinal Cord, - Kord. Same as Spinal Marrow.

Spinal Column, - Kól-um. See Vertebral Column. Spinal Marrow, - Mar-o; the spinal cord, or medullary substance in the vertebral column.

Spinal Meningitis, - Men-in-jj-tis; inflammation of the membrane of the spinal cord. Spinal Nerves, - Nervz; a system of nerves that are a

prolongation of the medulla apinalis.

Spinalis Dorsi, Spi-ná-lis Dér-si; short, flat, fleshy fibers, located on either side of the interspinal ligament.

Spine, Spin; the vertebral column, or back-bone.

Spintherismus, Spin-ter-is-mus; scintillation; the apparant dropping of sparks from the eyes.

Spiracula, Spir-ak-n-la; "breathing holes;" respirato-

ry pores of the skin.

Spiræa Tomentosa, Spi-ré-a To-men-tó-sa: hardhack, a native shrub, the root of which is used as an astrin-

Spirit, Spir-it; any distilled or alcoholic liquor.

Spirit of Nitrous Ether; solution of nitrous ether in alcohol.

Spirit Proof, - Pruf; of B. P. is made by mixing five pints of rectified spirit with three pints of distilled water; corresponding nearly, with diluted alcohol of the U. S. P.

Spirit Rectified, Spir-it Rék-ti-fid; alcohol of 0.838, containing sixteen per cent. of water ponding nearly with alcohol of the U.S. P. Sp.; Spirit of Wine, — Win; an old name for alco Spiritus, Spir-it-us; the soul, or spirit; also, the soul of the content of

nal name for spirits.

Spirometer, Spir-om-5 ter; an instrument for

taining the amount of air breathed into or lungs at one time.

Spitting Blood, Spit-in Blud. See Hamoptys Splanchnic, Splank-nik; pertaining to the vise applied to cavities of the cranium, chest and a also to nerves of the stomach.

Splanchnology, Splank-nól-a-ji; the science

treats of the nature of the viscera.

Spleen, Splen; a viscus body in the left hypoche supposed to have something to do in the develoblood.

Splenalgia, Splī-nál-ji-a; pain in the spleen. Splenetic, Splī-nét-ik; pertaining to, or affe

disease of the spleen; fretful.

Splenious, Spli-ni-us; resembling the spleen. Splenitis, Spli-ni-tis; inflammation of the spl Splenius, Spli-ni-us; a muscle located in the the neck, that divides into the splenius capitis splenius colli: they rotate the head.

Splenization, Splen-î-zá-son; descriptive of the in the first stage of pneumonia, when their tissues

bles the spleen.

Splenohæmia, Splen-ω-ht-mi-a; congestion spleen.

Splint, Splint; a thin strip of wood, pasteboard for use in holding fractured bones in position.

Splint-Bone, Splint-Bon; the fibula.

Spondylitis, Spon-di-li-tis; inflammation of

of the vertebræ.

Spondylus, Spón-di-lus; a vertebra; also the v. Sponge, Spunj; a porous substance, of animal used in surgery; also by Homœopathists, as an Spongiose, Spún-ji-as; spongy; porous, like sp Sporadic, Spo-rad-ik; limited to a locality; n.

Sprain, Spran; (originally strain;) a sudden twist of a joint, causing laceration of ligaments without disloca-

Spumescent, Spu-més-ent; frothy, foam-like.

Spurge, Spurj; a name applied to several plants of the genus Euphorbia.

Spurred Rye, Spurd Ri; common name for ergot.

Sputum, Spų-tum; saliva; also phlegm. scales off. Squama, Skwa-ma; skin diseases in which the cuticle Squamate, Skwa-mat; having, or resembling scales.

Squamous Suture, Skwa-mus Sq-tur; that which unites the squamous part of the temporal bone to the parietal.

Squamula, Skwam-q-la; a small scale from the skin. Squill, Skwil; Scilla maritima, a bulbous plant that grows in the Mediterranean countries, the dried roots of which are used in cough-syrups.

Squinting, Skwint-in. See Strabismus.

Squirting Cucumber, Skwert-in Ky-kum-ber; Momordica Elaterium, the source of elaterium.

Stadium, Sta-di-um; a stage, or period, applied to the course of a disease.

Staff, Staf: a grooved steel instrument for entering the urethra and guiding the knife in lithotomy.

Stalactic, Sta-lak-tik; oozing, or dripping out. Stamen, Sta-men; the male organ of flowers.

Stamina, Stam-i-na; strength; vigor of constitution. Stammering, Stam-er-in; broken and halting artic-

ulation.

Stapedius, Sta-pé-di-us; a muscle of the ear. Stapes, Sta-piz: one of the bones of the internal ear.

Staphisagria, Staf-i-sá-gri-a. See Stavesacre.

Staphyle, Staf-i-lb; the uvula.

Staphylitis, Staf-i-li-tis; inflammation of the uvula. Staphyloma, Staf-i-lo-ma: a dropsical disease of the cornea of the eve.

Staphylotomy, Staf-i-lot-o-mi; excision of part of the Star-Anise, Styr-An'is; the fruit of Illicium Anisatum, used as an aromatic.

Starch, Storg; amylum, a white vegetable substance, found in many plants.



Stigma, Stig-ma; a speck on the skin; a mark.

Still-Born, Stil-Born: born lifeless.

Stillicidium, Stil-i-sid-i-um; a flowing, drop by drop, as urine in stricture.

Stillingia Sylvatica, Stil-in-ji-a Sil-våt-i-ka; queen's root, a native southern plant, the root of which is an alterative.

Stimulant, Stim-q-lant; a medicine capable of increasing the organic activity of the animal functions.

Stimulus, Stim-q-lus; "a whip," a stimulant.

Stitch, Stig; a sharp pain, like that caused by a needle. Stomach, Stúm-ak; a membranous sac, one of the principal organs of digestion.

Stomach-Ache, - £k; colie; cardialgia.

Stomach Pump, — Pump; a kind of syringe for extracting the contents of the stomach in case of poison, or of conveying fluids thereto.

Stomachie, Sto-mak-ik, relating to the stomach.

Stomatic, Sto-mat-ik applied to medicines for the mouth.

Stomatitis, Sto-ma-ti-tis; inflammation of the mouth.
Stone, Ston; calculus, a stone-like concretion, found in the bladder, kidney, etc.

Stone-Crop, (Virginia.) — Krop: Penthorum sedoides, Stone-Root, — Ruit; the root of Collinsonia Canadeusis, which is a native labiate plant.

Stool, Stul; evacuation; the fæces discharged.

Storax, Stá-raks; an aromatic balsam obtained from the inner bark of Liquidambar orientale, used as an expectorant. one or both eyes.

Strabismus, Stra-bis-mus; squinting; a distortion of Strabotomy, Stra-bot-o-mi; a surgical operation for the cure of strabismus.

Stramonium, Stra-mo-ni-um; Datura Stramonium, &

Strangulated, Strang-qu-la-ted; choked; applied to hernia that cannot be reduced.

Strangury, Stran-gu-ri; difficulty in passing urine.

Stremma, Strem-a; a sprain, or luxation.

Stria, Stria; a line, or mark under the skin, that ap-

Striated, Stri-at-ed; marked with long lines.

Stricture, Strik-tur; the contraction of a canal, duct, or intestine.

Stridor Dentium, Stri-dor Dén-fi-um; gritting or grating of the teeth, in gastric affections. body.

Stroma, Stró-ma; the base or bed of any organ of the Stronger Alcohol, Stron-ger Al ko-hol; Alcohol Fortius U. S. P.; specific gravity 0.817.

Stronger Ether, - L'ter; ether purified by distillation from chloride of calcium. human kidneys.

Strongylus, Stron-ji-lus; a worm rarely found in the Strophulus, Strof-y-lus; an eruption of different kinds peculiar to infants.

Struma, Stru-ma; scrofula; follicular bronchocele.

Strumous, Strú-mus; of a scrofulous nature.

Strychnia, or Strychnine, Strik-ni-a, or Strik-nin; an organic base, derived from nux vomica, very pois-

Strychnia Solution, - So-lú-son; officinal in B. P., in which two fluid drachms contain one grain of strychnia.

Strychnos Ignatia, Strik-nos Ig-ná-fi-a; a tree of the Phillipine Islands, the source of Ignatia beans.

Strychnos Nux Vomica, - Nuks Vóm-i-ka; a tree of the East Indies, the seeds of which are the well known poisonous nux vomica.

Stupor, Stú-por; drowsiness; loss of sensibility.

Sty, or Stye, Sti; a kind of tumor on the eyelids.

Stylo-Glossus, Sti-la-Glos-us; a muscle extending from the styloid process to the root of the tongue, which it raises.

Stylo-Hyoideus, - Hj-Q-j-dz-us; a muscle in the side of the neck, connected with the styloid process and the os huoides.

Stylo-Mastoid, - Mas-ted; applied to the foramen through which passes the portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves.

Stylo-Pharyngeous; - Far-in-j6-us; a muscle of the neck, connected with the pharynx, which it raises.

Stymatosis, Sti-ma-to-sis; violent erection of the penis, with sanguineous discharge. .

Styptic, Stip-tik; an agent having the power to check or stop bleeding.

Styrax Benzoin, Stj-raks Ben-zó-in; a tree of the East Indies that yields the fragrant benzoin resin.

Sub.; a prefix meaning "under;" thus: subchloride of

mercury is the lower chloride, or calomel,

Subclavian, Sub-klá-vi-an; applied to an artery, muscles, vessels, etc., situated under the clavicle. [skin.

Subcutaneous, Sub-kų-tá-nī-us; located beneath the Sublimated, Súb-li-ma-ted: vaporized by heat, and condensed; as sublimated or sublimed sulphur, etc.

Sublimis, Sub-li-mis; applied to muscles situated more superficially than others of the same locality, as the flexor digitorum communis muscle.

Subluxation, Sub-luks-á-fon; partial dislocation.

Submaxillary, Sub-máks-il-a-ri; applied to a gland under the lower jaw.

Suborbitar, Sub-ér-bit-ar; applied to an artery, canal, fissure, and nerves, located beneath the orbitar cavity of the eye.

Subplacenta, Sub-pla-sén-ta; the deciduary vera, or that

part of the placenta that lines the uterus.

Subscapular, Sub-skáp-q-lar; applied to the fossa, muscles, and nerves, situated mainly beneath the shoulder blade.

Substantia Nigra, Sub-stán-ji-a Ni-gra; a dark colored matter found in the peduncles of the brain.

Subsultus, Sub-súl-tus; twitching, as the spasmodic contraction of the tendons.

Succedaneum, Suk-sī-dá-ni-um; a substitute, as one medicine for another.

Succinic Acid, Suk-sin-ik As'id; an acid obtained from Succus, Súk-us; the juice of plants; also applied to certain animal fluids.

Succussion, Su-kúf-on; sudden agitation of the body, in examining the chest for the presence of a liquid in

the thorax.

Sudamen, Sq-dá-men; milliary eruption, attending diseases in which there is much sweating.

Sudation, Sq-de-fon; perspiration; much sweating-Sudorlife, Sq-do-rif-ik; producing sweatSuffocation, Suf-o-ká-jon; suspended respiration, caused by smothering or the inhalation of noxious gas. Suffusion, Su-fú-zon; the diffusion of blood or some

humor under the skin.

Sugar, Σúg-ar; a sweet substance obtained from cane and other plants, composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. [tate of lead.

Sugar of Lead, - ov Led; the common name for acc-

Sugar of Milk; the sweet principle of milk.

Suggillation, Suj-i-lá-fon; ecchymosis; livid spots on dead bodies, caused by decay. [other organs. Suleus, Súl-kus; a groove or furrow in the bones and

saleus, sui-kus, a groove of furiow in the bones

Sulphates, Súl-fats: salts of sulphuric acid.

Sulphides or Sulphurets, Súl-fidz or Súl-fu-rets; the union of sulphur and another element.

Sulphites. Súl-fits; salts of sulphurous acid.

Sulphocarbolic Acid, Sul-fo-kqr-ból-ik As'id; an acid made by heating sulphuric acid and carbolic acid.

Sulphur, Súl-fur; an element, of volcanie origin and inflammable, hence commonly called brimstone; used extensively in the arts and in medicine, and the origin of all sulphur compounds.

Sulphuric Acid, Sul-fú-rik As'id; the higher acid H²
SO⁴, made from sulphurous acid gas, steam and nitric

acid vapor.

Sulphurous Acid, Súl-fur-us As'id; the product of the combustion of sulphur in the atmosphere dissolved in water, H²SO³.

Sumech, Súl-mak; Rhus glabra, a native shrub, with bright scarlet berries, which are refrigerant.

Sumbul, Súm-bul; musk-root, a nervous stimulant obtained from an unknown plant of Russia.

Summer Complaint, Sum-er Kom-plant; diarrhæa, or cholera infantum.

Summer Savory, - Sá-vo-ri; Satureja hortensis, a garden plant, used as a stimulant.

Sunflower Seed, Sun-fly-er Std; the seed of Helianthus

Sun-Stroke, Sun-Strok. See Coup de Soleil.

Superfetation, Sq-per-f5-tá-jon; a second impregnation of a female before maturity and delivery of the first.

Superior Arch, Sy-pé-ri-or Arc. See Vertebral Arch. Superior Auris, - O'ris; a muscle of the ear that lifts it upwards. [the palm upwards.

Supinator, Su-pi-ne-tor; a muscle of the hand that turns Suppositories, Su-poz-i-to-riz; medicated concrete oils, used for introducing medicines into the rectum or

vagina.

Suppuration, Sup-y-rá-fon; the formation of matter under the skin, or within an organ.

Suppuratives, Sup-q-ra-tive; medicines that cause local inflammation and suppuration.

Supra-, Sq-pra-; a prefix meaning above, as supra-scapula, above the shoulder.

Supracostales, Su-pra-kos-tá-līz; applied to the levatores contarum muscles, that lie upon the ribs,

Surdity, Sur-di-ti; difficulty of hearing.

Surgery, Sur-jer-i; the art of treating disease by manual operations, and with instruments,

Suspensorium Hepatis, Sus-pen-só-ri-um Hép-a-tis; the ligament which suspends the liver.

Suspensorius Testis, - Tés-tis; the cremaster muscle that supports the testicle.

Suspirium, Sus-pir-i-um; a short, but deep and audible breathing; a kind of sighing.

Sutura, Su-tú-ra; a suture, something like a seam. See

Coronal, Sagittal, and Squamous Sutures.

Suture, Sy-tur; a seam, as in the junction of bones; also, in surgery, the joining of the lips of a wound by needle and thread.

Swamp Dogwood, Swomp Dog-wad; Cornus sericea. Sweet Fern, Swit Fern; Comptonia Asplenifolia, a native plant, but not a fern.

Sweet Flag, - Flag. See Acorus Calamus.

Sweet Marjoram, - Mgr-jo-ram; Origanum Majorana, a garden plant.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Swit Spir-it ov Ni-ter; nitrous ether, dissolved in alcohol.

Swine-Pox, Swin-Poks; varicella, in which the vesicles are generally pointed, and the fluid they contain clear.

Swooning, Swin-in; syncope, or suspension of con-Eciousness.

Syaladenitis, Sj-al-a-den-j-tis. See Sialadenitis.

Sycoma, Si-ko-ma; a kind of wart, like a fig.

Sycosis, Si-kú-sis; an eruptive disease, on hairy portions of the face and scalp.

Sydenham's Laudanum, Si-den-ham'z Lé-da-num; an old preparation, nearly identical with officinal wine of onium.

Symblepharon, Sim-blef-a-ron; a diseased adhesion of the eyelid to the globe of the eye.

Symbol. See Chemical Symbol.

Sympathetic, Sim-pa-tét-ik; similar to, or associated

in function and action.

Sympathetic Nerve, — Nerv; also called the Great Sympathetic, and the Splanehnic Nerve; the organic nervous system, consisting of a series of ganglia, extending along the spine, and communicating with the thirty pairs of spinal nerves, etc.

Symphoresis, Sim-fo-rb-sis. Same as Congestion.

Symphysis, Sim-fi-sis; the natural joining of bones, by cartilages, etc.

Symphysotomy, Sim-fi-sót-ω-mi; the operation of enlarging the diameter of the pelvis, to facilitate partarition.

Symphytum Officinale, Sim-fi-tum Of-is-i-né-lè; comfrey, a well known domestic remedy for coughs.

Symplocarpus Fœtidus, Sim-plo-kqr-pus Fét-i-dus; skunk cabbage, a native marsh plant, the root of which is used as an antispasmodic. (This plant is described as Ictodes fortidus and also as Dracontium fætidum.

Symptom, Sim-tom; a sign or indication of the char-

acter of a disease.

Symptomatic, Sim-tom-at-ik; relating to symptoms; defining a disease that is only a symptom of another.

Syn-, Sin-; a prefix meaning with, or vaion with.

Synarthosis, Sin-qr-tró-sis: a joint that does not ad-

mit of perceptible movement.

Synchondrosis, Sin-kon-drá-sis; a junction of bones

united by intervening cartilages.

Synchondrotomy, Sin-kon-drot-a-mi; the operation of separating the union of bones, as the ossa pubis, in child-birth.

Synchronous, Sin-kro-nus; occurring at the same, or in corresponding time. [the eye.

Synchysis, Sin-ki-sis; the mingling of the humors of Synctonus, Sin-klo-nus; applied to diseases in which there is a tremulous action of the muscles.

Synclonus Bolismus, — Bω-lis-mus; the shaking pul-Syncope, Sin-kω-pū; fainting, or swooning, in which there is a partial suspension of respiration and of the

heart's action.

Syndesmitis, Sin-des-mi-tis; inflammation of the articular ligaments. Syndesmosis, Sin-des-má-sis; the joining of bones by

means of ligaments.

Syndesmus, Sin-dés-mus; a ligament or bandage.

Synechia, Sin-ī-ki-a; an adhesion of the iris to the cornea, or to the crystalline lens.

Synergy, Sin-er-ji; the united action of different organs in the production of the same result, as in digestion.

Synezisis, Sin-ī-zi-sis; the contraction, or entire clos-

ing of the pupil of the eye.

Syncurosis, Sin-q-rá-sis; the joining of bones by intermediate membranes. Synocha. Sin-o-ka; an inflammatory fever. [joints.

Synosteology, Sin-os-tā-ól-ω-ji; the philosophy of the Synosteosis, Sin-os-tā-ώ-sis; the organic union of bones by osseous deposits.

Synosteotomy, Sin-os-th-ót-o-mi; dissection of the Synovia, Sin-ó-vi-a; an oily secretion that lubricates the joints.

Syntenosis, Sin-ten-á-sis; a joint in which the bones are held together by tendons.

Synthesis, Sin-ti-sis; in surgery, the reuniting of parts.

Syphileleos, Sif-i-lél-kos; chancre, a syphilitic ulcer, Syphilides, Sif-il-i-dīz; skin cruptions arising from syphilis.

Syphilis, Sif-i-lis; the venereal disease; pox.

Syphiloid, Sif-i-led; resembling syphilis.

Syphilolepis, Sif-i-lol-v-pis; a syphilitic scale, or scaly eruption.

Syringe, Sir-inj; an instrument for injecting water, or medicated liquids into any opening or cavity. Syringotomy, Sir-in-gót-o-mi; the operation of cutting open a fistula.

Syrups, Medicated, Sir-ups, Méd-i-ka-ted; solution of medicinal substances with water and sugar.

Syrupus, Sir-up-us; officinal name for syrup, or sirup.

Syspasia, Sis-pá-si-a; a convulsion or spasm. Systatica. Sis-tát-i-ka; diseases which simultaneously

affect the powers of sensation.

Systemic Circulation, Sis-tém-ik Sgr-kq-lá-fon: the general circulation, in contradistinction to the pulmonary circulation.

Systole, Sis-to-lb; the contraction of the heart, preceding its dilatation, (diastole,) in causing the circulation of the blood.

T

- T-Bandage; a bandage made in the form of a letter T, for applying dressings to the groins, perinæum, etc.
- Tabes, Tá-bez; wasting, or consumption of the body; applied also to parts of the body.
- Tabes Scrofulosa, Skrof-η-lώ-sa; a disease of the mesenteric glands.
- Tabula Vitrea, Táb-q-la Vit-rō-a; the internal plate of the back of the cranium.
- Tag Alder, Tag Al'der; Alnus serrulata, the bark of which is used as an alterative.
- Tænia, Ti-ni-a; the tape werm; long, flat, and jointed.
 Tænia Hippocampi, Hip ω-kam-pi; a white band at the angles of the lateral ventricles of the brain.
- Tania Lata, La-ta; a tape-worm that sometimes grows to the enormous length of sixty yards.
- Tania Solium, Só-li-um; similar to the last named.

 Taliacotian. Tal-i-a-kó-jan; the construction of a new external nose, by turning down a flap of the skin, from
- the forehead, or other part of the face.

Talipes. Tál-i-paz; the deformity called club-foot.

Talpa, Tal-pa; "a mole"; applied to a tumor on the head, supposed to burrow.

Tamarinds, Tam-a-rindz; the agreeably tart fruit of Tumarindas Indica, used as a refrigerant.

Tampon, Tam-pon, or Tom-pon; a plug; a rag or sponge used for plugging.

Tanacetum Vulgare, Tan-a-sé-tum Vul-gé-re; tansy,

a garden plant, native of Europe.

Tannic Acid, or Tannin, Tán-ik As'id, or Tán-in; an astringent principle of certain plants; obtained, in its purity from galls.

[as a tonic.]

Tansy, Tan-zi; Tanacetum vulgare, a garden plant, used

Tapeworm, Tap-wurm. See Tania.

Tapioca, Tap-i-\(\delta\)-is the peculiar starch obtained from the roots of Janipha Manihot, a very nutritious substance.

Tapping, Tap-in; paracentesis; puncturing the abdomen or thorax for the escape of fluids.

Tar, Tqr: a black semi-fluid substance, obtained from

the wood of several species of pine trees.

Taraxacum Dens-Leonis, Taraks-a-kum Dens-Leonis; dandelion, the root of which is used as a tonic and aperient; synonym for Leonotodon Taraxacum.

and aperient; synonym for Leontodon Taraxacum.

Taraxis, Ta-rāks-is; a slight inflammation of the eye,

Tarsal, Tqr-sal, relating to the instep; also the thin

cartilaginous plates in the eyelids.

Tarsus, Tár-sus; the instep, also the cartilage in the

Tartar, Cream of. See Cream of Tartar.

Tartar, Crude, Túr-tar, Krud. See Argol.

Tartar Emetic, — I-mét-ik; tartrate of antimony and

potassium.

Tartaric Acid, Tqr-tár-ik As'id: an acid obtained from cream of tartar, and found in the juices of many fruits.

Tartrates, Tor-trats; salts of tartaric acid.

Taxis, Taks-is; the operation by which any organ or part is replaced in its natural position by the hand.

Tear, Ter; the fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland.
Teething, Tid-in; the cutting of teeth in children.
Tela, Ti-la; a web; the texture of a membrane.

Tela Araneæ, Té-la A-rá-nē-ē. See Cobwobs.

Tela Choroidea, Té-la Ko-ro-j-dē-a; the membranous

extension of the pia mater.

Temperament, Tém-per-a-ment; the peculiar powers, susceptibilities, and predilections of different organizations. [head.

Temple, Tém-pl; the depression on each side of the fore-Temporal, Tém-po-ral; relating to the temples, and applied to arteries, veins, muscles and nerves of that locality.

Tenaculum, Ten-ak-q-lum; a small hook, used in dissecting, and by surgeons, in taking up arteries, etc.

Tendinous, Tén-din-us; relating to or like tendons, Tendo Achillis, Tén-do A-kil-is; the large tendon above the heel.

Tendon, Tén-don; a white strong cord, that connects a

muscle with a bone.

Tenesmus, Tī-nés-mus; painful inclination to evacuate

but without any discharge. Tenotomy, Ten-ot-a-mi; the operation of dividing a

tendon, to remedy a distortion or accident.

Tensor, Tén-sor; applied to muscles that extend parts

to which they are attached.

Tensor Vaginæ Femoris, — Va-jí-nō Fém-o-ris; a muscle extending from the spine of the ilium to the fascia lata.

Tent, Tent; a roll of lint, or piece of sponge, used for keeping open a sinus, wound, etc.

Tentaculum, Ten-tak-q-lum; a feeler; applied to appendages used as instruments of exploration.

Tentorium, Ten-tó-ri-um; a horizontal partition of the brain, dividing the cerebrum and cerebellum.

Ter-; the prefix meaning three.

Terebinthina, Ter-t-bin-ti-na; officinal name for turpentine.

Terebra, Ter-6-bra; in surgery, a trepan.

Teres, Ti-rīz; the major and minor muscles extending from the scapula to the humerus.

Tertian, Tér-jan; an intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns every third day.

Testa Præparata, Tés-ta Prep-a-rá-ta; oyster shell, calcined and powdered.

Testes, Tés-tīz; (sing. Testis;) the testicles, two glandular organs whose function it is to secrete the semen.

Testes Cerebri, - Sér-b-bri; the inferior tubercles of the corpora quadragemina.

Testitis. Tes-tj-tis; orchitis; inflammation of the tes-Test Papers, Test Pá-perz; papers colored with solutions of vegetable substances, such as litmus and tumeric, used for testing acids and alkalies.

Tetanic, Ti-tan-ik; relating to tetanus.

Tetanus, Tét-a-nus; a morbid condition, in which there are violent spasmodic contraction of the muscles, closing of the jaws, and rigidity of the limbs.

Tetter, Tét-er; psoriasis; a herpetic eruption.

Thalami Nervorum Opticorum, Hál-a-mi Ner-vórum Op-ti-ká-rum; posterior ganglion of the cerebrum,

Thalamus, lial-a-mus: a white substance constituting the base of the lateral ventricles of the brain; also the base of a nerve.

Thanatodes, han-a-to-diz: mortal: causing death.

Thanatology, Fian-a-tól-a-ji; a consideration of the causes of death.

Thapsia Garganica, Háp-si-q Gqr-gán-i-ka; a European plant that yields a resin, which is used as an irritant.

Theca, Ri-ka; the membranous covering of the spinal Theca Vertebralis, - Ver-ti-brd-lis; an extension of the dura mater.

Thelitis, Hi-lj-tis; inflammation of the nipple.

Theine or Theia, Ri-in or Ri-j-a; an alkaloid obtained from tea and coffee.

Theobroma Cacao, Rib-o-bró-ma Ka-ké-o: a tree of South America, from the fruit of which chocolate and cacoa butter are obtained.

Theomania, hi-a-mé-ni-a; insanity resulting from re-

ligious excitement.

Therapeutics, Her-a-pú-tiks; the science of the curative powers of medicines and their uses in treating diseases.

Therapeutist, Fier-a-pú-tist; one who is skilled in, and practices therapeutics.

Theriocatarrhus, Hī-ri-a-ka-tqr-us. See Hay Fever.

Therioma, Fiε-ri-ω-ma; any very malignant ulcer.

Thermal, Hér-mal; relating to warmth or heat.

Thigh, hi; the femur, that part of the lower limb between the hip and knee.

Third Pair of Nerves. See Motores Oculorum.

Thomsonianism, Tom-sá-ni-an-izm; the Botanic system, originated by a Dr. Thomson, of New England; it rejects all minerals and blood-letting.

Thoracic, ho-ras-ik; relating to the thorax.

Thoracic Duct, - Dukt; the trunk of the absorbent and lymphatic vessels.

Thorax, hid-raks; the chest, containing the lungs and heart.

Thornapple, Horn-ap-l; a common name for Datura Stramonium. Threadworm, Bred-wurm; a worm an inch and a half

or two inches long, found in the colon and cocum, Thoroughwort, hur-Q-wurt; Eupatorium perfoliatum;

the name refers to the position of the leaves on the stem. Throat, Brot: the pharynx, or fore part of the neck.

Thromboid, Firóm-bed; similar to a thrombus,

Thrombus, Firóm-bus; a small hard tumor, caused by the effusion of blood after a contusion or the bleeding of a patient in that locality.

Thrush, Bruf; aphthæ, or white ulcers on the tongue and membranes of the mouth.

Thuia Occidentalis, Fiu-ia Ok-si-den-td-lis: arbor vitæ, a native evergreen tree.

Thyme, Tim: Thumus vulgaris, a labiate plant of Europe that yields an aromatic volatile oil.

Thymol, Ti-mol; thymic acid, obtained by decomposition of oil of thyme; used as an antiseptic.

Thymus Gland, Ri-mus Gland; an oblong glandular body, behind the sternum,

Thyreocele, Fif-ra-a-sal; bronchocele, or swelling of the thyroid gland.

Thyreo-Hyoideus, Fi-rī-a-Hi-a-f-dī-us: a muscle that draws the larynx and thyroid bone nearer each other.

Thyroid, hi-rod; shaped like a shield.

Thyroid Cartilage, - Kqr-til-ej; the large cartilage of the larynx, called Adam's apple.

Thyroid Gland, Ri-rod Gland; a gland lying in front of the windpipe, on the horns of the thyroid cartilage, the seat of goitre. [leg.

Tibia, Tib-i-a; the shin-bone, or largest bone of the Tfbialls, Tib-i-á-lis; applied to two muscles of the tibia, the anticus and posticus.

Tic Douloureux, Tik Dúi-lui-rui; nervous pain in the

Tiglii Oleum, Tig-li-į O'lī-um. See Oil of Croton.
Tinctures, Tiyk-turz; solutions of soluble constituents

of plants, or other medicinal substances, in alcohol, or mixtures of alcohol and water. [eruption. Tinea, Tin-5-a; the scaldhead, a species of cutaneous

Tinnea, Tin-b-a; the scalidhead, a species of cutaneous Tinnevelly Senna, Tin-5-v6l-i Sén-a; a variety of senna obtained from India.

Tinnitus Aurium, Ti-ni-tus O'ri-um; ringing in the ears, a symptom of certain diseases.

Tissue, Tif-n; a distinct, organized structure.

Tissue, Mucous, — Mū-kus; the tissue lining cavities that open to the external air. [which are closed.

Tissue, Serous, — St-rus; a tissue that lines cavities Titubation. Tit-q-bé-jon; an unsteady, staggering gait, resulting from spinal disease.

Tobacco, To-bak-o; the dried leaves of Nicotiana Taba-

Tobacco, Indian, - In'di-an; a common name for Lobelia inflata.

Tocology, Ta-kól-a-ji: the science of parturition.

Tolu, (Balsam of.) To-lu; an aromatic resin exuded from Myrospermum Toluiferum, and used as an expectorant. [pia mater.

Tongue, Tun: the organ of speech, and also one of the organs of taste.

Tongue-Tied, - Tid; an adhesion of the edges of the tongue to the gums.

Tonic, Ton-ik: a tenacious contraction of the muscles; also applied to medicines that excite the vital functions.

Tonka Bean, Top-ka Ben; the seed of Dipterix odorata, chiefly used for flavoring purposes.

Tonsil, Ton-sil; a small oval gland in the arches of the fauces.

Tonsillitis, Ton-sil-j-tis; inflammation of the tonsils. Toothache, Tút-ak; pain in the nerve of a tooth.

Tooth-Rash, - Raf; an eruption on different parts of

the body of children during dentition.

Tophus, To-fus; a calcareous substance in the joints of those afflicted with gout; also, a kind of tartar on the teeth.

Torcular Herophili, Tór-ku-lar Hō-róf-i-li; a cavity

where the sinuses of the dura mater unite.

Tormentil, Tor-men-til; the astringent root of Potentilla Tormentilla. the bowels.

Tormina, Tér-mi-na; dysentery, with griping pains in Torpid, Tér-pid; benumbed; incapable of motion,

Torpor, Tér-por; numbness; want of sensation.

Torsion, Tor-fon; twisting; applied to a manipulation for the arrest of hemorrhage. neck.

Torticollis, Ter-ti-kól-is; the affection termed wry-Torus, Tώ-rus; the muscular part of the arm or leg.

Tourniquet, Tur-ni-ka; an instrument for compressing arteries in making amputations, to prevent hemorrhage. Toxical, Tóks-i-kal; poisonous. codendron.

Toxicodendron, Toks-i-ka-dén-dron. See Rhus Toxi-Toxicodermitis, Toks-i-ko-der-mi-tis: inflammation

of the skin, resulting from external poisoning,

Toxicohæmia, Toks-i-ko-h6-mi-a; poisoning of the

Toxicology, Toks-i-kól-a-ji; the science of poisons,

Toxicosis, Toks-i-kó-sis; applied to diseases which are caused by poisoning.

Trabecula, Tra-bék-u-la; applied to minute fibers, extending out from certain membranes.

Trachea, Tra-ké-a; the wind-pipe, a cartilaginous canal for conveying air to the lungs.

Tracheal, Trak-5-al; relating to the trachea; applied to the respiration heard through the stethoscope.

Tracheitis, Trak-b-i-tis; the croup, or inflammation of the trachea. the neck.

Trachelagra, Tra-kél-a-gra; rheumatism, or gout in Trachelismus, Trak-b-lis-mus; a spasm of the muscles of the neck, causing it to be turned back; a symptom of

epilepsy.

Trachelo-Mastoideus, Tra-kt-lo-Mas-to-j-dī-us; a muscle of the neck that draws the head back.

Tracheotomy, Trak-t-ót-o-mi; the making of an incis-

ion into the wind-pipe.

Trachoma, Tra-kó-ma; ophthalmania, in which there is roughness on the internal coat of the eyelid, causing much pain.

Tractus Motorius, Trák-tus Mo-tώ-ri-us; an extension of the eminences of the medulla oblongata, from which

the motor nerves arise.

Tractus Opticus, - Op'ti-kus; the course of the optic

nerve, in its devious windings.

Tragacanth, Trag-a-kant; a white, flaky substance, obtained from Astrogalus verus, and used as an excipient, in pills and troches.

Tragicus, Tráj-i-kus; a muscle of the ear.

Tragus, Trá-gus; the part of the ear opposite the lobe.
Trailing Arbutus, Trál-in Ar-bú-tus; Enique repens,

gravel plant: diuretic and astringent.

Transfusion, Trans-fú-zon; the transfer of blood from the veins of a healthy person to those of a patient; also the injection of any other fluid in the same way.

Transversalis Abdominis, Trans-ver-sá-lis Ab-dómin-is; a large flat muscle, having a transverse direction from the false ribs to the crest of the ilium, which supports the bowels.

Transversalis Colli, - Kól-í; a muscle of the poste-

rior and lateral part of the neck and back.

Transversatis Dorsi, — Dér-si; a muscle extending along the vertebral gutters, and whose use is to straighten the spinal column.

Transverse Suture, Trans-vérs Sú-thr; a scarcely recognizable sature that joins the bones of the skull with those of the face. ament of the external ear.

Transversus Auris, Trans-vέr-sus θ'ris; a muscular lig-Transversus Pedis, — Pt-dis; a muscle extending from the metatarsal bone of the large toe to that of the

small one.

Transversus Perinæi, — Per-i-ni-j: a muscle of the posterior part of the perinæum, whose office is to compress the urethra and sustain the rectum.

Trapezium, Tra-pé-zi-um; the first bone of the second row of bones in the wrist.

Trapezius, Tra-pé-zi-us; a muscle in the back part of the neck and shoulder, having various attachments; it elevates and depresses the shoulder, head, etc.

Treacle, Tri-kl: Syrupus Fuscus, U. S. P., or molasses, Trembles, Trem-blz; milk-sickness; also mercurial tremor.

Tremor Cordis, Tri-mor Kérdis; palpitation of the Tremor Mercurialis, — Mer-ku-ri-é-lis; a shaking palsy, superinduced by mercurial yapors.

Trepan, Trī-pán; an instrument for sawing away a por-

tion of the skull-bone.

Trephine, Tri-fin; the modern instrument for removing parts of the skull by a series of perforations.

Tresis, Tri-sis; a perforation or cut, in a soft part. Triads, Tri-adz; elements and radicals that are triv-

alent.

Triamines, Tri-am-i-n\(\tilde{z}\); organic bases, considered as derived from three molecules of ammonia.

Triangularis Labiorum, Tri-an-gu-la-ris Lab-i-a-rum; a muscle of the lips, of triangular form,

Triangularis Sterni, - Stér-ni; a muscle in the front but inner part of the chest, that depresses the ribs in respiration.

Triceps, Trj-seps; three-headed, as applied to muscles. Triceps Extensor Cruris, — Eks-tén-sor Krúi-ris; a

muscle of the leg having three sources.

Triceps Extensor Cubiti. — Kú-bi-tj; a muscle extending from the shoulder-blade to the elbow, that extends the fore-arm.

Trichia, Tri-ki-a; (or Trichiasis;) an inversion of the

Trichina, Tri-ki-na; a species of entozoa, found in the muscle of swine especially; when such diseased pork is eaten, these parasites multiply in the intestines, and migrate to the muscles, causing death.

Trichocephalus, Tri-ko-séf-a-lus; the thread-worm, generally found in the execum and intestines.

Trichosis, Tri-kώ-sis; a morbid condition, or deficiency, of hair.

Trichuris, Tri-kú-ris; the long hair-worm,

Tricuspid, Tri-kús-pid; three-pointed; applied to a valve of the heart.

Trifacial, Trj-fá-fal. See Trigemini. [clover.

Trifolium Pratense, Tri-fo-li-um Pra-tén-si; red Trigemini, Tri-jém-i-ni; the fifth pair of encephalic nerves, consisting of three branches.

Trigone, Tri-gón; the vesical triangle, a space between

the orifice of the urethra and those of the ureters.

Trigonella Fonumgracum, Trig-a-nél-a Fi-num-grékum; a European plant that yields fenugreek seed.

Trilabe, Trj-lab; a three-armed instrument, for extract-

ing substances from the bladder.

Trillium Erectum, Tril-i-um L-rék-tum; beth or birth root, an indigenous three-leaved plant, the root of which is astringent. [pieric acid.

Trinitro-carbolic Acid, Trin-i-trω-kqr-ból-ik As'id; Triosteum Perfoliatum, Tri-όs-tō-um Per-fω-li-á-tum, fever-root, an indigenous herb.

Triplopia, Trip-lá-pi-a; abnormal vision, in which an

object appears tripled.

Tripod, Vitai, Tri-pod Vi-tal; the heart, lungs and brain, so termed because essential to life.

Trismus, Tris-mus; tetanus, or locked-jaw.

Trismus Nascentium; — Na-sén-fi-um; locked-jaw of infants, within two weeks of birth. [pathetic Nerve, Trisplanchnic Nerve, Tri-splank-nik Nerv, See Sym-

Triticum Repens, Trit-i-kum R6-pens; couch-grass; dog-grass; a common weed in cultivated ground, used as a diurctic.

Triturate, Trit-q-rat; to rub down in a mortar.

Trivalence, Triv-a-lens; the property possessed by certain atoms and radicals of displacing three atoms of hydrogen or other univalent elements.

Trochanter, Tro-kan-ter; the major and minor processes

on the femur.

Troches, Trú-kīz; small flattened pieces of confectionary, containing medicinal substances.

Trochlea, Trok-lt-a; a pulley; applied to certain tendons, as that at the upper part of the orbit of the eye.

Trochlearis, Trok-15-é-ris; the obliques superior muscle which passes through the trochlea.

Trochoid, Tró-ked; a movable connection, in which one bone rotates upon another, as the radius and ulna.

Trophical, Tróf-i-kal; relating to nourishment.

Trophoneurosis, Trof-ω-nη-rώ-sis; atrophy; a morbid condition of the powers of nutrition.

Truss, Trus; a bandage, or pads and straps, designed to

support weak parts, as in hernia.

Tube, Tub. See Enstachian and Fallopian.

Tuber, Tu-ber; an enlargement, excrescent, or knob. Tubercle, Tú-ber-kl; a swelling or small tumor.

Tubercula, Tu-bér-ku-la; small hard tumors.

Tubercula Quadrigemina, - Kwod-ri-jem-i-na; four oval-shaped bodies in the brain, above the pour varolii.

Tubercular Phthisis, Tu-bér-ku-lqr Ti-sis; consumption, attended with tubercles in the lungs,

Tuberculum, Annulare, Tu-bér-ku-lum An-u-lá-ri: the pour varolii, which see.

Tubuli, Tú-bu-li; many minute vessels located in groups

in different parts of the body. Tubuli Recti, - Rék-tj; numerous small tubes appertaining to the testicle; termed also the corpus highmorianum.

Tubuli Seminiferi, - Sem-i-nif-er-j; the body of small tubular cords that compose the testicle.

Tubuli Uriniferi, - Ym-ri-nif-er-j; a series of eight or ten fasciculi in connection with the kidneys.

Tulpii Valva, Túl-pi-į Vál-va; the ileo-cæcal valve. Tumefaction, Tų-mō-fák-jon; tumescence; an enlargement or swelling.

Tumid, Tú-mid; distended; enlarged.

Tumeric Paper, Tu-mér-ik Pá-per; paper colored yellow with tincture of tumeric; alkalies change the color to brown.

Tumor, Tú-mor; a morbid local enlargement, without inflammation; of two kinds; sarcomatous, or fleshy and solid; or encysted and soft.

Tumor Ovarii, - Q-vá-ri-j; tumor of the ovaries, which are either solid or encysted.

Tunica, Tú-ni-ka; a coat; a membranous envolope,

Tunica Adnata, - Ad-ná-ta; the internal membrane of the eyelids.

Tunica Albuginea Oculi, Tú-ni-ka Al-bu-jin-5-a Ok'uli: the white sclerotic coat of the muscles that move the eve.

Tunica-Albuginea Testis, - Tés-tis; the white

fibrous envelope enclosing the testicle.

Tunica Arachnoides, - Ar-ak-no-j-dez; the thin white membrane separating the dura mater and pia mater.

Tunica Choroides, - Ko-ro-j-dez; the choroid membrane, or inner coat of the eveball.

Tunica Communis, - Kom-ú-nis: the coating that encloses the spermatic cord and testicle. Tunica Vaginalis Testis, - Vaj-i-ná-lis Tés-tis: the

membranous coat that covers the testis.

Turbinated Bones, Túr-bin-a-ted Bonz; two top-shaped bones in the nostrils. mors of the body.

Turgescence, Tur-jes-ens; an excess of any of the hu-Turkey-Corn, Tur-ki-Kern; corydalis, the tubers of Dicentra Canadensis.

Turmeric, Túr-mer-ik; the powdered root of the Curcuma longa, mostly used as a coloring matter and as a test for acids.

Turpentine, Túr-pen-tin; an oleoresin obtained from

several species of pines.

Turpentine, Spirits of: a volatile oil obtained by distillation from turpentine.

Turpeth Mineral, Túr-pet Min-er-al; yellow oxysul-

phate of mercury.

Tussilago Farfara, Tus-i-lá-go Fár-fa-ra: colts-foot herb; used in coughs and pulmonary affections.

Tussis Convulsiva, Tús-is Kon-vul-si-va; the hooping-cough.

Twin-Leaf, Twin-Lof: Jeffersonia diphylla: the root is used as an expectorant.

Tylosis, Tj-lo-sis; an inflammation of the evelids, in

which they become knotty and hard.

Tympanites, Tim-pan-j-toz; distention of theabdomen with air in the intestinal tubes. middle ear.

Tympanum, Tim-pa-num; the drum, or eavity of the Typhoid Fever, Ti-fod Fi-ver; a fever differing from

the typhus only in the depressed condition of the intestines.

Typhomania, Ti-fo-mé-ni-a; delirious mutterings dur.

ing stupor in typhus fever.

Typhus, Ti-fus; a low continuous fever, with great prostration of the nervous system, and disorder of the secretions.

Typhus Gravior, — Gré-vi-or; malignant typhus, eccurring generally in prisons or military camps, and then termed febris carecrum (jail fever,) and febris cas-

trensis, (camp fever.)

Tyremesis, Tj-rem-5-sis; the curdling and vomiting of

an infant's food.

Tysoni Glandulæ, Ti-só-ni Glán-dq-lī; the sebaccous glandules of the glans penis, labia pudendi; and nymphæ.

U

Ula, Yúi-la; gingivæ, the gums.

Ulatrophia, Yu-la-trá-fi-a; shrinkage of the gums.
Ulcer, Ul'ser; "a solution of continuity in any soft
part;" a purulent sore, resulting from perverted nu-

trition. [Is formed. Ulceration, Ul-ser-á-fon; the process by which an ulcer

Clitis. Yu-li-tis: inflammation of the gums

Ulitis, Yuli-tis; inflammation of the gums.

Ulmus Fulva, Ul'mus Fúl-va; slippery elm; the inner bark is extensively used as a demulcent, and also in the composition of poultices.

Ulna, Ul'na; the under and larger bone of the forearm. Ulnaris, Ul-ná-ris; applied to two muscles of the forearm, the flexor and the extensor.

Uloneus, Yu-lon-kus; a swollen condition of the gums. Ulorrhagia, Yu-lo-rd-ji-a; bleeding of the gums.

Umbilical Cord, Um-bil-i-kal Kord; the membranous cord that connects the factus in utero with the placenta, and thereby with the mother.

Umbilical Region, - Ri-jon; that part of the abdo-

men surrounding the umbilicus.

Umbilicus, Um-bil-i-kus; the navel; the hilum of a seed. Unciform, Un'si-ferm; hook-shaped.

Unguentum, Un-gwen-tum; ointment, or salve.

Unguis, Un'gwis; a nail, of a finger or toe.

Unguis Os. - Os; a thin bone, something like a fingernail, in the orbit of the eve.

Unicorn Root, Ym-ni-kern Rut; Aletris farinosa.

Unicorn Root, False, Chamælirium luteum, (Helonias Dioica,) a native plant.

Uniparous, Ym-nip-a-rus; bringing forth one at a birth. Univalence, Yui-niv-a-lens; having the power to replace an atom of hydrogen.

Urachus, Yún-ra-kus: a tube, or cord, extending from

the bladder to the umbilicus.

Uracrasia, Ym-ra-krá-si-a; vitiated urine.

Urari, Ym-rá-ri; a name for Curaria.

Urates, Yui-rats: salts of uric acid, many being found

naturally in urine.

Urea, Yui-ré-a; an important constituent of urine, by the formation of which the nitrogen of food is eliminated from the body. Iskin.

Uredo, Yui-ré-do; a heated itching sensation of the

Uresis, Ym-rb-sis; the passage of urine.

Ureter, Ym-ri-ter; the tube that carries the urine from

the kidney to the bladder.

Ureteritis, Yui-re-ter-j-tis; inflammation of the ureter. Urethra, Yui-ri-tra; the tube that carries the urine from the bladder.

Urethralgia, Ym-rī-trál-ji-a; pain in the urethra. Urethritis, Ym-rī-trj-tis; inflammation of the urethra,

gonorrhœa.

Urethroplasty, Ym-rī-tro-plás-ti; the repairing of a lesion in the urethra. flow of urine.

Uretica, Yui-rét-i-ka; medicines that promote a free Uric Acid, Yui-rik As'id; an organic acid obtained

from urine, known also as lithic acid. Urinary, Yúi-ri-ne-ri; whatever relates to the urine.

Urine, Yúi-rin; a saline fluid secreted by the kidneys. Urocystitis, Yu-ro-sis-tj-tis; inflammation of the bladder. sion of the urine.

Urodialysis, Yu-ro-di-ál-i-sis; cessation or suppres-

Urodynia, Ym-ro-din-i-a; painful urination.

Urogenital, Yur-ro-jén-i-tal; appertaining to both the urinary and genital organs. Urolithus, Yur-ról-i-bus; calculus from the urinary

Urolithus, Yui-ról-i-fus; calculus from the urinary Urology, Yui-ról-a-ji; that branch of medicine which treats of the urine. [from inspection of the urine.

Uromancy, Ym-rω-mán-sí; the divination of disease Urorrhagia, Ym-rω-rá-ji-a; diabetes, an immederate flow of urine. [urine.

Urorrhœa, Ym-rø-ré-a; the involuntary discharge of Uroscopia, Ym-rø-skó-pi-a; diagnosing discase by ex-

amination of the urine.

Uroses, Yui-ré-sīz; diseases of the organs of urination. Urtica Dioica, Ur'ti-ka Dj-o-j-ka; the common nettle, a stinging weed, the leaves of which are used as a diuretic.

Urticaria, Ur-ti-ka-ri-a; the nettle-rash; a fever attended with small cruptions like those resulting from

the stings of the nettle.

Urtication, Ur-ti-ka-fon; the stinging of a part with

nettles, as a counter-irritation.

Ustilago Maidis, Us-ti-lá-gw Má-dis; corn-smut, or corn ergot, a fungus growth on the unripe cars of corn, that is used to contract the uterus.

Ustion, Ust'yon; a burning or combustion,

Uteri, Yú-ter-j; genitive case of nterns, "of the womb."
Uterine, Yú-ter-jn; relating to the uterus or womb.

Utero-Gestation, - Jes-tá-fon; the period from con-

ception until delivery.

Uterotomy, Yu-ter-ot-o-mi; making an incision in the uterus when the lips are closed. [grows.

Uterus, Yunter-us; the womb, in which the focus Uterus, (Inversion of,) displacement, and turned inside out by malpractice.

Utricle, Yún-tri-kl; a small cell or vesicle.

Uva Ursi, Yúi-va Ur'si; Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi, a small evergreen plant; the leaves are used as a diuretic.

Uvea, Yú-vī-a; the choroid coat of the eye; also applied to the black pigment of the iris. of the tongue. Uvula, Yú-vu-la; the pendulous body above the root

Uvulitis, Ym-vq-lit-is; inflammation of the uvula.

Vaccina, Vak-si-na: cow-pox, a disease of the cow, at-

tended with eruptions.

Vaccination, Vak-si-ná-fon; the introduction of cowpox virus, under the skin, to prevent the contagion of small-pox. Ito the uterns.

Vagina, Va-ji-na; "a case;" the passage from the vulva

Vaginal, Vaj-i-nal; relating to the vagina.

Vaginate, Vaj-i-nat; encased, or sheathed.
Vaginitis, Vaj-i-nj-tis; inflammation of the vagina. Vagitis. Va-ji-tis: the first cry of a new-born babe.

Vagus, Vá-gus; Par Vagum, the pneumogastrie nerve. Valerian, Va-16-ri-an: Voleriana officinalis, a European plant, the root of which is extensively used as a ner-

Valerianates, Va-16-ri-an-ats; salts of valerianic acid. Valerianic Acid. Va-lī-ri-an-ik As id: an acid once obtained from valerian root, now made from fusel oil. Valetudinarian, Val-ī-tu-di-ná-ri-an; an infirm or sick

ly person.

Valgus, Val-gus; crooked; bow-legged. Valley, Val-i; the fissure in the cerebellum, where the

spinal marrow arises.

Vallet's Mass, Val-et's Mos; pill of carbonate of iron, Valve, Valv; an elongation or fold of the membrane of a canal, which prevents the reflow of its contents; as valves of the heart, valves of the aorta, etc.

Valvula, Vál-vy-la; a small valve.

Valvulæ Conniventes, - Kon-i-vén-tīz: numerous folds of the mucous membrane throughout most of the small intestines.

Vanilla, Va-nil-a: the aromatic fruit of Vanilla aromatien, a plant of South America; mostly used for fla-

voring purposes and as a perfume.

Vapor, Vá-por; the evaporation into fume, or steam, of the essential part of a liquid or solid substance.

Vapor-Bath, Vá-por Bat; the application of vapor, medicated or otherwise, to the whole or part of a patient's

body.

Vapors, Vá-porz; the colloquial name for hypochondria. Varicella, Var-i-sél-a; chicken-pox, an eruptive disease, Varicocele, Vár-i-ko-sīl; a swelling of the spermatic cord, or vessels of the scrotum.

Varicose, Var-i-kos; the condition of veins permanently

distended with dark-colored blood.

Variola, Var-i-ω-la, or Va-ri-ω-la; the small-pox, a very contagious eruptive disease.

contagious eruptive disease.

Varioloid, Vár-i-o-led; resembling variola; a mild attack of small-pox, modified by vaccination. Variolous, Va-ri-o-lus; having the nature of small-nox.

Varix, Vá-riks; the morbid distension of a vein.

Varus, Va-rus; acne; a pimple on the face; applied to a crooked or inverted variety of club-foot.

Vas, Vas; (pl; Vasa;) a vessel; applied to the membra-

nous tubes and canals of the body.

Vas Deferens, - Def-er-ens; the canal through which

the semen is carried to the ejaculatory duct.

Vas Spirale, — Spi-rá-lī; a vein of the cochlea. [artery. Vasa Brevia, Vá-sa Bré-vi-a; branches of the splenic Vasa Efferentia, — Ef-er-én-ʃi-a; vessels that convey from a gland; applied especially to a group that ascend back from the testicle.

Vasa Inferentia, - In-fer-én-fa; vessels that carry

a substance into a gland.

Vasa Vasorum, — Va-só-rum; small nutrient vessels that supply larger veins, etc. [eye.

Vasa Vorticosa, — Ver-ti-ká-sa; ciliary veins of the Vascular, Vás-ku-lar; relating to or full of vessels.

Vasculum, Vás-ku-lum: a small vessel.

Vastus Externus, Vas-tus Eks-tér-nus; (also V. Internus;) two large masses of muscle in the thigh.

Vault, Volt: applied to the arch of the cranium, roof of the mouth, etc.

Vaugueline. Vok-lin; the French for Strychnia.

Vegetable Charcoal, Véj-et-a-bl Éqr-kol. See Carbo Vegetables. (tion.

Vegetative, Véj-b-ta-tiv; relating to growth and nutri-

Vegeto - Animal, Véi-to-An'i-mal; vegetable substances that resemble animal matter.

Vegeto-Mineral, - Min-er-al; applied to substances that resemble both vegetable and mineral structures.

Vehicle, Vé-hi-kl; any liquid or other substance in which a-medicine may be conveniently given.

Vein, Van; a long membranous tube that returns the blood to the heart.

Velum, Vé-lum; a veil, or screen.

Velum Pendulum Palati, - Pén-dy-lum Pal-á-ti; the soft pendulous part of the palate.

Velum Pupillie, - Pu-pil-i; a membrane that covers the pupil of the eye of the fœtus.

Vena, Vi-na: a vein, which see,

Vena Arteriosa, - Ar-tō-ri-ώ-sa; the portal vein; it is like an artery in that it conveys blood for secretion. Vena Basilica. - Ba-sil-i-ka; the principal vein of the

arm.

Vena Cava Inferior, (or Ascendens;) Ká-va In-fé-ri-or; one of the great veins which returns the blood to the heart.

Vena Cava Superior, (or Descendens;) - Su-ph-ri-or; the great vein which returns the blood from the head, neck, etc., to the heart.

Vena Portæ, - Por-tō; a vein that unites with most of the organs within the abdomen.

Venæ Cavæ, V6-nī Ká-vī; the terminations of the Vena Cava Superior, and V. C. Inferior.

Venenation, Ven-5-né-Jon; poison; poisoning.

Venereal, Ven-t-ra-al; relating to sexual intercourse.

Venereal Disease, - Dis-iz; syphilis, strictly, but also applied to gonorrhœa.

Venery, Vén-er-i; sexual intercourse.

Venesection, Ven-5-sék-fon; phlebotomy; the opening

of a vein in blood-letting.

Venice Turpentine, Vén-is Túr-pen-tin: the variety of turpentine obtained from the European larch, (Larix Europæa.)

Venom, Vén-om; poison, usually that of serpents, etc.

Venous, Vi-nus; pertaining to the veins,

Venter, Vén-ter; the belly; also applied to the womb.

Ventral, Vén-tral; relating to the belly. [heart. Ventricle, Vén-tri-kl; a cavity of the brain, and of the Ventricose, Vén-tri-kos; big-bellied; distended.

Ventriculus, Ven-trik-q-lus; a cavity; the stomach.

Venula, Vén-n-la; a small vein.

Veratria, or Veratrin, Ver-á-tri-a, or Vér-a-trin; an

alkaloid obtained from cevadilla seed.

Veratrum Album, Ver-á-trum Al'bum; white bellebore, a poisonous European plant, the root of which is an active emetic and carthartic. Veratrum Sabadilla, - Sab-a-dil-a; a plant of Mex-

ico that vields cevadilla seed.

Veratrum Viride. - Vir-f-di; green hellebore, an indigenous plant, the root of which is used to control the circulation of the blood: poisonous in overdoses.

Verbascum Thapsus, Ver-bas-kum Rap-sus: mullein.

a common native weed.

Verbena Hastata, Ver-bi-na Has-ta-ta; vervain, a common weed, used in scrofulous affections.

Verdigris, Vér-di-gris; crude subacetate of copper. Vermes, Vér-mez; worms that infest the intestines, Vermicular, Ver-mik-u-lor; having the appearance of

Vermiform Process, Vér-mi-form Pró-ses; the wormlike connection between the hemispheres of the cerebellum.

Vermifuge, Vér-mi-fuj; a medicine to expel worms. Vernonia Fasciculata, Ver-no-ni-a Fas-ik-n-lá-ta;

iron-weed, the root of which is tonic.

Veronica Virginica, Vī-rón-i-ka Ver-jin-i-ka: blackroot; culver's root; an active cathartic, commonly known as Leptandra Virginica.

Verruca, Ve-rúi-ka: a wart; any hard projection on the

Verrucose, Vér-u-kos: having many warts.

Vertebra, Vér-tō-bra; (pl. Vertebræ;) one of the twenty-

four bones composing the spinal column.

Vertebral Artery, Ver-th-bral Arter-i; one of the arteries of the brain, which takes its name from its passage through the cervical vertebræ.

Vertebral Canal. - ha-nal: the channel in which the spinal marrow extends through the vertebral column. Vertebral Column, Ver-th-bral Kol-um; the back-bone. Vertebral Gutter, - Gut-er; the depression on each side of the back-bone.

Vertebral Nerve. - Nerv: the trisplanchnic nerve.

Vertex. Vér-teks; the crown of the head.

Vertigo, Vér-ti-go; a swimming sensation of the head. Vervain, Vér-van; Verbena hastata, which see. Vesania, Ve-sé-ni-a; mental alienation, or unsoundness. Vesica, Ve-sé-ka; a bladder; any sac like a bladder.

Vesicants, Vés-i-kants; agents that produce blisters.

Vesication, Ves-i-ká-fon; the production of blisters. Vesicle, Vés-i-kl; a small bladder or blister in the skin; in the plural, small sac-like vessels.

[licles. Vesicles Graaffian, Gr\(\psi\)-fi-an. See Graaffian Fol-Vesiculæ Seminales, Ve-sik-\(\eta\)-l\(\text{S}\) Sem-i-n\(\eta\)-l\(\text{z}\); two

seminal canals back of the urinary bladder.

Vessel, Vés-el; a canal, or duct, through which fluids are carried in the body.

Vestibule, Vés-ti-bul; a small cavity of the internal Veterinary, Vét-er-i-na-ri; the treatment of diseases in horses.

Viability, Vi-a-bil-i-ti: capability of living.

Viable, Vi-a-bl; as applied to a new-born infant, capable of extra-uterine existence.

Viæ Lachrymalis, Ví-& Lak-ri-má-lis; the tear-ducts, both of secretion and excretion.

Vibices, Vi-bi-sīz; purple spots under the skin, in cer-

tain malignant fevers. Vibriones, Vib-ri-ώ-nīz; animalcules in putrefying animal fluids.

Vibrissæ, Vj-bris-5; hairs that grow in the nostrils.

Viburnum Opulus, Vi-bur-num Op'y-lus: cramp-bark; high cranberry, a native shrub, the bark of which is used in spasmodic diseases.

Viburnum Prunifolium. - Pru-ni-fά-li-um; black-

haw, used mostly in uterine diseases.

Vidian Nerve, Vid-i-an Nerv; third branch of the sphenopalatine nerves. long soft hairs.

Villose, or Villous, Vi-los, or Vil-us; shaggy; having Vinegar, Vin-5-gar; an impure dilute acetic acid, made by fermentation of the juice of fruits.

Vinegar of Squill, Vin-5-gar ov Skwil; a solution made by extracting squill with dilute acetic acid.

Vinum, Vi-num: wine; juice of the grape.

Vinum Antimonti, — An-ti-mó-ni-j; antimonial wine, Viola Pedata, Vj-o-la Pé-dá-ta; a native violet, the root of which is used as an expectorant. [hymen.

Virginale Claustrum, Ver-jin-á-lō Klés-trum; the Virginia Snakeroot, Ver-jin-i-a Snák-rmt; Aristolo-chia Serpentaria, a native plant, the root of which is

used as a stimulant.

Virgin's Bower, Vér-jin'z Bé-er; Clematis Virginica, a climbing native shrub.

Virile, Vi-ril: relating to man, or manhood.

Virility, Vi-ril-i-ti; manhood, especially as to his generative power.

Virus, Virus; poison; applied to any product of a disease that will reproduce the disease.

Vis. Vis: force or power.

Vis Formativa, — For-ma-ti-va; plastic force; the power that is supposed to exist in the body to give nourishment and form to its growth.

Vis Vitæ, - Ví-tō; vital power; irritability.

Viscera, Vis-er-a; the internal organs of the body.

Viscum Flavescens, Vis-kum Fla-vés-ens; synonym for Phoradendron flavescens.

Viscus, Vis-kus; any large internal organ, as the liver.

Vita, Vi-ta; life; existence,
Vita Propria, — Pró-pri-a; vital power peculiar to
Vital Principle, — Prin-si-pl; the undefined power

of organized bodies to live. Vitals, Vi-talz; applied to the heart, lungs and brain. Vitiligo, Vici-il-go; a disease in which white, glisten-

ing patches appear on the skin.

Vitreous Humor, Vit-re-us Hú-mor; the transparent body back of the crystalline lens of the eye.

Vitriol, Blue, Vit-ri-ol, Blu; sulphate of copper.

Vitriol, Green, -Gran; sulphate of iron.

Vitriol, Oil of, - Ol ov; sulphuric acid. Vitriol, White, - Hwit; sulphate of zinc.

Vivisection, Viv-i-sék-jon; the dissection of living

Volatile Alkali, Vól-a-til Al'ka-li; a name applied to ammonia by the early chemists.

Volatile Oils, - Olz. See Oils Volatile.

Volvulus, Vól-vų-lus. See Iliae Passion. [the face. Vomer, Vá-mer; part of the septum narium, a bone of Vomica, Vom-i-ka; an abscess of the lungs.

Vomicus, Vóm-i-kus; relating to vomiting.

Vomit, Vóm-it; an emetic; also the matter discharged. Vox Abscissa, Voks Ab-sis-q; loss of voice.

Vox Abscissa, Voks Ab-sis-q; loss of voice. Vulnerary. Vúl-ner-a-ri; appertaining to wounds.

Vulpis Morbus, Vúl-pis Mér-bus; death or loss of hair.
Vulva, Vúl-va; the fissure, or labia pudendi, opening into the vagina.

Vulva Cerebri, — Sér-ī-bri; an aperture of the brain. Vulvitis, Vul-vi-tis; inflammation of the vulva.

Vulvo-Vaginal Glands, Vúl-vo-Váj-in-al Glandz; a gland at each side of the vulva.

W

Wafer Ash, Wá-fer AJ; Ptelia trifoliata, the bark of which is used as a stimulant and tonic.

Wahoo, Wq-húi; Euonymus atropurpureus, a native shrub, the bark of which is tonic.

Wake-Robin, Wak-Rób-in; a common name for several species of Trillium. [nut, a native tree.

Walnut, (White,) Wél-nut; Juglans cinerea; butter-Wart, Wort: Verruca; a hard tumor of the skin,

Water Avens, W6-ter E'venz; Geum rivale, a native plant found in damp places, the root of which is astringent.

Water-Brash, - Braf; heartburn, with eructations of

insipid water from the stomach.

Water Chalybeate, - Ka-lib-5-at; mineral waters that contain salts of iron.



Whites, Hwits; the colloquial name for leucorrhoea.

Whitlow, Hwit-lo: Paronychia; an abscess near the

finger nails.

Whooping-Cough, Húp-in-Kef; also spelled Hooping-Cough; Pertussis; a contagious disease, attended with fits of violent coughing, terminating with a kind of vomit.

Wild Cherry, Wild Eér-i; Prunus Serotina, which see. Wild Ginger, — Jin-jer; Asarum Canadense, Canada snakeroot, a native plant. [losa.

Wild Yam; a native herbaceous climber, Dioscorea vil-Willow, Wil-ω: shrubs and trees of the genus Salix.

Willow-Herb, Wil-o-Herb; Epilobium augustifolium, a native showy plant. [grape.

Wine, Win; a fermented liquor, obtained from the Wines, Medicated, Winz, Medi-i-ka-ted; solutions of medicinal substances in wine.

Wintergreen, Win-ter-gren; Gaultheria procumbens, a

pretty little evergreen shrub.

Wintergreen Oil, — Ol; an oil obtained from wintergreen herb, used to prepare salicylic acid, as it is mainly methyl-salicylic acid.

Witch-Hazel, Wig-Há-zel; Hamamelis Virginica, an indigenous shrub with yellow blossoms; the bark and

leaves of which are astringent.

Wolffian Bodies, Wúl-fi-an Bód-iz; preliminary or false kidneys, in the third month of the fœtus.

Wolfsbane, Wulfs-ban; Aconitum Napellus, which see.

Womb, Wum; the Uterus, which see.

Womb, Inflammation of, See Uteritis.

Womb, Falling of. See Prolapsus Uteri.

Wood Alcohol, (or Spirit:) Wuld Al'ko-hol; methylic alcohol, a liquid produced by destructive distillation of wood.

Wood Charcoal, — Eqr-kol; carbon obtained by burning wood with insufficient air for perfect combustion.

Wood Creasote, - Krí-a-sot; creasote obtained from pine tar.

Wood Naptha, - Nap-ta; wood alcohol.

Wormiana Os, Wur-nii-d-na Os; small bones sometimes found in the sutures of the cranium. Worms, Wurmz. See Vermes.

Wormseed, (American,) Wurm-sed; the seed of Chenopodium anthelmintieum.

Wormseed, (Levant;) the dried flower-heads of a Russian species of Artemisia, supposed to be A. Santonica. Wound, Wund, or Wand; a solution of continuity,

i. e., a cut or bruise, in a soft part of the body or limbs. Wourara, or Wourali, Wm-ra-ra, or Wm-ra-li; a name

for curaria.

Wrist, Rist; the carpus, composed of eight bones.

Wrist-Drop, - Drop; paralysis of the muscles of the hand, from contact with lead poison.

Wry-Neck, Rj-Nek; Torticollis, a permanent inclination of the head to one side.

X

Xanthin, Zán-tin; a substance that forms a species of urinary calculus; also applied to the coloring matter of

Xanthodontous, Zan-to-dón-tus; having yellow teeth. Xanthorrhiza Aptifolia, Zan-to-ri-za Ap-i-fo-li-a; a southern plant, with a yellow root, used as a tonic.

Xanthoxylum Americanum, Zan-tóks-i-lum A-mer-iká-num; the prickly ash, a native shrub, the berries and bark of which are used as a tonic and stimulant.

Xeroderma, Zer-o-dér-ma; a dry, harsh condition of the skin. of the eyes.

Xerophthalmia, Zer-of-tal-mi-a: a dry inflammation Xiphoid, Zi-fed; sword like; applied to the ensiform cartilage of the sternum.

Y

Yarrow, Yar-o; Achillea Millefolium, a common weed, nsed as a tonic. Yellow Bark, Yél-a Bqrk; the variety of einchona

vielded by Cinchona Calisaya.

Yellow Dock, - Dok; Rumex crispus; an astringent. Yellow Jasmine, - Jas-min: Gelsemium sempereirens.

the fresh root of which is used as an arterial sedative.

Yellow Fever, Yél-a Fé-ver; an epidemie, remittent fever, attended with yellow skin, from hepatic disorder; very malignant and fatal in southern localities.

Yellow Parilla, - Pa-ril-a; Menispermum Canadense,

the root of which is an alterative.

Yellow Prussiate of Potash, — Prúj-i-at ov Pót-aj; common name for ferrocyanide of potassium.

Yellow Root, - Hydrastis Canadensis, an indigenous plant, the root of which is a valuable remedy.

Yerbe Santa, Yér-be San-ta: a Californian plant, Eriodyction glutinosum, used in bronchitis.

Z

Zine, Zink; a metallic element, the salts of which are used in medicine. [sulphuric acid.

Zinc Sulphate, — Súl-fat; a combination of zinc and Zingiber Officinale, Zin-ji-ber Of-i-si-né-lè; a plant

of India, the source of ginger root.

Zoanthropia, Zo-an-tro-pi-q; a monomania, causing the patient to think himself an animal. [life.

Zoismus, Zo-is-mus; animality; the nature of animal Zona, Zó-na; a zone, or belt; applied to the shingles. Zoochemical. Zo-o-kém-i-kal; relating to animal

chemistry.

Zoogeny, Zo-ój-en-i; the generation of animal life. Zoology, Zo-ól w-ji; the science of animal existence.

Zoology, Zω-ôl ω-ji; the science of animal existence. Zoophyte, Zώ-ω-fit; a body once supposed to partake of

the nature of both animal and vegetable life,

Zootomy, Za-ót-a-mi; the anatomy of the lower animals.
Zoster, Zós-ter; a species of erysipelas that encircles
the body.
Zygnoophysis, Zig-a-póf-i-sis; the yoke-like process

Zygoma, Zi-gó-ma; the cheek bone.

Zygomatic Arch, Zig-o-mát-ik Arc; the arch formed by the junction of the zygomatic process of the malar and temporal bones.

Zygomatic Muscles, - Mús-lz: major and minor, arising from the cheek bone and connecting with the month.

Zymosis, Zi-má-sis; fermentation; applied to diseases resulting from specific poisons, or bad quality of food.

APPENDIX.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

For the convenience of the inexperienced student of medicine, the druggist, and others, who may be called upon to render immediate aid in the case of a person who has taken poison, the following list of poisons and their antidotes is here inserted, to enable them to select some remedy without loss of time. The list embraces everything that is known to be fatally poisonous in its effects on the human constitution, including some things for which there is not known to be any positive or reliable antidote.

Most mineral poisons have such qualities as that while they may remain in the stomach for a time, other agents, if promptly administered, will form such chemical union with them, and so change their action that they will be no longer dangerous, and may be removed at leisure by simple means. Such agents are genuine antidotes.

But there are many animal and vegetable products possessing more active properties, whose effect on the system is so sudden and destructive that they must be immediately removed from the stomach, or involved in some albuminous, mucilaginous, or oleaginous substance, that will prevent their absorption into the circulating fluids until means are adopted for their removal. Therefore, when a person has taken poison, there should be administered as soon as possible a small draught of one or the other of the above named remedies, made thick and

of the usual temperature of water. Avoid filling the stomach, or relaxing it with warm drinks, which favor the absorption of the poison.

The use of charcoal has been recommended in the treatment of all vegetable poisons whose active principle is alkaloid, as well as in most animal poisons. It has great absorbent powers, and being entirely neutral and harmless may be used freely without any danger. It should be pulverized, and moistened only enough to swallow readily.

The next step is the use of the stomach pump, or, for the want of one, the administration of a promptly acting emetic. Nauseating drugs should be avoided, such as lobelia, ipecac, tobacco, etc., for the reason that they are slow to act, and require a large amount of fluid in the stomach, which promotes the absorption and distribution of the poison; but in preference use common table salt, ground mustard from the caster, sulphate of zine, sulphate of copper, white vitriol, or tartar emetic. The action of the emetic may be facilitated by tickling the throat with a feather or the finger.

*After the stomach has been relieved, another mouthful or two of the demulcent, albuminous, or oleaginous preparation should be given, for the purpose of taking up any remainder of the poison left behind; and shortly afterward a light drink of diluted vinegar or lemonade may be given to advantage.

In the mean time the skillful physician should be called, to give the patient the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

The Poison precedes the Dash; the Antidote follows.

Poison Unknown—Calcined Magnesia, Pulverized Charcoal, Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, equal parts.

ACIDS.

Acetic Acid-Magnesia; Calcined Magnesia; Chalk; Carbonate of Soda.

Arsenic Acid—Hydrated Peroxide of Iron; dialyzed Iron, followed by a drink of solution of Bicarbonate of Soda.

Arsenious Acid-Same as above.

Carbonic Acid Gas—Open air, Stimulants and douche. Chlorohydric Acid — Carbonate of Soda; Chlorine inhaled cautiously; Ammonia inhaled cautiously.

Citric Acid-Magnesia: Chalk; Carbonate of Soda;

Carbonate of Potassa; Carbonate of Lime.

Muriatic Acid—Carbonate of Soda; Carbonate of Lime; Carbonate of Potassa; Carbonate of Magnesia, Nitric Acid, (Aqua Fortis)—Carbonate of Lime;

Magnesia.

Oxalic Acid-Carbonate of Lime; Magnesia.

Phosphoric Acid—Ammonia; Chlorinated water; Magnesia; cold water.

Prussic Acid — Ammonia, concentrated; Chlorine, liquid; cold douche to the head; stimulants.

Sulphurie Acid, (Oil of Vitriol)-Magnesia; Carbonate

of Magnesia; Carb. Lime; Chalk; no water. Sulphurous Acid Gas-Cold affusions to the head:

blood-letting; artificial respiration.

Tartaric Acid— Carbonate of Lime; Carb. Magnesia;

Plaster from the ceiling.

Acetate of Copper, (Verdigris)-Albumen, (white of egg.) Iron; Milk; no vinegar.

Acetate of Lead, (Sugar of Lead)-Sulphate of Magnesia: Phosphate of Soda; Iodide of Potassium,

Acetate of Morphia-Infusion of Galls; Green Tea or Coffee, stimulants, dash of cold water. Acetate of Zinc-Carbonate of Soda, in solution; Albumen and Milk.

Aconite, (Monkshood)-4 or 5 grains Tartar Emetic, or 20 grains Sulphate of Zinc, every fifteen minutes, until vomiting is produced; clysters of strong soapsuds, to clear the bowels; after this, hot coffee, and vinegar diluted should be drank; keep the patient

Actaea Spicata, (Baneberry)-Same as for Aconite. Æsculus Ohioensis, (Buckeye)-Ammonia; Alcohol; or same as for Aconite. [halation.

Æther, (Chloric, Nitric, Sulphuric)-Ammonia by in-Athusia Cynapium. (Common Fool's Parsley-Same as for Aconite.

Agaricus, (Mushroom) - Same as for Aconite.

Alcohol-Solution of Acetate of Ammonia: or emetic of White Vitriol, or Tartar Emetic, with clysters of salt and water; bleeding.

Almonds, Bitter-Same as for Aconite.

Aluminate of Potassium, (Alum) - Carbonate of Sodat vegetable acids, such as vinegar, lemon juice, etc.

Amanita, Muscaria, (Truffles) - Same as for Aconite. Ammonia, (Hartshorn)-Vinegar; lemon juice, and demulcents.

Ammoniacal Vapor-Vapor of Vinegar; steam,

Amygdalus Communis-See Almond, Bitter,

Amygdalus Persica, (Peach)-Same as for Aconite. Anagallis Arvensis, (Mendow Pimpernel)-Charcoal; Tannic Acid: Green Tea.

Anda Gomesii-Same as for Aconite,

Anemone Pulsatilla, (Wind Flower) - Charcoal: emetic of Sulphate of Zinc; or same as for Aconite,

Antimonial Vapor, (Vapor of Antimony)-Vapor of

Vinegar, and Antimony.

Antimonii Potassæ Tartras: (Emetic Tartar)-Tannic acid; Astringent infusion; Yellow bark; Green Tea.

Antimony - Vomiting by drinking warm water, and tickling the fauces; followed with astringent drinks; Tannic acid: Alkalies.

Antimony, Oxide of-Same as above, Antimony, Wine of-Same as above. Apocynum Adrosemifolium, (Dog's Bane)—Charcoal; and same as for Aconite.

Argentum, (Silver)-Common Table Salt.

Argenti Nitras, (Lunar Caustic)—Common Table Salt. Argenti Oxidi, (Oxide of Silver)—Common Table Salt. Aristolochia Serpentaria, (Birthwort)—Calcined Magnesia; or same as for Aconite.

Arnica Montana, (Leopard's bane)—Same as for Aco-Arsenicum, (Arsenic)—Dialyzed Iron, followed by a draught of solution of Bicarbonate of Sodium; or Tineture of Chloride of Iron one drachm, Bicarbonate of Sodium, (Potash), onedrachm, tepid water a teaspoonful, mix and take; Hydrated Magnesia.

Arseniate of Ammonium—Same as for Arsenic.

Arseniate of Copper—Same as for Arsenic.

Arseniate of Potassium—Same as for Arsenic.

Arseniate of Sodium-Same as for Arsenic.

Arsenite of Ammonium—Same as for Arsenic. Arsenite of Copper—Same as for Arsenic.

Arsenite of Potassium—Same as for Arsenic.

Arsenic, White Oxide of—Same as for Arsenic.

Arsenic, White Oxide of—Same as for Arsenic, Arsenic, Black Oxide of—Same as for Arsenic, Arsenic, Yellow Sulphide of—Same as for Arsenic,

Arum Maculatum, (Wakerobin)—Same as for Aconite. Atropa Belladonna, (Deadly Nightshade)—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; Stimulants; Lime water: Vinegar.

Atropia—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; Stimulants. Aurum, (Gold)—Sulphate of Iron; Mucilage. * Auri Chloridum, Chloride of Gold)—Sulphate of Iron;

Mucilage.

Barium, Chloride of Sulphate of Magnesia; Sulphate of Sodium.

Baryta, (Barytes)—Sulphuric Acid, diluted; Sulphate of Magnesia; Sulphate of Sodium.

Belladonna Atropa. See Atropa Belladonna.

Belladonina—Emetic of Sulphate of Zinc; Iodine.

Bichromate of Potassium—Carbonate of Potassium; Carbonate of Sodium.

Binoxalate of Potassium, (Salt of Sorrel) — Lime; Magnesia; Chalk; Plaster from the ceiling.

Bismuth, Subnitrate of — Mucilage; Milk; Eggs; Emetic.

Bromate of Potassium-Albumen: Starch.

Bromine-Albumen: Starch: Magnesia.

Brucea Antidysenterica, (False Angustura Bark)-

Same as for Aconite.

Bryonia Dioica, (Bryony)—If vomiting has resulted, give warm water to facilitate it, and follow with strong Coffee or diluted Vinegar; but in the absence of vomiting treat as for Aconite; or, administer Bromine or Chlorine.

Caladium Seguinum, (Dumbean)—Same as for Bryony, Calla Palustris, (Water Arum)—Same as for Bryony, Calomel—Albumen, from eggs, beaten in milk; or wheat flour mixed with milk or water; Gold dust mixed with Iron filings.

[Bryony,

Caltha Palustris, (Marsh Marygold)-Same as for Calx, (Quicklime)-Mineral Soda Water; dilute acids.

Camphora, (Camphor)-An emetic.

Cantharis Vesicatoria, (Spanish Fly)—Whisky; vomiting by Sweet Oil or Linseed Tea; emollient clysters.
Carbonic Acid Gas—Ammonia inhaled cautiously;

dashes of cold water.

Carburetted Hydrogen Gas, (Coal Gas)—Fresh air; cold effusions to the head; artificial respiration; Chlorine Gas inhaled.

Cerbera, (Strychnia) - Same as for Aconite.

Cheese-Charcoal; Emetics.

Chelidonium Majus, (Celandine)—Same as for Bryony. Chenopodium Anthelminticum, (Woormseed)—Same as for Aconite.

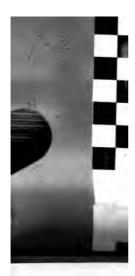
Chlorine-Ammonia; Ether by inhalation.

Chloroform-Ammonia by inhalation; Galvanic shocks and artificial breathing.

Chromium, (Chrome)—Carbonate of Potassium; Carbonate of Lime.

Clcuta Maculata, (American Hemlock)-Same as for Aconite.

Cinnabar Vermillion, (Persulphuret of Mercury)-Same as for Calomel.



282 MEDICAL STUD

Citrulius Colocynthis Bromi

or same as for Aconite.
Clematis Vitalba, Vicqui's
Cocculus Indicus, Fish Berrie
lodine, or same as for Aconite. Colchicum Autumnale, (Men for Aconite.

Codela-Infusion of Galls; and Conium Maculatum, (Hewlood Coniue, (a principle derived for

Vinegar. Convolvulus Scammonia,

Convolvolus Scammonia, Cupper, Carbonate, or OxideCopper, Sulphate of—Allum
gamured of Potasaium.
Corrasive Sublimate—Same:
Corrasive Mulumen; or Milk a
Creaton Tiglium, Projug/Ond.
Corrate, Lodian Wor Pousaor same as for Acomile.
Cyameas for Bygory.
Cyameabon Bygory.
Cyamehous Erectum, Cyameas for Acomile.

cytisus Laburuum, (Laburum

lodine; or same as for Aconite Daphne Guidium, [Spurge Fi Elaterium Momordica, (Squirting Cucumber)- Bromine: Chlorine: Iodine: or same as for Aconite.

Elatine-Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine. [Bryony. Equisetum Hyemale, (Scourgruss)-Same as for

Ergot, (Sparred Rye)—Charcoal; same as for Aconite. Emetia or Emetine—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine.

Euphorbia Corollata, (Spurge)—Same as for Bryony.

Fish, Poisonous or Decayed—An Emetic and tickling of the fauces; purgative or a clyster; Charcoal, or Vinegar and water.

Fowler's Solution-Lime water to be freely drank.

Fusel Oil-An active Emetic.

Gaultheria Procumbens, (Oil of Winter Green)-

Gelsemium, (Yellow Jessamine) -- Ammonia; Charcoal; or same as for Aconite.

Glanders, (Equinia or Farcy)-

Gold, Salts of-Sulphate of Iron; Mucilaginous drinks.

Helleborus Niger, (Black Hellebore)-Same as above.

Hydrochlorie Acid. (Mariatic Acid)—Ammonia. Hyoscyamus Albus, (White Henbane)—Charcoal; Vin-

egar: Ammon'a; or same as for Aconite.

Hyoseyamus Niger, (Black Henbane)—Same as last.

Hyoseyamia Bromine: Chlorine; Iodine; Vinegar, Hydrargyrum, (Mercury)—Albumen; Gluten; Iodine.

Hydrocyanic Acid, (Prussic Acid)—Dilute Chlorine Gas: Aumonia; cold douche.

Iodine-Gluten; Wheat Flour; Starch.

Ipecacuanha—Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; same as for Aconite.

Ipomæa Jalapa-Bromine; Chlorine; Iodine; or same as for Bryony.

Iron and its Salts-Carbonate of Sodium.

Iron, Chloride of -Carbonate of Sodium; Magnesia; Mucilage.

Iron, Muriated Tincture of—Carbonate of Sodium, Iron, Sulphate of—Carbonate of Sodium; Magnesia; Mucilage. Jatropa Curcas, (Purging Nut)—Same as for Bryony. Juniperus Sabina Oleum, (Savin, Oil of)—Same as for Bryony.

Juniperus Virginiana Oleum, (Red Cedar, Oil of)-

Same as for Bryony.

Kalmia Latifolia, (Sheep Laurel) -- Same as for Aconite.

Lactuca Virosa, (Wild Lettuce)-Ammonia; or same as

for Aconite.

Laudanum, (Opium)—Four or five grains of Tartar Emetic, or twenty grains Sulphate of Zinc, every fifteen minutes till vomiting results; clysters of strong soapsuds, to be followed with a cup of strong Coffee; the stomach pump is better than the emetic, where it can be used. [Aconite.

Laurus Camphora, (Comphor)—Chlorine; same as for Laurel Water—Inhalation of Ammonia; Chlorine;

Chloroform.

Lead and its Salts—For the solid forms, Dilute Sulphuric Acid; Sulphate of Magnesia and Phosphate of Sodium.

Lobelia Inflata, (Indian Tobacco)—Same as for Aco-Lolium Temulentum, (Darnel)—Same as for Aconite.

Mercury and its Salts—Albumen from eggs, beaten in milk; or wheat flower mixed in milk or water; Gold finely mixed in dust, with fine iron filings or powder.

Melia Azederach, (Pride of China)—Same as for Aco-Morphia and its Salts, (Opium)—Remove with stomach pump; or give four or five grains Tartar Emetic, or twenty grains Sulphate of Zinc, every fifteen minutes, until vomiting ensues; also clyster of strong soapsuds; avoid giving vegetable acids; after action of the above remedies, give a cup of strong Coffee, and keep the patient roused.

Mushrooms, (Fungi)—An emetic followed by Epsom Salts, and stimulating clysters; then give small quan-

tities of brandy and water.

Muriated Acid Gas-Inhalation of Ammonia, cau-

Narcotina-Astringents: Coffee: Ammonia.

Nerium Oleander, (Common Oleander)—Same as for Aconite.

Nicotiana Tabacum, (Tobacco)—Same as for Aconite. Nux Vomica—See Strychnos Nax Vomica.

Oil of Hartshorn, (Dippel's Animal Oil)—Fixed Oils; Vinegar; Lemon juice.

Oil of Tobacco-Charcoal: or same as for Aconite.

Oil of Turpentine-Ammonia.

Oleander. See Nerium Oleander.

Opium and its Preparations—Same as for Laudanum; or Chlorine; Charcoal; Iodine; Bromine; or same as for Aconite.

Papaver Somniferum, (Poppy)—Same as for Aconite.
Paris Green—Same as for Arsenic.

Pastinaca Sativa, (Common Parsnip)—Same as for Bryony.

Phosphorous — Tartar Emetic; Copious draughts of Magnesia and Mucilaginous drinks.

Phytolacea Decandra, (Poke)—Charcoal; and same as for Bryony.

Picrotoxin-Bromine: Chlorine; Iodine; Charcoal.

Piper Cubeba, (Cubeba)—Charcoal; same as for Bryony. Platinum Chloridum, (Chloride of Platina)—Muriate of Ammonia; Soda.

Poppy-Same as for Aconite.

Potassa, (Potash)—Fixed Oils; Vinegar; Lemon Juice; Citric Acid in solution.

Potassii Arsenias, (Arseniate of Potassium) — Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.

Potassii Bicarbonas, (Saleratus) — Lemon Juice; Vinegar.

Potassii Bichromas, (Bichromate of Potassium) Carbonate of Potassium; Carbonate of Sodium.

Potassii Bromidum, (Bromide of Potassium)—Vegetable acids; Tartaric Acid in solution. [gar, Rotassii Carbonas, (Pearlash)—Lemon Juice; Vinc-

Potassii Nitras, (Nitrate of Potassium)-Mucilaginous drinks.

Potassii Cyanidum, (Cyanide of Potassium)-Sulphate of Iron in solution.

Potassii Sulphuretum, (Sulphuret of Potassium)-Chloride of Sodium; Chlorinated Soda.

Potassii Iodidum, (Iodide of Potassium) - Gluten;

Wheat Flour; Starch.

Potato Bug, (Lytta Vittata)-Emetic of Sweet Oil, Sugar and water, or Linseed Tea with emollient clysters. Prunus Caroliniana, (Wild Orange)- Same as for

Aconite.

Prunus Lauro-Cerasus, (Cherry Laurel)-Same as for

Prunus Nigra, (Black Cherry)-Same as for Aconite. Prunus Virginiana, (Wild Cherry) - Same as for Aconite.

Putrid Animal Matter-Ammonia; Tonics, Scutellaria lateriflora.

Rabies Canina, (Hydrophobia) - The part bitten should be cut out, even after being healed, then immersed in warm water as long as any blood will flow: then cauterize and poultice; Elecampane root, stewed in a pint of milk, given in small doses, in the mornings, the patient fasting until noon, is said to be a cure.

Ranunculus Acris, (Crowfoot)-Charcoal; or same as for Bryony.

Red Precipitate, (Red Oxide of Mercury)-Albumen; Rhododendron, Chrysanthum - Charcoal; or same as for Bryony.

Ricinus Communis, (Castor Oil plant) - Charcoal: same as for Bryony.

Robinia Pseudo-Acacia, (Locust tree)-Charcoal, or same as for Aconite.

Ruta Graveolens, (Ruc)-Charcoal; same as last,

Sambucus Canadensis, (Elder)-Charcoal; same as for Aconite.

Sausage Poison-Charcoal.

Scilla Maritima, (Squill)-Same as for Aconite,

Secale Cornutum, (Ergot, Spurred Ryc)-Camphor; or same as for Aconite.

Serpent Bites-Apply a cupping glass over the wound, or a tight ligature above it; soak in warm water; then cauterize, and apply lint, saturated with Olive Oil and Hartshorn: frequent draughts of Whisky are efficacious: also, Ammonia, and Scutellaria,

Silver, Nitrate of, (Lunar Caustic)-Common table Salt: Albumen. Lemon Juice.

Sodii Carbonas, (Carbonate of Sodium | - Vinegar; Solanum Dulcamara, (Bitter Sweet)-Charcoal; or same as for Aconite.

Spigelia Marilandica, (Pink Root)-Charcoal; same

as for Aconite.

Stalagmitis Cambogioides, (Gamboge) - Charcoal; same as for Bryony. Flour. Stanni Chloridum, (Chloride of Tin)-Albumen; Milk;

Sting of Insects. See Insects.

Strychnia-Same as for Aconite. Aconite. Strychnos Ignatii, (St. Ignatius' Bean)-Same as for

Strychnos Nux Vomica-Same as for Aconite.

Sulphate of Indigo-Magnesia; Lime; Milk,

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas-Chlorine inhalation. Symplocarpus Fætida, (Skunk Cabbage)-Charcoal: or same as for Aconite.

Tansy, Oil of-Charcoal; or same as for Bryony.

Taxus Baccata, (Yew)-Charcoal; same as for Aconite. Tin, Muriate of-Albumen; Milk, copiously drank.

Turpentine, Oil of-Ammonia.

Turpeth Mineral, (Sulphate of Peroxide of Mercury) -Mucilage; Albumen.

Veratrum Alba, V. Niger, V. Viride, (Hellebore)-Same as for Aconite.

Virdigris (Subacetate of Copper)-Albumen; Milk; Iron filings; Ferrocyanuret of Potassium.

White Precipitate, (Ammoniated Chloride of Mercury) -Mucilage: Fixed Oils. Potassium.

Woorara, (War Poison of Guiana)-Iodine; Iodide of

Yew-Charcoal; or same as for Aconite.

Zinc, and Salts of-Carbonate of Sodium; Albumen: Tannic Acid: Astringents.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS,

With the Latin Terms in full, and Translated into English.

A .: aa .: or ana .: - Of each ingredient. Abdom., Abdomen;-The belly. Abs. Febre, Absente febre:- In the absence of fever. Acm., Acme;-The hight of the fever. Ad. or Add., Adde et addatur; -Add; or, to be added, Ad 2 vic., Ad duas vices:-At twice taking. Ad Lib., Ad libitum;-At pleasure. Admov., Admoveatur;-Let there be applied, Adst. febre, Adstante febre: - When the fever is on. Agit. vas., Agitato vase; - Shake the phial. Aliquant., Aliquantillum :- A very little. Aliquot., Aliquoties;-Some; sometimes. Altern.; Alternus;-Alternate. Altern. hor., Alternis horis:- Every second hour. Altern. dieb., Alternis diebus;-Every alternate day. Apert., Apertus;-Clear: open. Aperi., Aperiens; -A gentle purge. Applie., Applicatur;—Let there be applied. Aq., Aqua;—Water. Aqua;—Of water. Aq, bull., Aqua bulliens;-Boiling water. Aq. comm., Aqua communis:-Common water. Aq. dest., Aqua destillata:- Distilled water. Aq. ferv., Aqua fervens;-Hot water. Aq. font., Aqua fontana; - Spring water. Aq. marin., Aqua marina:- Sea water. Aq. pluv., Aqua pluvialis;-Rain water. Aq. pur., Aqua pura;-Pure water.

B. A., Balneum arenæ—A sand bath.
Baln. mariæ, Balneum mariæ;—A salt water bath.
Baln. tep., Balneum tepidum;—A warm bath.
Baln. vap., Balneum vaporis;—A vapor bath.
Bals., Balsamum;—Balsam.
B. M., Bene misce;—Mix well.

Bib., Bibe, or bibat; - Drink, or Let him drink. Bis ind., Bis indies;-Twice a day. Bol., Bolus;-A pill, or ball. Bull., Bulliat, or Bulliens;-Let it boil; or, boiling. Buty., Butyrum;-Butter.

C., Congius;-A gallon. Calef., Calefactus;-Made warm. Cap., Capiat;-Let him take. Cat., Cataplasma; - A poultice. Cath., Catharticus; -A cathartic. C. C., Cornu cervi;-Hartshorn. C. M., Cras mane; Tomorrow morning. C. N., Cras nocte; Tomorrow night. Cit., Cito; or, Citissime; - Soon; as quickly as possible. Cochl. Amp., Cochleare amplum; -A large spoonful. Cochl. Infant., Cochleare infantis; -A child's spoonful. Coet., Coetion; -Boiling. Col., Colatus:-Strained. Colat., Colatur:-Let it be strained. Comp., Compositus;-Compounded. Conf., Confectio; - A confection. Cont .. Continuo:-To continue.

Cont. Rem., Continuentur remedia;-Let the medicines be continued.

Contu., Contusio;-To bruise, or crush, Coqu., Coquantur-Let them be boiled.

Cort., Cortex;-Bark.

Crast., Crastinus; - For tomorrow.

C. V., Cras Vespere:-Tomorrow evening. Cui., Cuius:-Of which.

Cujusl., Cujuslibet;-Of any,

Cyath, these., Cyatho these:- A teacupful. Cyath Vina., Cyatho Vinaris; - A wine-glass full.

Deaur. pil. Deaurentur pilulæ;-Let the pills be gilded. Deb. spiss., Debita spissitudo:-A proper consistence. Decub., Decubitus:- Lying down; or retiring to bed. Decub. Hor , Decubitus Hora; -At bed time. De d. in d. De die in diem:-From day to day Dec., Decanta; -Decanted.

Dej. Alv., Dejectionis alvi;-Stools; fæcal evacuations.

Det .. Detur:-Let it be given.

Dext. lat., Dextra lateralis;-Right side.

Dieb. alt , Diebnr alternis;-Every other day.

Dieb. tert., Diebus tertiis;-Every third day.

Dig., Digeratur;-Let it be digested.

Dil., Dilutus;-Diluted. Dim., Dimidus;-One-half.

Div., Divide;—Divide.

Donec alv. sol. fuer., Donec alvus solutas fuerit;-

until the bowels are moved.

Drach., Drachma:—A drachm.

Durant. dol., Durante dolore;—While the pain con-

Ead., Eadem :- The same.

Ed., Edulcora; -- Sweeten. Efferv., Effervesentia; -- Effervescence.

Enem., Enema;—A clyster.

Evan., Evanesco; -To disappear.

Extr., Extractum;-Extract.

Exhib., Exhibiatur:-Let it be giren. [leather. Ext. sup. alut., Extende super alutam;-Spread on

Ext., Extensus;-Spread.

F .. ft .. Fiat:-Let a - be made.

F. S. A., Fiat secundum artem; - Let it be made according to the rules of the art.

F. h., Fiat haustus;-Let a draught be made.

F. pil., Fac pillulam;-Make a pill.

Feb. dur., Febre durante;-During the fever.

Fem. intern., Femoribus internis -To the inner part of the thigh.

Flor.; Flores:-Flowers.

F1., Fluidus; -Liquid; by measure. Form., Formula: -A prescription.

Fot., Fotula:- A fomentation.

Frust., Frustillatim; -In small pie s.

Garg., Gargarisma;-A gargle.

Gel., Gelatina;-Jelly.

Gel. quav., Gelatina quavis ;-- Anj 'pd of jelly.

Glob., Globulus;-A little ball.

Grad., Gradatim;—By slow degrees.
Grat., Grata; Gratum;—Agreeable; pleasant.
G. G. G., Gummi guttæ Gambiæ;—Gamboge.
Gr., Granum;—A grain.
Gtt., Gutta;—A drop. Guttæ;—drops.

Hee Noct., Hee Nocte;—This night.

Hor. decub., Hora decubitus;—On going to bed.

Hirud., Hirudo;—A leech.

H. S., Hora somni;-On retiring to rest.

Hor. Un. Spat., Horæ unius spatio;—At the end of an hour.
Hor interm., Horis intermediis;—At the intermediate

Hor. 1/4, Horæ quadrante;-Quarter of an hour.

Hyd., Hydor;-Water.

Hydr., Hydrargyrum:-Mercury; calomel.

Impon., Imponatur:—Let there be put on.
Impr., Imprimis;—First.
Ind., Indies;—From day to day, or daily.
Indies., Indies:—From day to day, or daily.
Indie., Indieaverit;—Indicates.
In pulm.; In pulmentum;—In gruel.
Inf., Infusum;—Infusion.
Infund., Infundatur;—Let there be infused.
Inj. enem., Injiciatur enema;—Let a clyster be given.
Inject., Injectio;—An injection.
Interm., Intermedius;—Intermediate.

Jul., Julepus;—A mixture.
Jux., Juxta;—Near to.

Lact., Lactis; Lacte:—Of milk; in milk.
Lat. dol., Latere dolente;—To the side affected.
Lb. Libra;—A pound weight, or wine pint.
Lim., Limones;—Lemons.
Lin., Linteum;—Lint.
Liq., Liquor;—Liquor.
Lot., Lotio;—Lotion.
Lumb., Lumborum;—The loins.

M., Misce;-Mix. Mac., Macera;-Macerate. Man., Manipulus;-A handful.

Mane pr., Mane primo; -Very early in the morning.

Max., Maximus; The greatest.
Mat., Matutine; In the forenoon.

Mediet., Medietas:-Half.

Mell., Melior; -Better.

Mi. pan., Mica panis;-Crumb of bread.

Min., Minimum;—The 60th part of a drachm measure; very small.

Misc., Misceatur:- Let it be well mixed.

Mist., Mistura:- A mixture.

Mitt., Mitte: - Send: - Let there be sent.

Mitig., Mitigatio; - Alleviation.

Mod. præ., Modo præscripto;-In the manner directed.

Mor. sol., More solito; -In the usual way.

Muc., Mucilago; -Mucilage.

N., Nocte;-Night. Nig., Nigrum;-Black.

Nig., Nigrum;—Black Ni., Nisi;—Unless.

Nih., Nihit;-Nothing. No., Numero;-In number.

N. P. S., Nomen proprium signetur; Write the common name upon the label.

Nup., Nuper; -Lately.

Obst., Obstante:-Preventing.

Oct., Octo;-Eight.

O., Octarius; -A pint.

Ol., Oleum; -Oil.

Ol. lini. s. i., Oleum lini sine igni;—Cold drawn linseed oil. [hour.

Omn. alt. hor., Omnibus alternis horis;-Every other

" hor., Omni hora; -Every hour.

" bid., Omni biduo; Every two days.

" bih., Omni bihorio; Every two hours.

" man., Omni mane;—Every morning.
" noct., Omni nocte;—Every night.

quadr. hor., Omni quadrante horæ;—Every quarter of an hour.

O. O. O., Oleum Olivæ Optimum;-Best Olive oil.

Opt., Optimus; -Best.

Ovil. jus .. Ovillum jusculum :- Mutton broth. Ov., Ovum;-An egg.

Ovi. Vit., Ovi vitillum;-The volk of an egg. Oxym., Oxymel;-Honey and vinegar.

P., Pondere:-By weight.

P. Æ., Partes æquales; - Equal parts.

Pect., Pectus;-Breast.

Pedil. Pediluvium:-A bath for the feet.

Perg. in us. med., Perga in usu medicinarum;-Continue to use the medicine.

Perfric., Perfrictus:-Let it be rubbed.

Part. aff., Partem affectam; -The part affected.

Part. dolent., Partem dolentem;-The part in pain. Part. vic., Partitis vicibus; -To be given a part at a

time

Per. op. emet., Peracta operatione emetici;-When the emetic has ceased to operate.

Pil., Pilula; Pilulæ;-A pill; pills.

Pomer., Pomeridianus:-The afternoon.

Post sing, sed. liq., Post singulus sedes liquidus:-After every loose evacuation.

Pro rat. æt., Pro ratione ætatis;-According to the age of the patient. case. P. R. N., Pro re pata: - According to the nature of the

Pro pot. com., Pro potu communi;-For a common drink.

Pot., Potus; - A beverage.

Postul., Postulent;-May require.

Præp., Præparatus;-Prepared; let them be prepared. Prim., Primus;-First.

Pug., Pugillus;-A handful.

Pulv., Pulvis;-Powder.

Pulv. Subt., Pulvis Subtillisemus;-The very finest powder.

Pur., Purificatus;-Purified.

Quad., Quadrantis;-Quarter.

Q. P., Quantum placet;-As much as you please.

Q. S. Quantum sufficit; -As much as is sufficent, Quadrihor, Quadrihorio; - Every four hours.

Quadrupl., Quadruplicato:-Four times as much.

Quamp., Quamprimum; -Immediately. Quib., Quibus; -To which; with which.

Quiesc., Quiescat;—It may rest.

Q. V., Quantum volueris;—As much as you wish.

R., Recipe;-Take.

Rad., Radix;-Root.

Ras., Rasuræ;-Shavings.

Rat., Ratio:-Proportion.

Rect., Rectificatus:-Rectified.

Red., Reductus;-Reduced.

Red. in pulv., Reductus in pulverem; Reduced to a powder.

Reg. hep., Regio hepatis:-Region of the liver.

Reg. umb., Regio umbilici;-Region of the umbilicus.

Reli., Reliquus;-The remainder.

Repet., Repetatur;-Repeat; to be repeated.

Retin., Retinendus;-Retained.

S., Signa .- Write; give directions.

S. A., Secundum artem:-According to art.

Sacch., Saccharum;-Sugar.

Sacch. Alb., Saccharum Alba;-White sugar.

Sæp., Sæpe;-Often.

Sap., Sapissime;-Very often.

Sang., Sanguis;-Blood.

Sang. miss., Sanguinis missura;-Blood-letting.

Scap., Scapula; The shoulder blade.

Scrob. cord., Scrobiculus cordis: The pit of the stom-

Sec., Secundis;-Second.

Secu., Secundum; - According to.

Sem., Semen; -Seed.

Semih., Semihora;-Half an hour.

Semidr., Semidrachma;-Half a drachm.

Sept., Septimana;—A week, Seq., Sequens;—Following.

Seq. luce, Sequenti luce;-The following day.

Serv., Serva:—Preserve or keep. Sesq., Sesqui;—One and a half.

Sesquih., Sesquihora; -One and a half hour,

Sesquinun., Sesquinuncia; -One and a half ounce.

Sesquid., Sesquidrachma; -One and a half drachm.

Si n. val., Si non valeat;-If it does not answer.

Si op. sit, Si opus sit;—If there be occasion.

Si vir. perm., Si vires permittant;-If the strength will bear.

Sig., Signatura;—A label, or direction. Sign., Signetur;—Let it be marked.

Sig. n. pr., Signetur nomine proprio; -Write upon it the usual name.

Sing., Singulorum;-Of each.

Solu., Solutio, - Solution. Solv., Solve: - Dissolve.

Som., Somnus;-Sleep.

Som. hor., Somni hora;-Bed time,

Spr., Spiritus; - Spirit. Ss., Semis; - Half.

St., Stet:-Let it stand.

Stat., Statim; - Directly; immediately.

Sub fin. coct., Sub finem coctionis; - When the boiling is nearly finished.

Subsulp., Subsulphas; - A subsulphate, Subtep., Subtepidus; - Lukewarm,

Subt., Subtillis: - To a fine powder.

Sum., Sumo; To take; to be taken. [this. Sum. tal., Sumat talem; Let the patient take one like Superb. Suberbibo; To drink after.

S. V., Spiritus vinosus;-Spirit of wine.

S. V. R., Spiritus vinosus rectificatus; - Spirit of wine rectified.

S. V. T., Spiritus vinosus tenuis;-Proof spirit; half alcohol, and half water.

Supr., Supra; -Above.

Syr., Syrupus;-Syrup.

Tenacit., Tenacitus;-Tenacity, or consistency.

Tempef., Tempefactus; -Made warm. Ter., Tero; -To rub; to be rubbed.

T. O., Tinetura Opii:-Tineture of opium.

T. O. C., Tinctura Opii Camphorata;-Paregoric elixir.

Tr. Tinet., Tinetura;-Tineture.

Trit.. Tritura:-Triturate.

Troch., Trochiscus;-A lozenge.

Tuss. mol., Tussis molestante,-When the cough is troublesome.

Ult., Ultimus;-The last.

Ult. præscr., Ultimo præscriptus;-The last ordered.

Umb., Umbilicus;-The navel.

Unc., Uncia;-An ounce. half.

Unc. c. sem., Unciam cum semisse;-An ounce and a Ung., Unguentum;-Ointment.

Urgen., Urgente;-Urgent.

Urgen. tus., Urgente tussi;-Troublesome cough.

Usq. ut liq. anim., Usque ut liquerit animus;-Until fainting is produced.

U. S. P., United States Pharmacopæia.

Utend., Utendus;-To be used.

Utat., Utatus;-Let him make use of.

Utri. lib., Utrius libet; - Which of the two he prefers.

Vac., Vaccinatio:-The act of inoculating.

Vac. var., Vaccinæ variolæ;—Cowpox. Vac. lac, Vaccinum lac;—Cow's milk.

Vent., Ventriculus;-The stomach.

V. O. S., Vitello ovi solutus;-Dissolved in the yolk of

venes., Venesectio;—Bleeding.

V. S. B., Venesectio brachii; -Bleed in the arm.

Vit., Vitrum:-A glass.

Vom., Vomitio:-A vomiting.

Zz., Zingiber;-Ginger; anciently Myrrh.

M. Minimum:-a minim.

Gr., Grana;-a grain. o, Scrupulum;-a scruple.

3, Drachma;-a drachm. f3, Fluidrachma;-a fluid drachm.

3, Uncia; -an ounce troy.

f3, Fluid uncia;—a fluid ounce. lb, Libra;—a pound.

88. Semissis;-half. j, one;-ij, two;-iij, three;-v, five;-vi, six, etc.;-X, ten; -x', eleven, etc.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS.

With a Form of Prescription and Scale of Doses.

The metric, or decimal system, was first suggested by French scientists about the year 1790, with a view of making all measures of length, volume, and weight uniform throughout the world. It comprises the following units of measure:

The meter, the unit of length,—the ten millionth part of the terrestrial meridian, or the distance between the pole and the equator—39.370432 inches.

The liter, the unit of capacity—a cube of the tenth part of a meter-1.0567454 wine quart.

The gram, the unit of weight—the weight of a cubic centimeter of water at its maximum density (4° Cent.)—15.43234874 grains. In medicine, the gram is the unit of weight, and the cubic centimeter, or a measure of one gram of water, is the unit of volume; practically the two terms are equivalent, except with very heavy or very light liquids.

The system is the most accurate, consistent, and convenient one known; simpler than others as our money is simpler than pounds, shillings, and pence; multiplying and dividing by a mere shifting of the decimal point to the right or left; giving finer subdivisions than other systems, and saving money in business to such an extent that competent authorities compute that the London and Northwestern Railway alone would annually save £10,000 sterling by the use, in all its computations, of the metric instead of the old system.

There are no tables, scales, or complicated relations, the meter measuring every possible dimension, the liter every capacity, the gram every weight.

Physicians should employ this system because of its great convenience in writing and compounding prescriptions, in dividing doses and in computing quantities required during given times; because of its safety, due to its uniformity and simplicity. It may be learned in five minutes. In complexity there is danger, and the resemblance of the signs of the scruple, drachm and ounce has more than once proved fatal to human life. The metric system dispenses with the signs of the quantities, employs Arabic figures instead of Roman numerals, and assures the physician of more competent service because from more educated pharmacists, such being always the first to adopt it. It is decimal, and a perpendicular line instead of the decimal points obviates any possibility of error from this source. It is allied to the change already made by Americans from pounds, shillings and pence to dollars and cents.

The physician should employ the Metric system because of its delicacy and accuracy for the chemist and the pharmacist; and here the beauty of the system is especially apparent, for it provides denominations of weights applicable to the smallest quantity which the physician can prescribe, the old grain being by far too large and coarse a unit for modern medicine.

Surgeon-General Woodworth, of the U.S. Marine Hospital Service, in 1878 issued a circular, with the approval of Secretary Sherman, requiring medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service to make use hereafter for all official, medical, and pharmaceutical purposes, of the Metric System of Weights and Measures, which had already, under the act of July 18, 1866, been adopted by this service for the purveying of medical supplies.

To understand the metric system thoroughly, and to

use it intelligently, a person should forget the units of length, volume, and weight, to which he has been accustomed, and should, at once and definitely, familarize his senses with the new measures, as they are brought into daily use, irrespective of the old system. It is simply an arbitrary rule which makes a grain of opium a medium dose for an adult; it may be a maximum dose for one and a minimum for another. To supply a practical guide to physicians a list of the minimum and maximum doses of the more common drugs, very nearly equalling the doses usually employed, is given. For those who wish to convert the value of doses in the old system to the new, the following facts and table are given.

Metric Equivalents.

3i (Troy)-480 grains = 31	103 grams, about 32	
	888 grams, about 4	
1 grain =	0648 gram, about 06	
	016 gram, 016	3
1/8 grain =	008 gram, 008	3

The average (household) teaspoon holds 5 and the tablespoon 20 cubic centimeters.

The following prescription illustrates the method of using the system, and the facility of dividing the dose in proportion to the age of the patient, the first column representing the dose for an adult. The decimal LINE instead of POINTS makes errors impossible.

Metrical Prescription.

## Potassii Acetatis	(½) 4 8 2 100	(1/4) 2 4 1 100	(3/5) 1 60 3 20 80)
Misso	100	100	100	

Hydrocyanicum Dil	008 20 90 30 00 00 00 00 00 00
Gallieum 20 1 Hydrocyanicum Dil 10 Muriaticum Dil 10 1 Nitricum Dil 25 1 Phosphoricum Dil 50 4 Salicylicum 25 1 Sulphuricum Aromaticum 50 2 Tannicum 10 1	90 30 00 00 00 00 00 00
Hydrocyanicum Dil	30 00 00 00 00 00 00
Muriaticum Dil 10 Nitricum Dil 25 Phosphoricum Dil 50 Salicylicum 25 Sulphuricum Aromaticum 50 Tannicum 10	00 00 00 00 00 00
Nitrieum Dil 25 1 Phosphoricum Dil 50 4 Salicylicum 25 1 Sulphuricum Aromaticum 50 2 Tannicum 10 1	00 00 00 00 00
Phosphoricum Dil 50 4 Salicylicum 25 1 Sulphuricum Aromaticum 50 2 Tannicum 10 1	00 00 00 00
Salicylicum	00 00 00
Sulphuricum Aromaticum . 50 2 Tannicum . 10 1	00
Sulphuricum Aromaticum	00
Tannicum	
Aconiti Extractum 03	DE
	UU
Radicus Tinetura 25 1	00
	00
Nitrosi 2 00 - 4	00
Aloe Socotrina	50
	00
Ammonæ Aqua	00
	00
Spiritus Aromaticus 1 00 4	00
Ammonii, Bromidum 25 1	00
	00
	00
Valerianus 25	50
Amyl Nitris	30
	00
et Potassii Tartras 002	10
Argenti Nitras 015	15
	00
	00
Belladonnæ Folia	15
Extractum	06
	25
Bismuthi Subnitras	00
Buchu Extractum Fluidum 2 00 8	00
Camphora 10	50
Camphoræ Aqua	00
Cannabis Indiese Extractum 015	06
	00
	00

Min	imum 1	faxin	num.
Capsicum	06	- 12	30
	50	1	25
	00	8	00
	06		30
Chloral	25	1	25
Chloroformum	25	2	00
	00	8	00
	05	1	
Cinchonia, (salts of)	0.5	1	25
Cinchonidia (salts of)	05	1	25
Colchici Tinctura	25	1	25
Radicis Vinum	50	2	00
Seminis 2	00	4	00
Colocynthidis Extractum Comp	25	2	00
Conii Extractum	10		25
	00	4	00
Copaiba 1	00	4	00
Creasotum	05		25
Croton Chloral	05		50
Cupri Sulphas	015		30
Digitalis	05	- 1	10
Extractum	03		12
Tinctura	50	2	00
Elaterium.	008	- 3	10
Ergotæ Extractum Fluidum	50	4	00
Fel Bovinum Purificatum:	20-	1	50
Ferri Carbonas Saccharatum	25	2	00
Citras	25		60
Iodidi Syrupus	50		00
Pyrophosphas	10		30
Subcarbonas	25	2	00
Sulphas	05		30
Chloridi Tinetura	50		00
Ferrum Redactum	06		30
Filicis Oleoresina	50		00
Gelsemini Tinetura	05	1	50
Guaiaci Tinctura 2		4	00
Ammoniata 2	00		00
Guarana	150	3	2,00

Mini	mum	Maxi	num.
Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite	03	L	00
	005	74	015
	004	- 2	015
	05	1	00
	015		30
Hydrargyrum eum Creta	10		50
Hyoseyami Extractum	10		25
Tinetura	50	2	00
Iodinii Tinetura	25	1	00
Composita	25	1	00
Ipecacuanha	03	2	00
Ipecacuanhæ Vinum	25	30	00
	00	4	00
Jalapa	50	2	00
Jalapæ Tinctura 2	00	8	00
Juglandis Extractum 1	00	2	00
Koosso	00	20	00
Kamala 4		8	00
Magnesii Carbonas	50	2	00
Sulphas	00	30	00
Nucis Vomicæ Extractum	03		10
Tinetura	50	2	00
Strychnia (salts of)	001		005
	00	15	00
Ricini 4	00	30	00
Terebinthinæ	50	30	00
Oleum Tiglii	03		10
Opium	03		10
Opii Acetum	25		60
Elixir, (Mc. Munn)	25	1	25
Extractum	03		06
Tinetura	50	2	00
Camphorata	50		00
Deodorata	50		00
Vinum	50	2	00
Morphia (salts of)	008		03
Liquor Morphiæ Sulph. (Mag).	25		00
Pulvis Ipecac. Comp	25		00
Pensina	25	1	00

33333 33413 31 2	Min	imum	Maxi	imum,
Phosphorus		001	1	002
Plumbi Acetas		10		30
Podophyllum		50	1	25
Potassii Acetas		50	4	00
Arsenitis Liquor		10		50
Bromidum		50		00
Chloras		50	2	00
Iodidum		10	•	50
Nitras		25	1	25
et Sodii Tartras	8	00	30	00
Rheum	1	00	2	00
Rhei Tinctura	2	00	30	00
Salicinum		50	1	00
Santonium		03		12
Scillæ Acetum	1	25		00
Tinctura		50		00
Sennæ Extractum Fluidum		00	15	00
Sodii Carbonas		50	2	00
Hyposulphis		50	1	25
Spigeliæ Extractum Fluidum	4	00	. 8	00
Stramonii Folia		10		20
Semen		06		12
Tinetura		50	1	25
Uvæ Ursi Extractum Fluidum	2	00		00
Valeria a Extractum Fluidum	2	00	8	00
Veratri Viridis Tinctura		25		50
Zinci Phosphidum		005		01
Sulphas		015	2	00
Valerianas		05		30

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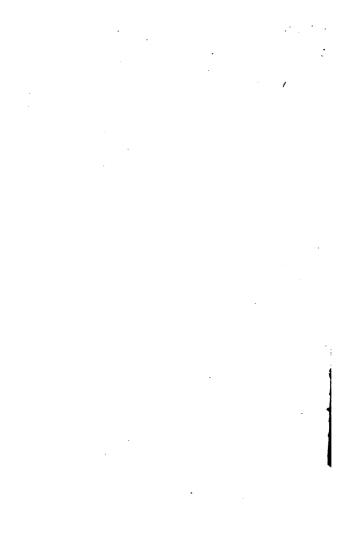
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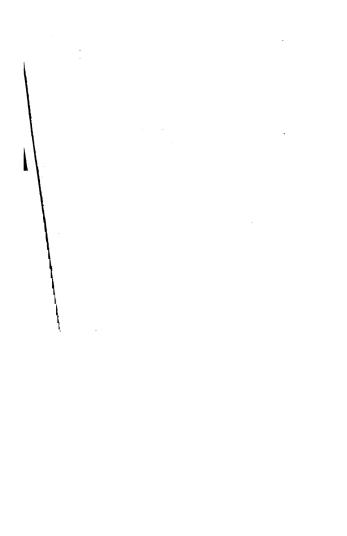
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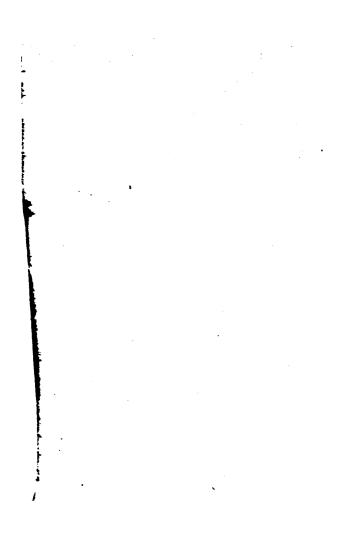
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Metric Scale of Doses. Minimum Maximum. 106 :30 Tinctura Tinctura 1 25 .56 5 00 2 00 30 1 25 2 00 srmum. m Tinetura Composita 400 8 00 Quinia (salts of) 05 (Cinchonia, (salts of) 05 (Cinchonida (salts of) 05 instura 25 1 23 1 23 1.25 Tinetura Radieis Vinum 7 25 50 4 00 2 00 Neminis 25 2 00 thidis Extractum Comp 23 10 rtractum potura 4 00 2 00 - Control of the Cont 1 00 4 00 2.5 114 thoral accommendation .50 05 93 34 alphas 10 Extractum 0.1 12 2 00 50 Tinctura . 10 DUP 4 00 Satractum Fluidum 585 56 num Purificatum 20 rbonas Saccharatum 2 00 160

iras Larentini







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